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LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1873.

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MACAULAY'S NEW ZEALANDER.

THE following appeared on September 11, 1869, under the heading *Literary Similarities*, in the publication called *Once a Week*. It has occurred to me that this might be well transferred for future reference to the pages of the *Antiquary*.

B. B.

In our "Table Talk" (*see* No. 84) attention was called to "Macaulay's New Zealander," and several instances were given of the idea having been used long before the time of our brilliant historian. A most alarming influx of letters upon the subject has induced us to insert this article, giving the information so earnestly requested:—

Dryden, I believe, somewhere said that it is not unamusing to track a favourite author "in the snows of others." I remember, however, that Sir Walter Scott deprecated this species of research, and characterised it as the favourite theme of laborious dullness. Opposed to Scott is the authority of D'Israeli. In his chapter on "Poetical Imitations and Similarities," this well-known bibliographer says, "One of the most elegant of literary recreations is that of tracing poetical or prose imitations and similarities. Assuredly, among the curiosities of literature, few are more interesting than the coincidences which are to be found in the ideas of authors. "A book," says D'Israeli, "professedly on the History and Progress of Imitation in Poetry" (and prose, he might have added), "written by a man of perspicuity, and an adept in the art of discerning likenesses, even when minute, with examples properly selected and gradations duly marked, would make an impartial accession to the store of human literature, and furnish rational curiosity with a high regale." Our French neighbours seem to be more alive to this interest than we are, since the scholars of that nation have made volumes of such collections. The gatherings of Nodier and Querard are rich in the extreme, and their books are, as contributions to the library, quite without equal in this country.

It is not always, as Scott said, that the search is with the view to bring the author to a level with his critic. The cultivated man of letters knows that similarity is not always imitation, and he does not confound accidental likeness with studied resemblance. His distinctions are just, and the entertainment he affords cannot be deemed despicable.

It would be an interesting inquiry to ascertain how far the electric genius of thought will account for the curious simi-

larities of ideas which are frequently met with in different authors whose honesty and originality cannot be questioned. The discoveries of modern science have brought much of the startling agency to light, and the speculations of Babage and Hitchcock develop the theory of a telegraphic system through Cosmos. Their principle converts creation

Into a vast sounding gallery,
Into a vast picture gallery,
And into a universal telegraph.

It is told of the late Lord Macaulay that he had read everything, and that he forgot nothing he ever read. It is possible, therefore, that in his multifarious literary excursions he had more than once come upon the germ of the idea which he developed in the celebrated *New Zealander*, who, it has been well said, has certainly earned the privilege of a free seat on London Bridge, by the frequency with which he has "pointed a moral and adorned a tale."

M. Volney, in his "Ruins, or a Survey of Empires" [*Ruines ou Méditations sur les Révolutions des Empires*], thus wrote:—". . . "Who knows but that hereafter some traveller like myself will sit down upon the banks of the Seine, the Thames, or the Zuyder Zee, where now, in the tumult of enjoyment, the heart and the eyes are too slow to take in the multitude of sensations; who knows but he will sit down solitary amid silent ruins, and weep a people inurned, and their greatness changed into an empty name?" [Pp. 7, 8, of the fifth edition, published in 1811.]

Gibbon, in the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," before this, however, had written:—"If, in the neighbourhood of the commercial and literary town of Glasgow, a race of cannibals has really existed, we may contemplate in the period of the Scottish history the opposite extremes of savage and civilised life. Such reflections tend to enlarge the circle of our ideas, and to encourage the pleasing hope that New Zealand may produce in some future age the Hume of the southern hemisphere." [Vol. iv. c. xxv. p. 298.]

Horace Walpole, in one of his celebrated letters to Mann [Nov. 11, 1774], thus wrote:—"For my part I take Europe to be worn out. When Voltaire dies we may say 'Good night!' . . . The next Augustan age will dawn on the other side of the Atlantic. There will perhaps be a Thucydides at Boston, a Xenophon at New York, and in time a Virgil at Mexico, and a Newton at Peru. At last some curious traveller from Lima will visit England and give a description of the ruins of St. Paul's, like the editions of Balbec and Palmyra." [Vol. ii. pp. 297, 301.]

Henry Kirke White, in his poem "Time" [Poetical Works, and Remains, 1837], pp. 83, 84, thus expresses the idea. . . .

Where now is Britain? . . .

O'er her marts,
Her crowded ports, broods Silence; and the cry
Of the low curlew, and the pensive dash
Of distant billows, breaks alone the void.
Even as the savage sits upon the stone
That marks where stood her capitol, and hears
The bitterns booming in the weeds, he shrinks
From the dismaying solitude. Her bards
Sing in a language that hath perished;
And their wild harps suspended o'er their graves,
Sigh to the desert with a dying strain.

Shelley, in his "Dedication of Peter Bell the Third" [Works vol. ii. p. 377], employs thus the idea. . . . "In the firm expectation that when London shall be an habitation of bitterns, when the piers of Waterloo Bridge shall become the nuclei of islets of reeds and osiers, and cast the jagged shadows of their broken arches on the solitary stream, some transatlantic commentator will be weighing it in the scales of some new and unimagined system of criticism."

Mrs. Barbauld, in a poem [*see* the Works of Anna L. Barbauld, in 2 vols. 1825, vol. i. pp. 239, 240], entitled, "Eighteen Hundred and Eleven," speaks of a time, when—

England, the seat of arts, be only known
By the grey ruin and the mouldering stone.

When—

The ingenuous youth whom fancy fires,
With pictured glories of illustrious sires,
With duteous zeal their pilgrimage shall take
From the Blue Mountain, or Ontario's lake

To ask where Avon's winding waters stray, &c.

I have found the idea, I think, four times in the productions of Macaulay. In "The Prophetic Account of a Grand National Epic Poem, to be written by Richard Quongti, and to be entitled 'The Wellingtoniad,' and to be published A.D. 2824," I believe we possess the crude embryo of the New Zealander. [See pp. 674 & 5, of the 7th vol. of his Works, edited by his sister.] This piece was one of his contributions to "Knight's Quarterly Magazine," and appeared in November, 1824.

The first distinct sketch is in his eloquent description of the influence of Athenian literature. It is in these words:—"The Dervise in the Arabian tale did not hesitate to abandon to his comrade the camels with their load of jewels and gold, while he retained the casket of that mysterious juice which enabled him to behold at one glance all the hidden riches of the universe. Surely it is no exaggeration to say that no external advantage is to be compared with that purification of the intellectual eye, which gives us to contemplate the infinite wealth of the mental world; all the hoarded treasures of the primeval dynasties; all the shapeless ore of its yet unexplored mine; this is the gift of Athens to man. Her freedom and her power have for more than twenty centuries been annihilated. Her people have degenerated into timid slaves; her language into a barbarous jargon, her temples have been given up to the successive depredations of Romans, Turks, and Scotchmen; but her intellectual empire is imperishable. And, when those who have rivalled her greatness shall have shared her fate; when civilisation and knowledge shall have fixed their abode in distant continents; when the sceptre shall have passed away from England; when, perhaps, travellers from distant regions shall in vain labour to decipher on some mouldering pedestal the name of our proudest chief; shall hear savage hymns chanted to some misshapen idol, over the ruined dome of our proudest temple; and shall see a single naked fisherman wash his nets in the river of the ten thousand masts—her influence and her glory will still survive—fresh in eternal youth, exempt from mutability and decay, immortal as the intellectual principle from which they derive their origin, and over which they exercise their control." [See Article on Mitford's Greece; Works edited by his Sister, vol. 7, p. 703.]

He employs it again in his Review on "Mill's Essay on Government." Thus: "Is it possible that in two or three hundred years a few lean and half-naked fishermen may divide with owls and foxes the ruins of the greatest European cities? may wash their nets amidst the relics of her gigantic docks, and build their huts out of the capitals of her stately cathedrals?" [*Ibid.*, vol. v. pp. 264, 265.] In his finished form the New Zealander, busy at his melancholy work, appears in the article on "Ranke's History of the Popes," to illustrate the learned author's opinion of the perpetuity of the Roman Catholic Church. "She was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot in Britain—before the Frank had passed the Rhine—when Grecian eloquence still flourished at Antioch—when idols were still worshipped in the temple of Mecca. And she may still exist in undiminished vigour when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand upon a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's." [*Idem*, vol. vi. p. 455.]

Since Macaulay, several writers have appropriated the figure. Sir Archibald Alison, in the first volume of his "Principles of Population," worked it thus into his florid Appendix, No. III., p. 571: "A long decay is destined to precede the British empire . . . and at length the Queen of the Waves will sink into an eternal though not forgotten

slumber. It is more likely than that these islands will ever contain human beings for whom sustenance cannot be obtained, that the fields will return in the revolutions of society to their pristine desolation, and the forest resume its wonted domain, and savage animals regain their long-lost habitations; that a few fishermen will spread their nets on the ruins of Plymouth, and the beaver construct his little dwelling under the arches of Waterloo Bridge; the towers of York arise in dark magnificence amid an aged forest; and the red deer sport in savage independence round the Athenian pillars of the Scottish metropolis." Mr. Lockhart, in his "Life of Sir Walter Scott," thus introduces the idea: "The civilised American or Australian will curse these places" [Jedburgh and Hawick,] "of which he would never have heard but for Scott, as he passes through them in some distant century, when perhaps all that remains of our national glories may be the high literature adopted and extended in new lands, planted from our blood." [Page 725, of New Edition in i. vol.]

It would seem that we are indebted, after all, to a very ancient Hebrew writer for the germ of this thought. The prophet Ezekiel, who wrote B.C. 595, in the 26th and in the 47th chapters of his Book, undoubtedly furnishes the suggestion which Macaulay has so felicitously employed.

EXCERPTS FROM THE BAPTISMAL REGISTER OF DUNDEE.

THE subjoined memoranda are excerpts from the Register of Baptisms of the town of Dundee, in North Britain. They are in the handwriting of my late father, Mr. Charles Roger, still well remembered as an antiquary of local note, and at the time of his decease (March 26th, 1865) one of the oldest inhabitants of that ancient burgh. They were extracted by him many years ago for genealogical purposes. It has occurred to me that they may be of sufficient importance to find a place in the columns of the *Antiquary*. The excerpts in question have reference to the families of Balgay and Wedderburn (local magnates of the county of Forfar), and include incidental mention of individual members of the families of Fintrie, Dudhop, Duntroon, Claverhouse, and others. John Graham of Claverhouse, afterwards Viscount Dundee, was cousin-german of Elizabeth Graham of Duntroon, the wife of Robert Davidson of Balgay, hence the presence of that gallant but ill-starred nobleman at the several baptisms recorded. William Duncan of Sea Side (afterwards of Lundie) was one of the progenitors of Admiral Adam Duncan, who was raised to the peerage of Great Britain in reward of distinguished service at the battle of Camperdown. The beginnings of great families, where such can be satisfactorily determined, can hardly fail to interest and instruct.

Ottawa, Dominion of Canada. CHARLES ROGER.

"1646. Feb. 16th. Robert Davidson, younger, merchand, a man childe, named George. George Brown, Mr. George Halliburton, George Wighton, and George Brown, younger, Witnesses.

"1647. Nov. 1st. Robert Davidson, younger, merchand, a woman childe, named Grissell. Robert Davidson, elder, Geo. Brown, William Roger, James Duncan, Wm. Duncan, and Willm. Watson, Wit.

"1648. Nov. 7th. Robert Davidson, younger, merchand, a man childe, named Robert. Robert Davidson, elder, Robert Bultie, and Rob. Stirling Witnesses.

"1650. Jan. 17th. Robert Davidson, younger, merchand, a woman childe, Margaret. John Scrimger, uncle to the Vicount of Dudop, John Peirson, &c., Witnesses.

"1651. May 15th. Robert Davidson, younger, merchand, a man child, named Alexander. Alex. Bowar, younger, bailie, Alex. Bowar, elder, Alex. Edward, younger, Alex. Davidson, and Alex. Alison, Witnesses.

"1652. Sept. 21st. Christian Davidson law^u, daughter to Robt, Davidson Thesaurer, & Grissell Browne, was baptized.

"1653. Decem. 18th. George Davidson law^u, sone to Robert Davidson Bailie, & Grissell Brown, Bap.

"1655. Jan. 21st. John Davidson law^u, sone to Robert Davidson Bailie, & Grissell Brown, Bap. Witness, Mr. John Robt'soun, minr. John Scrymgeor, uncle to my Lord Duddop, &c.

"1656. Sept. 9th. Bessie Davidson Law^u, daughter to Robt. Davidson & Grissell Brown; Bap: Wit: Wm. Duncan Bailie, Geo. Brown & Patrick Tindel.

"1657. March 11th. William Davidson Law^u, sone to Robert Davidson, Dean of Gild, & Grissell Browne, Bap. The Gossops are William Duncan, bailie in Dundie, Sir Wm. Davidson, merchd. in Rotterdam. Willm. Watson, Willm. Guthrie, merchands.

"1659. Aprile 28th. John Davidson Law^u, sone to Robt. Davidson Baillie & Grissell Browne, Bap: The godfathers are John Peirson, John Arbuthnot, & John Fithie.

"1660. Feb. 23rd. Robert Graham Law^u, sone to Honorable John Graham, younger, of Fintrie, & Mistres Jean Scrimscor, Bap. Robert Lord Carnegie. Robt. Scrimseor, brother to John, Lord Viscount of Duddop, Godfathers.

"1660. Oct. 18th. Margaret Davidson Law^u, daughter to Robt. Davidson & Grissell Brown, Bap. Witnesses, Willm. Duncan, George Browne, & Wm. Watson.

"1673. Sept. 6th. Robt. Davidson Law^u, sone to Robt. Davidson of Balcay, & Elizabeth Grame, Bap.

"1675. Aug. 12th. Walter Davidson Law^u, sone to Robt. Davidson, of Balcay & Eliz. Graham, Bap. Wit. Walter Graham of Duntroone, Walter Philip son of ———*

"1677. May 6th. George Davidson Law^u, sone to Robt. Davidson, of Balcay, & Elizabeth Graham, Bap. Wit.: George Brown, of Horne, Mr. Geo. Graham, minister of Enverarity, George Brown, Brother to Balcay, George Brown, younger, of Horn.

"1678. April 30th. James-Davidson Law^u, sone to Robt. Davidson, of Balcay, & Eliz. Graham, Bap. Wit: Jas. Alison, lait baillie. Jas. Graham, sone to the laird of Duntroon, Jas. Man lait thesaurer, Jas. Wedderburn, clerk, Jas. Clayhills, of Innergowrie.

"1679. Sept. 13th. Grissell Davidson Law^u, daughter to Robt. Davidson, of Balcay, & Eliz. Graham, Bap.: Wit.: Jas. Man, merchd., Willm. Watson, lait baillie, Alex. Blaie, merchd., & Bernard Sanderson.

"1679. Oct. 27th. James Wedderburne Lan^u, sone to Jas. Wedderburne & Eliz. Davidson, Bap.; Wit.: Alex. Wedderburne, Provost, Thos. Watson, John Scott, John Man, Hendrie Crawford Baillies, John Scrymseor, dean of Gild, Jas. Graham, of Monorgan—Blacknes, Balcay, Craigie, Kingennie, George Davidson, &c.

"1680. Dec. 29th. Grissell Wedderburne Law^u, daughter to Jas. Wedderburne, clerk, & Bessie, alias Eliz. Davidson.

"1681. March 15th. John Davidson Law^u, sone to Robt. Davidson of Balcay, & Elizabeth Graham, Bap.: Wit.: John Graham, merchd., John Man, John Graham of Claverhouse, John Wedderburne, John Maitland, John Wedderburne, son to the clark of Dundie.

"1681. Sept. 24th. Isobell Man Law^u, daughter to James Man, bailie, and Grissell Davidson, Bap. Wit.: Mr. John Guthrie, minister, Jas. Fletcher, bailzie, John Man, lait bailzie, &c.

"1683. July 13th, Friday. Robert Davidson, of Balcay, & Elizabeth Graham, had a sone named Alexander Wit: Mr. Alex. Graham, Alex. Duncan, Provost, Alex. Watson, lait Provost, Alex. Rait, Baillie, Alex. Keith Sess. cl.

"1685. March 2nd, Wed. Robert Davidson, of Balcay, & Eliz. Graham, a daughter, Bap. Elizabeth: Wit. Mr. Robert Rait, minister, James Wedderburn, clerk, Alex. Watson, merchd.

"1689. May 6th, Thursday. Robt. Davidson, of Balcay, & Eliz. Graham had a daughter, Jean, Bap.: Wit.: Jo.

Graham, L. Dundie, his ladie, Jean Cochran, Jas. Man, lait Baillie, Jas Wedderburn, cl.

"1691. March 23rd, Monday. Robt. Davidson, of Balcay, and Eliz. Graham, a daughter Marie, Bap. Witnesses, Jas. Man, lait Baillie, & Mr. Alex. Graham.

"1693. April 1st, Saturday. Robt. Davidson, of Balcay, & Eliz. Graham had a daughter, bap. in the meeting-house be, Mr. Milne, called Margrat.

"1693. March 21st, Tuesday. Mr. John Watson, Dr. of Medicine, & Eliz. Graham had a daughter, bap. in the meeting-house called Grissell, by Mr. Willm. Milne. Grissell Cochran Grandmother, Grissell Watson, Ant, Grissell Davidson, relict of Umq^u. Baillie Wm. Watson. Grissell Davidson, daughter of Rob. Davidson, of Balcay, were her Godmothers. Alex. Watson, lait Provost & Grandfather, David Graham of Duntroone, Grandfather, & Robt. Davidson, of Balcay, Godfathers.

"1699. June 22nd, Mr. Jas. Scott, Prob^r. & Eliz. Scott, had a daughter Bap. Elizabeth, Eliz. Davidson, rel. of Umq^u. Willm. Duncan, of Seasyde, &c.

"1707. Jan. 9th. George Paton, mariner, and Marjorie Scott, had a son bap., called David. His godfathers are David Brown, merchd., David Davidson, son to Robt. Davidson, of Balcay.

"1707. June 1st. Alex. Watson, of Vallis Craigie, & Grissell Davidson had a daughter Bap. called Elizabeth; her namemothers are Eliz. Graham, grandmother, Lady Balcay, Eliz. Watson, rel of Pat Balnaves, &c.

"They were married 27th April, 1706."

Notes.

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

I THINK the enclosed short article on *Contemporary History*, which some time since appeared in the Trade Publication called the *Bookseller*, is worthy of the wider circulation of your columns, and the preservation of it which your publication will insure.—J. B. B.

Mr. Foster's Life of Charles Dickens shows how difficult it is to write contemporary history. Dickens lived in no narrow circle; his life and doings spread over a comparatively short span, and hundreds of persons are still alive with whom he was on intimate terms. Yet no sooner does the first part of his Memoirs appear, than some of its most prominent facts are disputed. First, there is his connection with the late Mr. Bentley, who, to all appearance, acted most liberally to a then all but unknown author, and bore with his waywardness and, what must be candidly termed shuffling, as but few men would have done. In all this his biographer has made out Dickens to be the sufferer, and the publisher to be the only one in the wrong. Posterity will come to a different conclusion. Mr. Cruikshank has also felt it necessary to maintain his paternity of Fagin and some of the other characters immortalized in "Oliver Twist;" but who could have doubted their origin? We all remember the inimitable scene of Oliver Asking for More, of Fagin in Prison, of the scene on the bridge when Nelly reveals the plot, and of Bill Sykes's exit from the world; but did any one ever ask the question whether the narrative itself or the picture most impressed itself on the memory? We strongly incline to the belief that the pictures served to make the reputation of Dickens, and but for their aid he would have had to struggle many years before his great claims would have been recognised. Another artist, too, has had scant justice done him—Seymour. Here, again, it was the burly Pickwick, the versatile Sam Weller, the groggy Shepherd, and the Widow Bardell that impressed their features upon the eye of the reader. We know all the members of the Pickwick Club as though they had been our intimate acquaintances; but who, if he met them in the Strand, would recognise Silas Wegg, Mrs. Wilfer, even with her gloves, Bella, John Harmon, or any of the other characters in "Our Mutual Friend"? They all exist in the pages of the novelist, but they had no Seymour, Cruikshank, or Phiz to form

* MS. illegible.

their outward and visible semblance and identity. Gradually, and, as we think, unwisely, Dickens emancipated himself from his artistic partnership. He was too apt to forget those by whose aid he had risen. It is a hard criticism, but a true one to say that "Dickens was no gentleman;" he was not only no gentleman in his nature, his education, or his feelings, but he had no conception of the gentlemanly character, and consequently in no one of his numerous works do we find a gentleman portrayed. The bohemianism of his early life stuck to him, and he could never entirely rid himself of its pollution. In his own line—mingling humour, pathos, and eccentricity—Dickens was facile princeps, and needed no extraneous help. Brought up in poverty, among relations without principle, he emancipated himself, educated himself, and raised himself to the very pinnacle of fame. Mr. Forster's biography, admirable as it is in many respects, has been unjust to Dickens's memory by attributing to him qualities he never possessed, and against which we instinctively revolt. And, in his endeavour to make his hero a perfect man, he has endeavoured, perhaps unconsciously, to depreciate some of those persons to whom Dickens was most deeply indebted for his early success.

ANCIENT PUNISHMENT.—This extract is from an old record of the 16th century, viz., "forasmuch as Elyn Davy, Elizabeth Eden, Johan Michel, Agnes White, Marion Beckwith and Johan Westhede, that here standen, indicted in the Ward of Portoken of this citie, some of them for disorderlies, and some other of theym for common harlots, and thereof been convicted and atteynted. Therefore it ys adjudged by the Maior and Aldermen of this citie, after the laudable laws and ancient customs of the same, that the said Elyn Davy, &c., shall be brought to Newgate, and the same day in the market season to be ladde from thens, with basons and panns afore theym, ray hods on their hedes and white rodde in their hands, to the pillory in Cornhill, and there the cause to be proclaymed, and so from thens to Aldgate, and to be conveyed to and through Candlewick Strete, Watling Strete and Flete Strete to the Temple barre and there to be voided out of this citie forever, and if the said Elyn, &c., or any of theym hereafter be found within this citie they or she so found to be set on the pillory aforesayd, 3 market days next following, every day by the space of an hour, and furthermore to have imprisonment by the space of an year and a day." "Capel. Maior. 1510. Dic Venus."

[The *Antiquary* being intended as a work for future reference, our correspondent, we are sure, will pardon our suggesting that all extracts should be authenticated by reference to the source whence they are taken, without which they lose much of their value. "An old record" is much too vague.—ED.]

FRANÇOIS DE CHEVERT.—In "Mémoires Secrets pour servir à l'histoire de la République des Lettres en France, depuis 1762, jusqu'à nos jours, &c.," under date 11th July, 1771,* there is an account of a memorial erected to the memory of M. de Chevert, which is particularly interesting for the "plain and unvarnished tale" given, as inscribed upon the stone.

The writer of the account in the above useful work says—On a élevé depuis peu à St. Eustache, paroisse où M. de Chevert est enterré, un monument à son honneur, mais dans une simplicité convenable à ce grand homme. Il consiste en son médaillon, sans aucun ornement. Au bas est une pierre noire, sur laquelle est inscrite l'épithaphe suivante:—

"Ci git Francois de Chevert; Commandeur, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre Royal et Militaire de St. Louis, Chevalier de l'Aigle Blanc de Pologne.

Gouverneur de Givet et Charlemont,
Lieutenant-général des Armées du Roi.
Sans Ayeux, sans fortune, et sans appui.
Orphelin dès l'enfance.

Il entra au service à l'âge de 11 ans. Il s'est élevé malgré l'envie, à force de mérite.

Chaque grade a été le prix d'une action d'éclat.
Le seul titre de Maréchal de France a manqué,
non pas à sa gloire, mais à l'exemple de ceux
qui voudront le prendre pour modèle.

Il étoit né à Verdun-sur-Meuse le 2 Février,
1695. Il mourut à Paris, le 24 Janvier, 1769.
Priez Dieu pour le repos de son Ame."

The above epitaph having been written in French, enabled the poor, and those who might strive to emulate a like example, to read that true and honest merit sometimes meets with just acknowledgment and reward; and moreover, to follow the concluding remark in the work (supra) . . . "que tout le monde puisse la lire et accorder à cet illustre guerrier la reconnaissance que lui doit tout bon citoyen."

Waltham Abbey.

J. FERRY.

"SCAMELS."—Passage in the "Tempest."—When *Caliban* saw a prospect of release from his bondage under *Prospero*, by means of *Stephano* and *Trinculo*, he makes extravagant offers of service. He will find crab-apples, pignuts, the jay's-nest, the marmozet, clust'ring filberts, and "young scamels from the rock."—Act ii. sc. 2. We are yet without any determinant for "scamels." Some say scamels for seamews, but that involves a double blunder; failing it, we are in darkness. I would now suggest that it is a form of the word "chamois," of which Shakespeare appears to have made a diminutive by adding a terminal in "elle," as in madam, ma'amselle, so we should have chamois, cham'selle, plural cham'elles. The prefix "s" need be no difficulty, for we still say shammy-leather, meaning that derived from the chamois: a *rupicapra*, which is an animal of the antelope kind, but sometimes called "a buck," sometimes "a goat," and the kids are dainty eating. This animal inhabits the loftiest chains of primitive mountain ridges, and the offer to "catch" a chamois involves great labour, for the fleetness of an antelope is proverbial, and our most accomplished sportsmen find that to stalk the chamois demands their utmost dexterity. To get them from "the rocks," is to hunt them from their native resorts.

A. HALL.

PRICES OF CORN IN 1587.—The following extracts may be well transferred to the pages of the *Antiquary*.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

This year A^o 1587, the pryce of corne was as followeth, and y^e gretest part of last yeare before-goinge, so y^e many poore people weare supposed to dye for lacke of bredde, notwithstanding greatt store in the handes of hard-harted carles, y^e styll rayzed the p^{ce} untyle harvest: at the wyche tyme, y^e p^{ce} of corne begane to fall. The p^{ce} of rye xiii^s. iiij^d. the bushell, wheat at xvi^s. iiij^d. the b^{sh}ell, haver at v^s. ix^d. y^e bushell, grotes at iiiij^s. y^e pecke, pese at xii^s. y^e bushell, byg at vi^s. y^e bushell, halfermalte at v^s. vi^d. y^e bushell, but the next somer wheate was at iiiij^s. iij^d. the bushell . . . rye & pays at iiiij^s. y^e bushell, otes iiij^s. y^e bushell, byg at 3s. 4d. y^e bushell.—*Par. Reg. S. Oswald's, Durham.*

1587. Mdm. that in this yeare was a great dearth of corne in the realme of England. In so much that wheate was sold for tenne shillings and sixpence a bushell. Rie at nine shillings and sixpence a bushell. Pease at seven shillings a bushell.

Mdm. that the 29th of July, in the yeare above written, being Saturday, wheate was at 15^s. a bushell, rie at 14^s. a bushell, bigge at 8s. a bushell, and haver at 19^s. a load.

—*Par. Reg. S. Nicholas, Durham.*

CRUIKSHANK ILLUSTRATIONS.—I observe you have adopted as your motto, "We want nothing but facts." There is one fact in regard to which I am personally interested, and which you will oblige, if you will allow me, to make known through the pages of the *Antiquary*. This is that the illustration contained in the present Christmas number of the magazine entitled *London Society*, and referred to in the advertisements of the public prints as the "coloured frontispiece," designed by George Cruikshank is not by me. This is the work of the son of

my nephew, *Percy Cruikshank*, whose baptismal name and surname being identical with my own gives rise to much confusion. This awkwardness I have sought to avert by suggesting to my nephew that he should induce his son to interpolate the name *Percy* between his Christian and surnames. This would prevent the public from being misled, and so remove every chance of possible misconception. It is most unfair to the public, to the son of my nephew, and to myself, that this kind of confusion should be allowed to continue.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

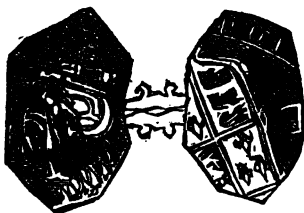
263, *Hampstead-road*.

NUMISMATIC PORTRAIT OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.—There is a curious fragment of a broad piece of this sovereign's reign, figured in Mr. Planché's *Regal Records*, which, if you would take the trouble to have it reproduced, might possibly interest your readers. I transcribe from page 48 of his book what Mr. Planché says in regard to this matter.

PENGUIN.

"I am not aware that the fragment represented below has ever been engraved. It is copied from a drawing in my possession presented to me, with his usual liberality, by Mr. Dominie Colnaghi, and on the back of which is written the following description:—

"This very unfavourable likeness of Queen Elizabeth is taken from a fragment of her last broad pieces in the possession of Horace Walpole, Esq.; it is universally supposed that the die was broken by her command, and that some workman of the Mint cut out this morsel, which contains barely the face."



"I have no doubt," Mr. Planché says, "that the real cause of offence was the *truth* of the likeness, to a woman who wished to pass for a Venus of seventy. There is great character in the head, and it is probably the only portrait of Elizabeth towards the close of her reign that can be relied on."

CHRISTMAS TOAST.—Anne, Countess of Northesk, writes (1777):—"The first toast at Peterhead after dinner is—Health, friends, family, firesides, a happy new year, a merry Christmas, and the Company's inclinations."

"In Verse.

"Health, the first blessing in a mortal's frame,
With all the sweets that follow Friendship's train—
This be my lot, and with a family blest,
A cheerful fireside, and a mind at rest,
A happy new year with bright virtue crowned,
While Christmas plenty fills my table round;
I'll envy none, tho' thousands fill their store,
And never think, and never wish for more.
My inclinations here I do express,
But will be happy, tho' my fate be less."

—*Lives of the Carnegies*, ii. 407, privately printed.

ALISON.

PIN.—I find Mr. Wedgwood, in his able *Dictionary of English Etymology*, saying under the word "Pull," that "a Glasgow man pronounces *which*, *whuch*; *pin*, *pun*." I yield at once as regards "*which*," but I cannot admit the correctness of "*pun*." A thirty years' residence here enables me to speak with some confidence on the point, and I can safely say that never on any occasion have I heard "*pin*," so pronounced. "*Preen*" and "*peen*" you will hear often enough where pincushions and hair-pins are talked of, but, so far as my experience goes, it is in such

circumstances only that any peculiar pronunciation of the word will be observed.

KENTIGERN.

Glasgow.

CÆSAR'S LANDING-PLACE.—In *Notes and Queries*, for September 28, I ventured to express my doubt of the correctness of the opinion, now perhaps most in favour with scientific men, that Cæsar must have landed at a point considerably westward of Deal; the chief argument advanced by the Astronomer Royal, in his elaborate essay on the subject, being that the tide was setting westward when on his first expedition Cæsar weighed anchor, and ran along shore to his landing-place. Most of Sir G. B. Airy's reasons seem to me easily refutable except this one of the tide, his statement respecting which I confess myself unable to understand; and as the subject has not been taken up in *Notes and Queries*, I shall feel much obliged to any reader of the *Antiquary* who will enlighten me. Sir G. B. Airy says that on the third day before full moon, at 3 p.m., the tide at Dover sets to the westward. Now, the tide along the coasts of Kent and Sussex sets to the west when falling, and to the east when rising. Take then the year 1846; there was a full moon on August 7, in that year, at 6 a.m.; high water at Dover on the 4th at 8.3 a.m., low water about 2.15 p.m., and by 3 or 3.30, the time when Cæsar set sail, according to Mr. Long, the tide was rising, and flowing eastward. Take 1871; full moon, August 30, at 6.24 a.m., high water at Dover on the 27th at 7.59 a.m., low water at 1.11 p.m., therefore tide rising and setting eastward at 3 or 3.30 p.m. So, in 1870, it appears there was low water three days before full moon, on the 8th, at 2.14 p.m., and at 3 the tide was rising and setting to the east. The times of high and low water are computed from those for high water at London-bridge, given in the Companion to the Almanacks for the several years. I will only add that Sir George takes for granted the accuracy of the date of Cæsar's landing, the end of August, B.C. 55, computed by Halley and others, but as Sir John Herschel has shown ("*Outlines of Astronomy*," 10th ed., 1869, p. 674, &c.), the calendar, down to the year 46 B.C., "the year of confusion," was in disorder inextricable, and even for thirty-six years later; so much so, that whenever, in the relation of any event, "either in ancient history or in modern, previous to the change of style, the time is specified in our modern nomenclature, it is always to be understood as having been identified with the assigned date by threading the mazes (often very tangled and obscure ones) of special and national chronology, and referring the day of its occurrence to its place in the Julian system, so interpreted."

FRANCIS J. LEACHMAN, M.A.

20, *Compton-terrace, Highbury*.

PROFESSOR CONINGTON'S GRAVE.—I lately visited Fish-toft, near Boston, where, at the rectory, the ex-professor spent several of his earlier years, and in the churchyard of which his remains were interred, now more than three years ago; but I was surprised to find no visible record of that fact. There is an inscription on the headstone to the memory of his father, the late rector, but none to himself or brothers who are also interred there. There is no memorial stone or tablet in the church.

FILMA.

SINGING COMBAT, GREENLAND.—The following account as to the manner in which the Greenlanders terminate their quarrels is copied from the *Habitable World Described*, published in London, in 1788, vol. i. p. 67. It would seem as if in some things we might receive a lesson even from a savage people, without religion, and without the knowledge of a God.

DELTA.

"The most singular thing in Greenland is their singing and dancing combats, by which they decide their quarrels. If a man conceives himself injured, he does not vent his anger in quarrelsome words, nor proceed to any revenge, but composes a satirical poem; this he rehearses so often, with singing and dancing before his family, that they all get it by heart. The man publishes his design of fighting with his antagonist, not with a sword, but a song, and a place of

meeting is appointed. The party challenged attends at the place, encircled with his friends, when the challenger begins his song to the beat of a drum, and chorussed by his party, with *Amna ajah*. In this song he discharges so many mortifying truths at his adversary, that the standers-by have their fill of laughing. When he has done, the accuser renews his attack, and so on, and he that has the last word gains his cause. On these occasions they will speak cutting truths, but without rudeness or passion. The body of the people present constitute the jury, bestow the laurel, and the two contending parties become good friends." Contrast these proceedings with the still recent usage of what we are proud to call our higher civilization, as exemplified in a foot note to Byron's *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*, Paris, 1818. Speaking of Lord Falkland, who had lost his life in one of those brutal transactions termed "affairs of honour," Lord Byron says: "On Sunday night, I beheld him presiding at his own table, in all the honest pride of hospitality; on Wednesday morning, at three o'clock, I saw, stretched before me, all that remained of courage, feeling, and a host of passions. He died like a brave man in a better cause; for had he fallen in like manner on the deck of the frigate to which he was just appointed, his last moments would have been held up by his countrymen as an example to succeeding heroes." DELTA.

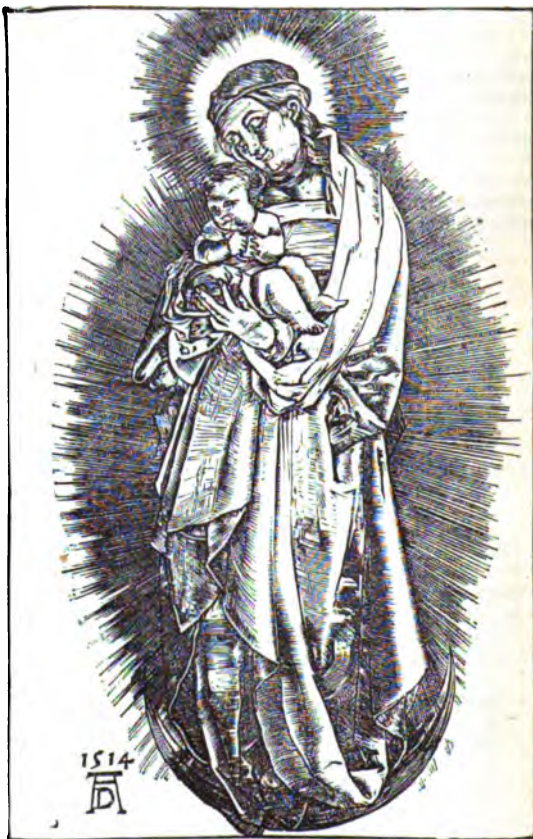
INSCRIBED CROSS, ENDELLION, CORNWALL.—Sir John Maclean, in the fifth part of his valuable "History of Trigg Minor," issued to subscribers a few months since, has made known the existence, in the parish of Endellion, of an inscribed cross, though the circular head has been removed. Through the perseverance and ability of the Rev. W. Iago, of Bodmin, the inscription has not remained unexplained, but has been deciphered in such a way as to leave no doubt as to the correctness of the solution. The usual weather-worn and rough condition of these inscribed ancient stones renders it no easy matter in many cases to "make out" the individual letters, and when "made out" it is not always that a meaning can be attached to them. Such is the case with the inscribed cross in Lanherne Nunnery burial-ground, which is of the Saxon type, with interlacing knotwork, yet the letters of the inscription, though remarkably distinct, have hitherto baffled the ingenuity of all who have examined it, to apply to them a meaning. But to proceed with the "Broeagan" stone, in the parish of Endellion. Sir John observes—"An incised stone, called "Long Cross," of very great interest, marked with two crosses, formerly stood at the cross roads (to which it has given its name), about midway between Endellion and Port Quin, at the junction of the road from Roscarrock. It was set in a large base, near which, more than thirty years ago, it had been thrown down and was lying prostrate. Eventually, it was removed by the late Mr. Symons, of Gonvena, to Doydon Head, near Port Quin, on the western side of the creek, where he had erected a summer-house, and where the stone yet remains. The base with its square socket still continues *in situ*. The monolith is 4 feet 3 inches high, 1 foot wide, and 8 inches thick, and is about the same size throughout; unfortunately, it has been broken about one-third from the bottom. On its face it bears a memorial inscription in Roman characters, which, in consequence of the abrasion of the stone, is almost undecipherable. The first three words, are without doubt, BROEAGAN HIC IACIT; but the two words forming the lower line are very doubtful, though they would appear to be NADOTTI FILIVS. Some of these letters are so close to the edge of the stone, that it is difficult to believe they could ever have been perfect. The inscription is preceded by a large incised cross, and on the upper part of the back of the stone is a plain cross in slight relief. There is also a square socket in the top, in which a head was formerly set.

"This interesting monument," adds Sir John, "is in very bad condition, and will daily become worse in consequence of the position in which it is now placed, being on a high cliff with its face towards the sea, exposed to all the evil

effects of the storms of the Atlantic, and of the saline atmosphere acting upon a stone which easily disintegrates." As to the identification of this Broeagan with some historic personage, it has been questioned whether the monument may not "commemorate Brechan, a king of Wales, from whom the district of Brecknock derived its name, who was the father of Saint Endelienta," the foundress of the parish church of Endellion. The names are certainly similar, and as King Brechan must have had an interest in the parish, it is not at all unlikely that he was interred there, and that this stone was inscribed to his memory.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

ALBERT DURER.—We have been favoured with a photograph of one of Albert Durer's engravings, representing the Virgin and Child, which, reproduced by a new process, we present to our readers in this the first number of our new issue.



In reply to the query of our correspondent, this beautiful "engraving" is fully described by Adam Bartsch, in his *Peintre Graveur*, and is entitled by him *La Vierge aux cheveux courts liés avec une bandelette*. At the date 1514, engraved near the monogram, this celebrated artist was at his best.

BRUCE OF CLACKMANNAN'S APOLOGY TO DAME MARGARET SCHAW.—Sir Bernard Burke's latest book on the *Rise of Great Families*, contains an anecdote given on the authority of his "friend Alexander Sinclair," which if true deserves to be permanently recorded. T. C. C.

"Sir John Schaw, of Greenock, a Whig, lost a hawk, supposed to have been shot by Bruce of Clackmannan,

a Jacobite. In Sir John's absence, Lady Greenock sent to Bruce a letter, with an offer of her intercession, on Mr. Bruce signing a very strongly-worded apology. His reply was :—

'For the honoured hands of Dame Margaret Schaw, of Greenock :—

'Madam,—I did not shoot the hawk. But sooner than have made such an apology as your Ladyship has had the consideration to dictate, I would have shot the hawk, Sir John Schaw, and your Ladyship.

'I am, Madam,

'Your Ladyship's devoted servant to comand,
'CLACKMANNAN.'

HEREFORDSHIRE NEW YEAR CUSTOMS.—The following customs I think have never yet appeared in print. They are observed at Bromyard and its neighbourhood, although the strict tunes of music, nor the usual correctness of English grammar are not generally adhered to. They are at your service. C. GOLDING.

16, Blomfield-terrace, W.

As twelve o'clock, on the 31st of December, draws near, and the last of the Christmas carols are heard without doors, and a pleasurable excitement is playing on the faces of the family around the last Christmas log within, a rush is made to the nearest spring of water, and whoever is fortunate enough to first bring in the "cream of the well," as it is termed, and who first taste of it, have prospect of good luck through the forthcoming year. Also, in the early hours of the New Year, after a funeral service, as it has been termed, have been said over "Old Tom," as the old year is called, at the public houses and ale and cider stores, the streets are filled with boys and men, singing in loudest tones possible :—

"I wish you a Merry Christmas
And a Happy New Year,
A pocket full of money,
And a cellar full of beer,
And a good fat pig
To serve you all the year.
Ladies and gentlemen,
Sat (*sic*) by the fire,
Pity *we* poor boys
Out in the mire."

EDINBURGH AND DUBLIN : CONTEST FOR PRECEDENCE (1863).—At the request of one of our Edinburgh correspondents we print the following from the account given by Ulster King of Arms. The mock solemnity with which Sir Bernard relates this contest brings to mind the well-known description, by Dibdin, of the sale of the first edition of Boccaccio's Decameron.—ED.

"As the Lord Provost conjectured, the susceptibilities of Scotland were deeply touched by this loss of position, by this depreciation, as it were, of their national prestige. The country was stirred to the centre by patriotic agitation. Public meetings were held, Scottish M.P.'s were appealed to, and Government put under the most influential pressure, The Scottish motto, 'Nemo me impune lacessit,' everywhere repeated, reached Whitehall. Garter King of Arms was at length referred to, and that heraldic authority supported the pretensions of Scotland. . . . The citizens of Dublin, and the people of Ireland generally, were no less excited than the Scots had been, and they resolved on making every exertion to regain what they deemed their right—the second position for their city in the United Kingdom. Old memories came back upon them; the times were not forgotten when Dublin—still the metropolis of a separate kingdom—was the seat of an independent Parliament, long after Edinburgh had become, as they deemed it, a provincial town; when Dublin more than rivalled London in the graces and hospitality of society, and when her streets and squares were crowded with a resident nobility.

"The storm raised in the two kingdoms was too violent to blow over. . . . It was rightly considered that the point at issue would be thus nowhere more becomingly settled than in the ante-chambers of Windsor or St. James's.

"It was on Monday, February 22, 1864, that the Lords of the Council met at the Council Chamber, Whitehall, for the purpose of hearing this famous cause. It was a dark, gloomy winter's day. The Hall, with lamps burning, presented the appearance of what we may imagine the Court of Chivalry or the Star Chamber to have been. The Lord President, the Earl of Granville, sat as chief judge, and by him the other Lords of the Council, the Lords Kingsdown, Eversley, and Sydney, and the Rt. Hon. Robert Lowe, Vice-President of the Council of Education. There were also in attendance the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General, Sir Roundell Palmer, and Sir R. P. Collier. Ranged at the Bar stood Sir Hugh Cairns and Mr. Serjeant Burke, representing Dublin, and the Lord Advocate Moncreiff, and Mr. Rolt, Q.C., representing Edinburgh. The two civic kings were likewise present. An amusing incident occurred at their meeting. The Lord Provost, Lawson, whose good feeling through the litigation was only equalled by his earnestness in the cause of the city of which he was chief magistrate, expressed a wish that he and his opponent should evince their personal regard by interchanging the usual courtesies. A difficulty, however, arose as to which, with due regard to the question of precedence then *sub lite*, should first proffer his hand.

"The elaborate reports and pleadings of the Kings of Arms were placed before the lords on the council table, and at eleven o'clock Sir Hugh Cairns opened the case for Dublin. His powerful and exhaustive address, which lasted more than two hours, put forth all the arguments tending to establish the superiority of the Irish capital. The Lord Advocate, Moncreiff, replied with singular ingenuity and eloquence, and fought gallantly for Edinburgh. At three o'clock the court broke up, and the judgment they had arrived at was announced a few days after. It was to the effect that neither city had established precedence one over the other, and that they were to be considered *ex æquo*—to be, as it were, bracketed together for second place.

"Years have elapsed since this memorable precedence battle was fought, and both cities seem to approve of the royal policy which gave victory to neither, but placed them co-equal, side by side, next to "famous London town," to typify in their harmony the well-knit union of the kingdom. A less judicious judgment might have turned international rivalry into international animosity."

FOLK LORE.—In the more sequestered districts of the south-west of Scotland, when a cow drops a calf, care is always taken, immediately after, to have a handful of oatmeal mixed with salt placed upon her back. To ask the goodwife what benefit can possibly accrue from the *mola salsa* thus applied would, of course, be a bootless question, just as it would have been for the sceptic of two thousand or more years ago to have quizzed a *pontifex* regarding the hidden virtues of the like mixture, when sprinkled on the head of a *hostia major*, about to be sacrificed to Jupiter or Ceres. Have not our forefathers done so from time immemorial? is an argument admitting of no satisfactory reply. The custom, if I mistake not, has altogether a very ancient look about it. Is it not somewhat curious to find *salt* holding the prominent place it does in so many of the old-world heathen practices, and still prevalent in our midst?

A. B. C.

Dumfriesshire, N.B.

EAR NAILED TO A POST.—In No. 1848 of the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, January 12th-13th, 1736, is the following announcement :—Last week one Blackadder was sentenced by the Lords of Session to be pilloried, and to have his ear nail'd to a Post on the 21st Instant, for the Crime of wilful Perjury, in a Process depending before their Lordships concerning the Estate of Tulliallen. D.

OLD BALLAD.—The following delectable old ballad, from recitation, in Forfarshire, is at least a hundred years old, and, as far as I know, not in print :—

There was a lady in the West,
About the age o' twenty,
And she had sweethearts o' the best,
Baith lords an' squires a plenty.
Her youthfu' charms an' beauty bricht
Was far an' near admirèd,
But she adored her father's clerk—
No grander she requirèd.
But when her father hears o' this,
An' he, alone, does meet her,
"Will you disgrace my blood," he says,
"You fond and foolish creature,
"By weddin' o' a servant slave,
Has neither birth nor breedin' ?
A portion of me you shall not have
If this be your proceedin'."
"Dear honoured father," she replied,
"It's you must use your pleasure,
For I adore my dearest joy
Abune a' worldly treasure.
"With him I hope to live an' die,
To him I have consented ;
Sure Heaven will my wants supplie,
If that I be contented."
Her father in a passion flew
"No clerk should e'er enjoy her."

(Desunt.)

It was in a parlour there alone
Where a loaded piece was lyin' ;
He took the piece all in his han'
An' then at her let flyin'.
He shot into the lady's breast,
An' sune she lay before him ;
It was the hin'most words she spak',
"I must an' will adore him !"
And when he sees what he has done,
"What ! have I slain my daughter ?"
He took a rappier in his hand,
And slew himself thereafter.
Her mother cam' into the room,
An' baith their deaths stood viewin' ;
Her tender heart did quickly brak'—
Ambition was their ruin.
Her love cam' in among the rest,
His hands wi' sorrow wringin'
To see his youthfu' lady's breast,
From which the blood was springin'.
"How could her wicked father be
Sae damnèd base and cruel ?
O could n' he laid the blame on me,
An' so ha'e spared my jewel !"
He took the piece all in his hand,
Cryin' "Here I'll stay no longer !
I'll cut the tender threed o' life,
Nor from my true love sunder."
So they were both laid in one grave,
Like lovers that were loyal.
May Heaven preserve all those in love,
And send them no such trials !

Rude as it is, this old ballad, repeated with the wailing sadness of Scots reciters, has no doubt brought tears from the eyes of many a gathering round the winter fire. ALISON.

Queries.

LANDSCAPES BURNED INTO WOOD.

A FRIEND lately informed me that while on a visit to Norfolk last year, he was shown some curious old works of art, consisting of landscapes burned into wood by means of a hot iron; these I think he said are in the possession of Mr. John Culley, Church Farm, Costessy, near Norwich. If Mr. Culley would kindly describe these works of art, through the medium of your columns, I should esteem it a favour ?

F. J. K.

QUOTATION, WANTED THE AUTHOR.

"Turkeys, carps, hops and beer,
Came into England all in one year."

Where are the above lines to be found ? C. C.

[In a small volume entitled "A Compendious History of England, from the Invasion of the Romans," &c., London, 1789, p. 154, speaking of the reign of Henry VIII., the author says: "About the fifteenth year of his reign several new things were introduced into England, which occasioned the following verse" (see above). "For before this time," he continues, "the English drank no other malt-liquor than ale, into which was put ground ivy instead of hops."—ED.]

- (1.) "When nature convolves and turns night into day,
And old Terra Firma's great axel gives way,
We'll turn up our glass as we slide down the brae,
And finish the last of our bottle."
- (2.) "Not drunk is he who from the floor
Can rise alone and still drink more ;
But drunk is he who prostrate lies
Without the power to drink or rise."

[No. 1, we believe is from a poem called the *Drunkard's Revel*, written by a drawing-master in Dundee, named Mudie, a man of considerable talent, but who did not always turn it to the best purposes.

No. 2, occurs in a volume entitled *Monarchs Retired from Business*.—ED.]

LORD JUSTICE SELWYN.—Among your numerous correspondents I observe the names of several gentlemen connected with the Bar. Can any of these by possibility inform me regarding the degree of relationship which subsisted between the late Lord Justice Selwyn and the family of the late Sir H. Willock, of Castleneuve, Mortlake ? B. (2.)

RIVER LOSSIE, N.B.—What is the derivation of the name of this river ?
BON ACCORD.
Aberdeen.

ARMS OF PLAYFAIR.—In Burke's *Dictionary of Heraldry* are mentioned several coats of arms (as many as four or five) belonging to the name of Playfair. When were these granted, and where can I meet with reliable information regarding them ? No coat of arms is assigned to any individual of the name by *Nisbet*, or is found in any other work on heraldry with which I am acquainted. From what source can Burke have copied them ?
TRESSURE.

St. Andrews, N.B.

ABBEY CHURCH, PAISLEY.—Some years ago I visited this venerable structure. In passing out through some entrance or doorway, near to what is called the "sounding aisle," I observed a sculptured coat of arms on one of the inside walls, about which I should like to obtain some information. The charge was *three cups*. This is about all that I remember of its appearance. I think, but am quite uncertain, the man who showed me over the abbey said the arms to which I refer were those of some abbot of the name of *Shaw*. Will any of your Scotch readers, who may be better informed, kindly describe this coat in the ordinary terms of heraldic nomenclature, and also favour me with some brief account of the owner ? Otherwise, if any of your correspondents would refer me to any printed work where such account may be found, I shall feel greatly obliged. A

friend suggests that this coat of arms may be mentioned in Crawford's *History of Renfrewshire*, a work which is not accessible to me.

T. IRVINE.

Chester.

[The following note, from Crawford's *History of the Shire of Renfrew*, will probably explain to our correspondent what he desires to know. The arms to which he refers are evidently those of the surname of *Shaw*, and appear to be the arms contained in the wall mentioned by Crawford.

"This wall, with most of the fabrick of the Abby that now stands was built in the reign of King James III., by George Shaw, Abbot of Pasly (of the family of Sauchie) anno 1484, which appears from this inscription on the corner of that wall, viz:

Thy calit the Abbot George of Shaw
About my Abby gart mak this waw,
An thousandth four hundred Zear,
Eighty-four the date but weir;
Pray for his salvation
That laid this noble foundation."—Ed.]

HOAX.—I cannot help thinking that this word has some little history about it. Of the earlier dictionary makers, Bailey, Ash, and Johnson have it not, and in our own day Wedgwood, for one, avoids it. Is it a fair inference from these facts that the word was, if not altogether, comparatively unknown in the first half of the eighteenth century, and has but a questionable position now? Hotten seems to think so, and places it, accordingly, in the *Slang Dictionary*, mentioning at the same time that Grose held it to be a university cant word. Not so, however, think Webster and Hyde Clarke, for both of them, as I find, admit the word as good ordinary English, and give as its root the Anglo-Saxon *hœx*, irony. If such be the venerable origin of *hoax*, how comes it that the word should have been so many centuries out of sight? Can any reader of the *Antiquary* furnish me with an instance of the word having been used before Grose's day? In the mean time, I am disposed to take the part of "Hocus" as the ancestor of the word in question.

H. P.

THE CRUEL BLACK.—The following is evidently the original of this ballad, which is printed in Prof. Child's *Ballads*, vol. iii., in *A Collection of Old Ballads* (1723) ii. p. 152, and in Evans's *Old Ballads*, iii. p. 232, and which Prof. Child states is entered in the Stationers' Registers, 1569-70. In the *British Bibliographer* iv. p. 182, he mentions also, it is said to be a verse form of one of Bandello's *Novels* (London, 1793), pt. 3, novel 21st:—"XXXII. *Johannes Portianus* and *Johannes Budens* give a very strange account of a malicious Servant whom the Devil had posset with his own cursed Spirit of Cruelty, this Person having taken a virulent spleen against his Master for some rough usage, was resolved to be revenged, and therefore watching his opportunity, when the master and the rest of the Family* were abroad, he shut and baracado'd all the doors about the House, and then broke open the chamber upon his Mistris, and after he had abused and affronted her, he bound her hand and foot and so left her groveling upon the ground, then this limb of the Devil took her three Children, the eldest not being seven years old, and carried them up to the battlements, and when he espied his Master coming home, he called to him, and first threw down one child and then another, from the top of the house to the pavement, whereby their bodies were miserably shattered, and dasht to pieces; and then held up the other in his arms to do the like; at which sight the miserable Father being extremely stupefied (as well he might), fell upon his knees and humbly besought the bloody villain, to spare the life of the third, and he would pardon him the death of the 2 former; to which the barbarous wretch replied, there was but one way in the world for him to redeem its life; the indulgent Father with tears and intreaties desired to know what that way was, who presently replied, that he should instantly with his knife cut off his nose, for there was no other ransom for the child: The passionate Father who dearly tendered the safety of his Child, having now no more

left, agrees to the condition, and disfigured, and dishonoured his face according to the covenant made betwixt them, which was no sooner done, but this inhuman Imp of Hell fell into a loud and scornful jet of laughter, at which while the Father stood amazed, he flung the child which he held in his arms after the rest, and then most desperately cast himself after, preventing a worse death, and such was the end of this arch limb of Satan, and the fruits of malice and revenge. *Beard's Theatre*." The above is from *Wonderful Prodigies of Judgment and Mercy Discovered in above three Hundred Memorable Histories*. By R. B. (Lond. 1685).* I wish to find out the author of this story. Pontanus, whom Beard quotes, wrote in the fifteenth century, and though I know nothing of Budens, I suppose both of them were before Bandello. Will any of your correspondents who may have access to the works of either, oblige me by pointing out where the story is to be found, or better still, quoting their version of it?

ALISON.

LESLIE CONTROVERSY.—In my perambulations through the second-hand book-stalls, I am frequently falling in with pamphlets connected with this once famous case. I can easily see from some of them that the "drum ecclesiastic" must have been beaten with tremendous fury. Who besides Dugald Stewart, Professor Playfair, and Dr. Thomas Brown took the part of Leslie in separate publications, and who opposed him in a similar manner, in addition to the Rev. Drs. Inglis and Macfarlane? What publications would be required to form a tolerably complete book on the case?

EGBERT.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.

[Interesting information on the matters in question will be found in the auto-biographical sketches of the late Lord Cockburn, and in the *Lives of Illustrious Scotsmen*, by Dr. Robert Chambers, under the head "Leslie."—Ed.]

FACTOLOGY: FACTOLOGIST.—I have often met with the above terms, but cannot remember where. Perhaps some reader of the *Antiquary* can help my memory? RUBRIC.

[The terms *Factology* and *Factologist* are treated in a work by W. Torrens McCullagh, LL.B., entitled, *The Use and Study of History*. Dublin, 1842, p. 92.]

VICARAGE HOUSE, CRANBROOK, KENT.—The characters represented in this sketch† were discovered many years ago on a pane of glass contained within a circular frame in the Vicarage House, at Cranbrook. Can any reader of the *Antiquary* favour me with the explanation?

W. WINTERS.

[We suppose our correspondent has copied the characters from the wrong side of the glass, and we have had the sketch reversed before sending it to the artist. The characters seem to represent a date, but we are not very confident as to the probability of our conjecture.—Ed.]

Replies.

GAVELKIND.

(VOL. ii., 266, 278, 290).

Perhaps the following account of the "Law of Gavelkind" may in some way satisfy the curiosity of your correspondent "XXXV." Some very clever etymologists have derived the word "Gavelkind" from the Saxon phrase "Gif eal Cynn," or "give of all kind," or from other words to that purport. In the "Kentish Traveller's Companion," I extract the following—"Some writers consider the term to have originally denoted the nature of services yielded by the land, and have therefore imagined it to be a compound of the word 'Gavel,' which signifies rent or customary performance of husbandry works, and of 'Gecynde,' which means nature, kind, quality, &c., and that the proper interpretation of 'Gavelkind' is there-

* The third edit. of this curious book, by Nath. Crouch. See *Hearne's Remains* (1869), iii. p. 235.

† The publication of the engraving referred to is unavoidably postponed until our next issue.

* That is the servants, as in the Latin usage.

fore land of that kind or nature that yielded rent, in contradistinction to lands holden by military tenure, which yielded no rent or service in money, provisions, or words of agriculture." The joint inheritance of all the sons to the estate of the father is the principal branch of the "Law of Gavelkind," and if the father outlives the son then the portion which should have come to THAT son, descends to the sons of THAT son (if any), otherwise to his daughters. But should the father die without MALE issue, the property descends to the daughters, who divides it between them equally. All surviving brothers, on the decease of any brother without issue, inherit the estate (if any) of the brother so dying, in equal portions, but in the event of the brother so dying leaving issue, then the issue of the brother so dying inherit in equal portions their deceased father's property, to the exclusion of the surviving brothers or relations of the one deceased. The law of gavelkind is very prevalent in the county of Kent, in fact so general was it, that in "Stat. 18, Hen. VI." it is expressly declared that well nigh all the "County was of that tenure." A great many kings endeavoured to disavow many parts of Kent, and "Disgavelling Acts of Parliament" were passed accordingly. These Acts merely divested the lands of their partible property only without in the least any of their qualities incident to them. Another special property of the "Gavelkind Law" is, that lands in Kent do not escheat to the king or other lord of whom they were holden, in case of a conviction and execution for felony. Also any heir to an estate, notwithstanding any offence or misdemeanour of his ancestor, shall come into possession of his father's or relative's estate immediately after their decease, and enjoy the lands by descent, observing the same customs and services, by which the estates were before holden, according to the old proverb:—

*The Father to the Bough,
And the son to the plough.*

In Lincoln's Inn library, in a MS. of "The Customs of Kent," it is thus expressed:—

*The Fader to the bonde,
And the son to the londr.*

This privilege is not extended to treason, for if a person be indicted for that high offence, his gavelkind lands, notwithstanding their usages, are forfeited to the Crown. Neither are heirs entitled to their gavelkind properties if their ancestors, being indicted for felony, become outlaws by absconding; and in Catholic times if a person had taken refuge in sanctuary, and abjured the realm, the immunity of his property became null and void. A wife's dower out of gavelkind lands is in no way forfeited even if her husband be attainted of felony. A widow who may be possessed of a dower out of her late husband's estates, entirely forfeits it under the "Law of Gavelkind," if she becomes married again, or if she be guilty of incontinence. In case of the widow committing an act of incontinence, before her dower can be forfeited, it must be first thoroughly proven against her, by attainting her of childbirth, according to the ancient usage, which Lambard translates from a French MS. entitled, "The Costumal of Kent," in the following words, "That when she be delivered of a child the infant be heard cry, and that the hue and cry be raised, and the country be assembled, and have the view of the child so born, and of the mother, then let her lose her dower wholly, otherwise not so long as she holdeth her a widow, whereof it is said in Kentish:—

*We that both wende her
Let him lende her.*

There are two other copies of the "Costumal," in one of which the foregoing phrase or proverb is thus expressed:—

*Sege is weðne
Sep is leðene*

And in the other:—

*Sege is weðne
Sege is leðene*

At present, however, without producing any positive proof of a widow's incontinency, to deprive her of her dower, it is sufficient to show that she has been "caught tripping." Should any of your correspondents be able to furnish me with any further information on the "Law of Gavelkind" through the columns of your paper, I should esteem it a great favour.

WALSINGHAM.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES (Vol. ii. 249, 265, 290).—I have pleasure in sending you the following list, showing the date of the earliest brass in each county in England. It may possibly be useful to "Wilfrid of Galway," who will see, on comparing it with his list, printed on p. 249, that in several counties there are older brasses than those he has named:—

- Bedfordshire—Wimington, 1391. The early brass at Cople is without date, probably it is not earlier than the beginning of the 15th century.
- Berkshire—Wantage, *cir.* 1320.
- Buckinghamshire—Taplow, *cir.* 1350. There does not appear to be a brass at Stone older than 1470.
- Cambridgeshire—Trumpington, 1289.
- Cheshire—Wilmslow, 1460.
- Cornwall—Cardynham, *cir.* 1400.
- Cumberland—Greystoke, 1451.
- Derby—Dronfield, 1399.
- Devon—Stoke-in-Teignhead, *cir.* 1370. There is a fragment at Ottery St. Mary, dated 1348. The Stoke Fleming example was probably engraved some thirty years after the decease of John Corp, in 1361.
- Dorset—Wimborne Minster, *cir.* 1440. There was formerly a brass at St. Peter's, Dorchester, dated 1436.
- Durham—Greatham, *cir.* 1350.
- Essex—Pebmarsh, *cir.* 1320.
- Gloucestershire—Winterbourne, *cir.* 1370.
- Hampshire—Sherborne, St. John, *cir.* 1360.
- Herefordshire—Hereford Cathedral, 1360.
- Hertfordshire—Berkhamstead, 1356.
- Huntingdon—Sawtre, 1404. The brass at Offord Darcy was not engraved until *cir.* 1440.
- Kent—Chartham, *cir.* 1306.
- Lancashire—Winwick, 1492. There appears to be no brass at Sefton earlier than 1528.
- Leicestershire—Wanlip, 1393.
- Lincolnshire—Buslingthorpe, *cir.* 1310; also Croft, *cir.* 1310.
- Middlesex—Harrow, *cir.* 1370; also Hayes, *cir.* 1370.
- Norfolk—Elsing, 1347.
- Northampton—Higham Ferrers, 1337.
- Northumberland—Newcastle, All Saints, 1429. There is a fragment at St. Andrew's, Newcastle, date 1387.
- Nottingham—Newark, 1361.
- Oxford—Merton College, *cir.* 1310.
- Rutland—Little Casterton, *cir.* 1410.
- Shropshire—Burford, *cir.* 1370.
- Somerset—South Petherton, *cir.* 1430. There does not seem to be a brass at Ilminster, dated 1410, but there is one *cir.* 1440.
- Stafford—Clifton-Campville, *cir.* 1360.
- Suffolk—Acton, 1302.
- Surrey—Stoke D'Abernon, 1277.
- Sussex—Trotton, *cir.* 1310.
- Warwickshire—Astley, *cir.* 1400.
- Wilts—Salisbury Cathedral, 1375.
- Worcestershire—Strensham, *cir.* 1390.
- Yorkshire—York Minster, 1315.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

BURN (Vol. ii. 289).—*Burn*, or *Bourne*, is a stream or rivulet, and appears in the modern Scotch, Gaelic, Belgic, and Teutonic and other languages, e.g., Sc, *burn* a brook,

Gae. *burn*, fresh water; B. *bron*; T. *born*; Ger. *brunnen*; Gothic, *brunna* a spring, from the verb to *run*. But *burn* must not be confused with the Bourne, a place in Ireland, for this is from the Irish *Boireann* (burren), a large rock; and is applied to a stony, rocky district. Burren, a river joining the Barrow, at Carlow, means a rocky river. J. J.

CURMUDGEON (Vol. ii. 289) is an expressive term for "one who is *churlish-minded*." The prefix, in its original form, is *ceor*, a bondsman; connected with *ceorl*, literally one who is "collared," and finally "churl," the lowest grade of Saxon freeman; the root of the two last syllables is in *môd*, i.e., mood or mind, amplified we get "*môdig*," our moody. Thus *ceorl-môdig-an*, or "churlish in mood," is the precursor of our curmudgeon. A. HALL.

SIDE SADDLE (Vol. ii. 275).—The side-saddle, TURNSPIT says, came in with Anne of Bohemia. That the older fashion was not entirely displaced, however, by 1390, is plain from Chaucer's graphic description of the riding attire of the Wife of Bath:—

Upon an amblere esely sche sat,
Wymlid ful wel, and on hire heed an hat
As brood as is a bocler or a targe;
A foot-mantel aboute her hupes large,
And on hire feet a paire of spores scharpe,
In felawschipe wel cowde lawghe and carpe. Z.

READY RECKONERS (Vol. ii. 290).—The late Professor De Morgan, a highly competent authority, was of opinion that the earliest English Ready Reckoner was *Leybourne's Panarithmologia*, published in London in 1693. A second edition of this book, I have reason to know, came out in London in 1709. The third edition of the *Comes Commercii*; or, the *Trader's Companion*, by "Edw. Hattan, Gent." was published in London in 1716. I never saw a copy of the first edition of this work. Mr. De Morgan speaks of a Ready Reckoner, by John Playford, entitled the *Vade Mecum*; or, the *Necessary Pocket Companion*, which, in 1756, had reached its nineteenth edition. ZERO.

MERTON COLLEGE HALL (Vol. ii. 279).—May I point out that you have mixed up the restoration of the Hall at Merton and the Cathedral at Christchurch. The first half of the paragraph relates to Merton, the latter half relates to Christchurch. It seems a pity that the *Antiquary* should copy paragraphs from other newspapers without great care being exercised, for what is pardonable in a daily paper is not so in one devoted entirely to antiquarianism.

Oxford.

J. P. EARWAKER.

[We admit the justice of the censure contained in the remarks of our correspondent, but must plead in extenuation that the paragraph in question had been in type before we entered upon the editorial supervision, and for which we cannot fairly be held responsible.—ED.]

TULIP MANIA (Vol. ii. 299).—Dr. Charles Mackay's work is the *Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions*, in two vols. My copy is dated 1852. The article on tulips is very full and exhaustive. Vol. i. pp. 85—92.

Andover.

SAMUEL SHAW.

THEYDON GERNON CHURCH, ESSEX (Vol. ii. 283).—On comparing the article on Theydon Gernon with previously published inscriptions, the variations are numerous. Page 284, line 15, is evidently a misprint. "The Grocers' arms," are there given a chevron between nine doves! This should be nine *cloves*. S.

THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON (Vol. ii. 267; 301).—A writer in the *Advertiser* (No. 81, Tuesday, August 14, 1753) states, that after Crichton's death, "the palaces of Italy were adorned with pictures, representing him on horseback, with a lance in one hand and a book in the other." Are there any engravings now extant in which he is thus portrayed? J. PERKY.

LAIRG, LARGS, LARGO (Vol. ii. 277).—Here is an explanation from the Gothic side of the question, from the *Danes and Norwegians in England, Scotland, and Ireland*, by J. J. A. Worsaae, London, 1852. Whether or not satisfactory to E. D. will be for him to judge. The Danish antiquary,

speaking of the Norwegian kingdom of Waterford, says: "The Irish called the town 'Port Lairge,' to which name, however, modern Irish scholars would ascribe a 'Danish' origin, as it is supposed to be derived from a Danish chief called *Lairge*, mentioned in the Irish Annals in the year 951." J. CK. R.

FLY-LEAF SCRAPS (Vol. ii. 297).—On the fly-leaf of a copy of *Rudiman's Rudiments*, used by me at a Scotch Grammar School forty years ago, is scribbled a scrap consisting of five words, which read up or down, backwards or forwards, gives the same words—

S A T O R
A R E P O
T E N E T
O P E R A
R O T A S

Bristol.

RAMPLIN.

ONE of the fly-leaf puzzles copied by T. J., brings to my recollection a similar composition which I have heard times innumerable in my schoolboy days—happy days spent, among the "gentle Johnstons," at the head of Annandale. Spoken quickly it ran thus:—

In firtarris in oknonis,
In mudeclis in claynonis.

All difficulty disappears, of course, by means of some little changes in arrangement and spelling:—

In fir tar is, in oak none is;
In mud eel is, in clay none is.

Liverpool.

W. B.

[Our correspondent will find his puzzle embalmed, together with many other interesting scraps, in Dr. Chambers's *Popular Rhymes of Scotland*. It has there the additional line—

Canamaretots.

Can a maro eat oats?—ED.]

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF HORLEY, SURREY (Vol. ii. 299).—This curious and interesting old folio is preserved in the Manuscript Department of the British Museum (see Add. MSS., 6173). The book appears to commence in 1519, according to what is stated on the fly-leaf; but the date on fol. 5 is much earlier, i.e. 1505-7. The binding is, no doubt, original, but the clasps are missing. The back of the book and the first fol. reveals something of its history. "Parish Acc. of Horley, Co., Surrey. Illus. Brit. Ex Dono Gul. Bray Armig." &c. A member or two of the Bray family are noticeable in the latter part of the book also. W. WINTERS.

CHURCH PROPERTY (Vol. ii. 298).—I cannot refer INVESTIGATOR to histories, and fear, indeed, that very few records exist in print of improvements in church livings, and augmentations of the values caused by the voluntary munificence of patrons and incumbents, yet such have undoubtedly been of enormous extent even within the present generation. Can any estimate be formed of what has been done by the clergy in the restoration of churches, or the building of new district churches and schools? I will mention only three instances which have come incidentally under my observation. St. Margaret's Church, Canterbury, a living worth less than 100*l.* a year, was restored about fifteen years ago, and the then rector gave 600*l.* out of his own pocket towards the restoration, and that was only one out of several munificent donations. 2. A rector of Exford, near Minehead, not only rebuilt the rectory-house, which had fallen into a ruinous state, and was occupied by a labourer, entirely at his own cost, and made roads and hedges, greatly improving the value of the living, but also bought back a field which had once been part of the glebe, but had long been alienated, and bequeathed it as a perpetual augmentation of the living, to the college which had presented him to it. 3. A former rector of a living in Lincolnshire, near Boston, gave the ground and 1000*l.* towards a new district church, and the ground on which to build a school for the same district, and he and his family

have derived no pecuniary advantage from the new church in any way. The above instances have come to my knowledge quite accidentally, and I have no doubt that the total number of such benefactions and donations by the clergy themselves during the present century would be found, if they could be computed, to have increased vastly the aggregate of church property.

F. J. L., M.A.

Replies to Queries *ad extra*.

FINGER: PINK.

IN a recent issue of a contemporary (see *Notes and Queries* 4 S. 472), I notice a query by Dr. Hyde Clarke about the word *pink*, and whether it is used in any part of England to signify the little finger.

In Scotland *pinkie* is a very common term for this finger. The word is met with in the popular nursery rhyme.

There's the ane that broke the barn,
There's the ane that stole the corn,
There's the ane that sat and saw,
There's the ane that ran awa,
And there's wee wee *pinkie* that paid for a'.

These lines correspond to the five digits, beginning with the thumb, giving each a shake while repeating this appropriate line, and finishing off the climax at *pinkie* with a double shake. Like all nursery rhymes in which the child is the principal, it never fails to amuse, and it is very probable that the youngster will ask for "more," or produce the other hand to be operated upon in the same way. ROBERT DRENNAN.

Richmond-road, Barnsbury, N.

[Pink means a fish, a minnow, and in a secondary sense seems to have the significance of small or young, Belgic *pink*, small. In the dialect of Craven *pinkie-winky* means peeping with small eyes. A *Netherdutch Dictionary* (Het Goot Woorden Boeck), Rotterdam, 1658, has *de Pink*, the little finger.—Ed.]

Proceedings of Societies.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—A meeting of this society will be holden on Tuesday, January 7, 1873, when the following papers will be read: 1. On the Tomb of Joseph at Shechem. By Professor Donaldson, Ph.D., K.L., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. 2. On Some Recent Discoveries in S.W. Arabia. By Captain W. F. Prideaux, F.R.G.S. (of Aden). The following candidates will be balloted for:—Rev. John Finlayson, M.A., Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P., D.C.L.; D. Clewin Griffith, Esq., F.R.G.S.; John Henry Gurney, Esq.; Rev. W. Houghton; B. G. Jenkins, Esq.; Charles T. Newton, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.L.; George Warrington, Esq., B.A., F. R. S.; Rev. John Wells, M.A.

Obituary.

WE have to record the death, on the 7th ult., of the Rev. Robert James Brown, D.D., Professor of Greek in Marischal College, Aberdeen. Professor Brown was son of the Very Reverend Dr. Brown, Principal of Marischal College and University, and one of the ministers of the city of Aberdeen.

PROFESSOR BÄHR, the well-known editor of Herodotus, died at Heidelberg on the 28th of last November. He was seized with apoplexy while present at a banquet given to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Godfrey Hermann, and expired the same night.

Notices to Correspondents.

J. J. Jr. will please take note that communications for the editor are required to be addressed to the publishing office—not to the printers.

B. R. S. Frost.—We return with thanks Dr. Oliver's MS. under a registered cover. We regret that this is not suitable to print with illustrations in the *Antiquary*, and for the reason that the representation of the stamps are very inaccurate. The stamps on the bells at

St. Michaels Mount, we are told, have really very pretty designs, each arm of the initial cross terminating in elaborate *Flours-de-lis*. The inscriptions are generally correct. On the fifth bell the founder's initials are omitted. We believe the MS. has never been printed verbatim; but the inscriptions appeared once in *Notes and Queries*, and were copied thence into a work on Church Bells.

Student-at-Law.—Consult Part II. of *Notes on the Temple Church*, to be found in No. VII., new series, of the *Law Magazine and Review* for the month of August, 1872.

J. B.—The best account of Durham is the *History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham*, by Robert Surtees, London, 1816-40. This work may be consulted in the British Museum.

E. (Bristol).—The Abbe L. Roger was Dean of Bourges. He published some theological dissertations about the year 1715.

M.A. Oxon.—The quotation you give is in substance what Porson does say; but his *ipsissima verba* are, "As the orthodox are never weary in repeating the same baffled and exploded reasons, we heretics must never be weary of answering them." We cannot notice your query other than in this form. We eschew everything tending to theological discussion.

J. C. Stanley.—Arms are granted by the Earl Marshal through the College of Arms, Bennet's Hill, the fees for which amount to some seventy or eighty pounds. Arms are granted to any one of the requisite social status, that is, to Clergymen, Physicians, Surgeons, Barristers-at-law, Officers of the Army and Navy, Bankers, Merchants, and the like, but not to shopkeepers, unless such happen to be Mayors or Aldermen, who, on account of the dignity of their respective offices, are admitted into the category of gentlemen. In Scotland the fees and stamp (which latter, we believe, is in every case ten pounds) amount to about forty-three pounds. We are not informed regarding the fees payable at the office of the Ulster King.

C. J. L.—The monumental effigies on the floor of the Temple Round are not those of Knights Templars. The latter were always buried in the habit of their order. This was a long white mantle, with a red cross on the left breast. The mail-clad figures are those of secular warriors, who, by virtue of a rule of the order, had been admitted *Associates of the Temple*.

C. Maclean.—The late Dr. F. C. Husenbeth was designated by *Notes and Queries*, *Very Reverend*, for the reason that the deceased was a Canon of the Church of Rome, and such are so styled by members of their own communion. In the Church of England, which alone in England can confer a legal right to ecclesiastical titles, a canon is simply *Reverend*, the title *Very Reverend* being an appendant to the office of Dean. The Presbyterian Church of Scotland—the State Church of that kingdom—limits the title *Very Reverend* to the heads of colleges and universities when presided over by ministers of the established Church, as the *Very Reverend* Principal So-and-so.

Jaycee.—It was Cobbett who termed Fitzgerald the "Small Beer Poet."

T. D.—Byron states that Jeffrey and Moore met at Chalk Farm, and that the duel was prevented by the police. "On examination," he says, "the balls of the pistols, like the courage of the combatants, were found to have evaporated. This incident," Lord Byron continues, "gave occasion to much wagery in the daily prints."

R. Paget.—An account of the Highland sentinel who so gallantly lost his life while defending his post in front of the gaol at Castlebar, will be found in Sir Richard Musgrave's *Rebellions in Ireland*, Dublin, 1801. "The French approached the new gaol," he says, "to break it open. It was guarded by a Highland Fraser sentinel, whom his friends had desired to retreat with them; but he heroically refused to quit his post, which was elevated, with some steps leading to it. He charged and fired five times successively, and killed a Frenchman at every shot; but before he could charge the sixth time they rushed upon him, beat out his brains, and threw him down the steps, and the sentry-box on his body." In the history by Maxwell, the Highlander is represented in an illustration by George Cruikshank.

C. C. B.—The name of the editor of the publication called the *Black Dwarf* was T. J. Wooler.

E.—What is called the "Breeches Bible" is by no means a rarity.

W. Winters.—In regard to the letters from the monumental brass at Cranbrook, we submitted your sketch to a gentleman to whose judgment in such matters we attach importance. He says it belongs to a late sixteenth century brass. The letters are T. S., the initials, probably, of the deceased. The centre device is a merchant's mark, such as is frequently found on old tombs. Sometimes this is very elaborate in design, occasionally suggesting the idea of a monogram.

NOTICE.

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archæology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

To all communications should be affixed the name and address of the sender; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 11, Ave Maria-lane, E.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1873.

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Miscellaneous.

SCRAPS OF BELL ARCHÆOLOGY.

III.

OLD DATED BELLS.—In a former article (Vol. ii. 260) we stated that the oldest *dated* bell known to exist in this country belongs to the village church of Duncton, in Sussex. This bell, which, by the way, bears the inscription — DE FLOTHE A . . . E LA HAGUE PET LAN MCCCLXIX, has been for a long time regarded by those who interest themselves in the archæology of bells, as possessing a just claim to that distinction. Such, however, is not the case. At Cloughton, a village situate in the Hundred of Lonsdale, Lancashire, is a bell on which is the date 1296, thus claiming a precedence over that of Duncton by more than seventy years. A drawing of the inscription on this ancient bell was, among others, lately exhibited by Mr. Stainbank, at a meeting of the British Archæological Association. The letters, as one might expect on a bell of such antiquity, are in the character called Lombardic, and are arranged as follows:—ANNO DNI M^o CC NONOG^o A^o 1^o, the v being turned upside down. Although unknown to most bell-hunters, the antiquity of this bell was ascertained in 1853 by the Rev. W. B. Grenside, when curate of the parish. Before this date nobody was aware that of the two bells belonging to the church, one was really a campanological curiosity.

There is another old bell in Lancashire deserving a few remarks. We refer to the tenor at Ormskirk. Though it is dated 1497, a subsequent date on the waist shows that the bell was recast in 1576, and the old inscription reproduced, perhaps through the instrumentality of the descendants of the donor. The inscription runs:—i s de B armig r t u x m^o ferrunt in honore trinitatis R. B. 1497. Between the several letters and words are ornamental stops, on which are various devices, embracing floral badges, pairs of roses, the red dragon, the portcullis, and the fleur-de-lis, while below is a neat border with similar devices, the design being repeated so as to encircle the bell. It should be said that tradition points to the original bell as having belonged to Burscough Priory, and when the effects of this religious house were sold at the Dissolution, the bell was purchased by the parishioners, and transferred to the parish church. The recasting not having taken place till 1576, in the reign of Elizabeth, it is probable that the damage it had sustained, which rendered this necessary, occurred while the bell was suspended in the tower of the parish church.

But the interest which belongs to this bell lies not so much in its antiquity, for there are many bells in existence as old as the sixteenth or even the fifteenth century, but in the antiquarian problem which the first few letters of the inscription presents. In fact, who was i s de B armig r t u x? To increase the difficulty of solution there is a little indistinctness in the first letter which has caused it to be taken by some for a t, and by others for an i. It would seem that the latter is the correct reading. Those, however, who have adopted the t have considered the initials to refer to Thomas Stanley, of Burscough; but as he was Earl of Derby, the title of *armiger* which follows the initials on the bell would be inadmissible. With greater probability the donor belonged to the family of Scaresbreck, who possessed estates in the neighbourhood. Mr. Brooke Herford has so ably condensed and further investigated the facts connected with the point at issue that we do not hesitate to quote his own words. After referring to the doubtful rendering of the first letter of the inscription, he proceeds, it has been "conjectured that they were the initials of James Scaresbreck, 'who, by an inquisition of 4 Henry VII., held lands in Burscough,' or else of another James Scaresbreck, who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Atherton, of Bickerstaffe, and whose daughter, Elizabeth Scaresbreck, married Peter Stanley, of Aughton. Neither of these conjectures, however, is admissible. The first named James Scaresbreck, whose inquisition is dated 24 Henry VII., was a minor at his death in 1508, while the second named, the uncle of the first, would not be 'of Bickerstaff' until after his father-in-law's death in 1514, while his wife, whose initial would be M not E, was, at her father's death, only thirty years old, and consequently could not have been married 1497. By the kindness of Mr. William Hardy, of the Duchy of Lancaster Office, I have, however, obtained copies of the various inquisitions referred to, which show that there was another James Scaresbreck (hitherto overlooked in the controversy), father of James Scaresbreck, who married Margaret Atherton, and grandfather of James Scaresbreck, who died a minor in 1508. His wife's name was Elizabeth; he held estates in both Burscough and Bretherton; he is found living in 1494, dying some time between that date and 1501, his wife surviving him; and his son Gilbert's will shows the family's interest both in the priory of Burscough and Ormskirk church. 'I will that mine ex^{ra} content and pay towards the buying of a cross to the church of Ormskirke 5s.' Thus it seems not improbable that we have in this James Scaresbreck, the elder, the donor of the bell 'J. S. de B et E ux—1497.' One difficulty, indeed, still remains; James Scaresbreck, the elder, was 'of Scaresbreck,' and though he held lands both in Burscough and Bretherton, would hardly be named from them. If he be not the donor, the solution of the enigma has still to be sought."

Little can be added to these interesting particulars, which appear to us to embody as probable a solution of the question, as at this distance of time can possibly be arrived at. There have been other suggestions as regards the donor's name, but with these it is useless to trouble the reader, as they cannot stand in the face of the above explanation. We will conclude by observing that the remaining bells of the peal, of which this old one forms the tenor, bear the following inscriptions, and were cast in 1714 and 1774, at the foundry of the Rudhalls, at Gloucester.

1. 1774

2. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD 1774

3. W^m GRICE, P^{SH} CLERK A [a bell] R 1714

4. HENRY HELSBY A [a bell] R 1714

5. ARCHIPPUS KIPPAX VICAR A [a bell] R 1714

6. BENI FLETCHER, THOS MOORCROFT, THOS ASPIN-

WALL CHWARDENS 1714

7. THOMAS RUDHALL, GLOUCESTER, FOUNDER, 1774

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF WILLIAM DUNCAN, OF SEASIDE.—The annexed is copy of a transcript of the original MS. in the handwriting of William Duncan, in the possession of the Kirk Session of Dundee. William Duncan, of Seaside (afterwards of Lundie), was a merchant of that town, and one of the progenitors of the noble family of Camperdown. I am not aware that it has ever been printed. *Nisbet* gives the armorial bearing of "Duncan of Seaside now of Lundie in Angus, gules, a chevron or, between two cinquefoils in chief, and a hunting horn in base, argent, garnished azure, crest, a ship under sail; motto, *Disce pati*. The crest, "a ship under sail" (why a ship under sail to denote a shipwreck I hardly perceive), with the motto *DISCE PATI*, are known to refer to the events here described. The narrative is preceded by a list of the passengers and crew who accompanied William Duncan in the ill-fated vessel, and which I here subjoin. The date is September 25, 1631.

H. J. W.

ALEXANDER BLAIR, skipper.
 THOMAS GRAY, merchant.
 WILLIAM HALLIBURTON, do.
 WILLIAM CLAYHILLS, do. and passenger
 GILBERT ANDERSON, mate.
 ANDREW MYLNE, mariner.
 JOHN HERBET, do.
 JAMES BAGGLIE, cook.
 ROBERT PEDDIE, carpenter.
 THOMAS OGILVIE, prentice to the skipper; and
 WILLIAM DUNCAN (writer hereof), in all eleven.

"My Lord God has put it into my heart to leave on record how he has been so extraordinarily merciful & gracious to me by sea & land in many dangers, & from many perils did work my deliverance, & particularly in that miraculous one hereafter described. That my successors may think on it, & with God's assistance it may be a means to teach them to be humble & thankful to God for having so protected and preserved me, & made his fatherly love so many ways known to me.

"In the year 1631 in Sept^r month, on wednesday at midnight, I think it was the 25th day of the said month, I being one of eleven merchants & company of a ship whereof Alex^r Blair, of Dundee, was master, coming from Christiana, most part loaded with Tar bound for Dundee, & being by our Account 150 miles W.S.W. from the Naze of Norway, on said day & time, (I being then 18 years & 3 months of age); a ship larger than ours coming before the wind, then at N.W., struck us on the starboard side, and broke our bark through, which immediately filled with water & fell on her broadside, but did not sink, owing to the lightness of her lading,—our boat lying on the overlays on the starboard side of the mast. We got all into the boat, & cut the seizings, so that she floated on the overlays; & finding three oars in her, we made haste & rowed after the ship that run us down, for she had braced up her sails with an intention, as we imagined, to take us up. But when we came near she filled her sails & run from us. It was then clear starlight and fair weather, & we continued rowing & calling till we could no longer see her. Being then at a loss what to do, having neither meat, drink, nor compass in the boat, some were for seeking our own ship, others for running towards Norway, expecting to meet with some other ship by the way, but most conclude to row for Scotland having as good a chance to meet with ships that way as the other, & so we directed our course, by the stars at night, and sun in the day time; & so rowing with three oars (one rather longer & stronger than the other two,) till Thursday at Sunset, when the wind came in at W.S.W. & blew hard, so that a small ship could only carry her laigh sails, & the sea was so great that we could not row any way.

We concluded that the best way for longest life was to make sail, & steer before the wind & sea. We then took mine & another long sea coat, with a pair of canvas breeches; &

cutting up the seams we fastened them together with Knaives & ribbands of our clothes, the best way we could. By God's providence there was a small rope in the boat which served for a stay & shroud, & the boatstick for a yard for the sail, & the largest oar for a mast, & one of the others for a rudder. We then made sail before the wind, which by the setting of the sun we knew to be W.S.W. After midnight the weather was cloudy & rain, that we did not see sun, moon, or stars, so long as we were at sea after. On Friday about noon, we saw three ships on our starboard side, steering to the southward under two laigh sails, about 5 or 6 miles from us, but they did not see our boat, & we durst not lay her side to the sea to steer towards them, but were obliged to steer before the wind & sea, which increased more & more, so that we were obliged to sit close together in the afterpart, & do our best to prevent the sea from breaking in & filling the boat,—Three of us casting out the water as it came in, with three plates that by providence, we found in the boat. On Saturday we got amongst currants, and the sea broke so over the boat that with great difficulty we kept her above water. At sunset the rain increased, & soon after it began to clear, & we saw land before us about two or three miles off which made us very glad. So we came in with the harbour called Sillerage, at the east end of the laigh land of yarden, & run our boat on shore on a sandy beach within the harbour. None of us did eat or drink the whole time except the skipper, who made his water in one of the plates, and drank it. When we came to land, we could hardly walk, & staggered as if we had been drunk. There was no house near but a fisher's little hut, & in it himself, wife, & a young child. He had a milk cow, & said after Michaelmas, all the winter time he lived farther up the country with his family. The fisherman received us very kindly into his hut, (which could hardly hold us all, & put on a fire of wood in the middle of the hut, there being an opening in the top to let out the smoke. He also told us that if any of us were able to go farther up the country he would shew them a house where they would be better lodged & get what else they needed. Halliburton one of the merchants, & Rob^t Peddie our carpenter, abler than the rest, went with him, & soon after the fisherman returned with some Norway bread, made of bear meal, & some butter, which he offered us to eat, but we could not look on it nor taste it that night, for we had gotten no sleep since we left the ship. We lay down on the ground near the fire, & slept well till daylight, & then, being very hungry, the fisherman put a kettle on the fire with what milk he had, & warmed them altogether, which we ate heartily, & were much refreshed. Thereafter we went to a kirk about two miles distant, where it being the Lords day, many people were assembled, & there was several houses. The people entertained us with the best they had, while we remained there about eight days, for which we gave them our boat, as she came on shore. We then got strength & thinking on the best way to get home, we resolved to go to Strangar, seven leagues by land distant. I sewed together my long coat, which was part of our sail, & it being very cold, found much comfort from it. We set out on our journey for Strangar, the skipper, merchant, & I on horseback, the rest on foot. I had saved no more money than six rixdollars & an half. The half dollar I paid for horsehire. When we came to said Town we found one William Watson a Scotsman, one of the rulers of the town, who gave us lodging & we staid there about 8 days; & hearing that there were three Scotch ships lying at the sea mouth, in the harbour called the Kettle & Topness, we got a boat, & went to them, & found on conversing with the master, that they were the same three ships we had seen from our boat the day before we landed. One of them belonged to Anstruther,—one to Eyemouth,—& the third to Ferry Port-or-Craigs, called the Marten, James, & Will^m. Paterson, masters. We divided ourselves in the ships to come home, but most of us were in the Marten, of whom I was one. We were wind bound fourteen days, when the wind coming

N.W. we all three put to sea; & when off shore 10 or 12 leagues, we found much wind & a very great sea, which separated the Marten from the other ships. About midnight a great sea broke on board her, & carried our beer & water off our overtop, & tossed the ship so much above the water, that we were obliged to steer before the wind; & after three days any nights tossing to & fro on the sea, we returned to Norway, at Winifred, near the Kirk Stetherey; & hearing that there was a small Scotch vessel taking in her lading at the head of that harbour, Will^m. Halliburton & I hired a boor to row us in his yawl to her. The masters name was And^w. Darnsie, & she belonged to Montrose, & was loaded two days after. She was about 20 lasts burden, & sailed the next day, the wind E.S.E.; & the fourth day we were landed, (being the Lords day,) in Fife by a boat, the vessel passing on to Leith. We came into a house, the Gudewife's name was Dyke, & we desired Lodgings, which she granted; & after supper, I told her I had no money but half a rixdollar, & desired that she would be pleased to hire horses for me to Dundee water side, & take the rest for my supper & bed, which she was content to do. Next morning before day Will^m. Halliburton & I set out for Dundee & came there about mid-day; and the first person that spoke to me was James Man my mother's father; he did not know me, but having heard that I was one of those in that ship, he asked me where I had left his oye. I answered that it was himself that he spake to. (It was no marvel he did not know me, being much altered in person & colour, it being then forty days since I left the ship, & all the time without shifting, except once, on a clear sunshining day, one of our party & I took off our shirts, & washed & cleaned them in a stripe of water, & put them on not quite dry.) After my Grandsire & I did speak, he & I did so weep that we behaved to sunder. He went to my mother's & told her I was come to the Town, & I went to the house of William Roger, who was married to my mother's sister, which was near the place I met with my grandsire, for I thought shame to go through the street to my mother's house; & when my mother's sister saw me, neither did she know me till we did speak, & then she took me in her arms & kissed me, partly mourning & partly rejoicing. When my mother heard I was in her sister's house, she sent her servant to me with clean linen, & with a cloak, clothes, hat, shoes & stockings, which I had worn on the Lordsday before I went on that voyage to sea; & when they came, I went into a room by myself & put them on which did much refresh me. I then went to my mother's house, who was very glad to see me, & thanked my Lord God for my preservation, who has ever since been very gracious to me,—Blessed be his name! & the praises which I give are due unto Him; desiring all those who shall succeed me not to be unmindful or unthankful to God for his great mercies to me.

"This is all Truth & veritie in every particular, so far as my memory doth serve me. In witness whereof I have written & subscribed these presents at Dundee, the 4th day of March 1671.

"WILLIAM DUNCAN."

LOCKIT BUIK OF THE BURGESSES OF DUNDEE.—The following entries are the certified excerpts from the *Lockit Buik of the Burgesses of Dundee*, in the action of Declarator the Presbytery of Dundee against the magistrates of Dundee. I trust they may be of sufficient interest to find a place among the miscellanea of the *Antiquary*.

J. C.

THE Buik of ye cōmoun Rentallis of the Burgh of Dundie floushous and Kirk wark thair of with the names of all burgesses friemen and brether of gild maid within ye sam sen the moneth of September ane thowsand fyve hundreth and threttene zeiris and swa to follow in tyme cumming This maid and devysit in the tyme of Mr. James Halie-burtoun Provost Alexander Scrymgeour William Forrester

James fyndlawson and Alexander Ramsay bailleis Bailleis of ye said burgh

The Chaigre or Rental of the Maister of the hospitall of ye Burgh of Dundie containing the Annualrentis few mailles and vtheris dewteis Croftis landis and tenementis Quhillkis pertentit of auld to ye said hospitall as also of the Gray Freiris Black freiris Grey sisteris Choristaris and haill Chaipplanreis of ye said Burgh of Dundie now dotit to ye said hospitall Be oure Soverane Lord and His Hienes maist noble progenitouris faithfullie collectit Be the Baillies and counsall of The said Burgh Be Vertew of evidentis decreittis and possessioun haid yairof

- (1) Item in the furth of ye land of ye airis of vmq^{le} George hay Lyand on ye South syid of the mercatt gaitt Betwix ye land of ye airis of vmq^{le} Andro Barrie on ye east and ye landis of ye airis of Richard gudlett Robert lowell Petir forrester on ye west Partis zeirle to ye choristaris Threttie twa ss vi^d and furth of ye Samy land to ye said hospitall zeirle thretten ss foure^d
- (2) Item furth or ye east end of ye Tenement callit the auld Tolbwith pertening to ye airis of vmq^{le} Alex^r Patterson zeirle to ye said Hospitall fiftie ss and to ye Samyn hospitall vyer ten ss wes exchangeit w^t the annuel rent of ten ss Quhilk ye said hospitall haid furth of ye land of vmq^{le} Janet Stewart now pertening to Alex^r Scrymgeor^r Lyand without the nethir gaitt port of ye Burgh And als furth of ye Samyn tenement Callit ye auld Tolbwith zeirle to Sanct Katherins Chaipplanrie threttie ane ss
- (3) Item furth of ye west end of ye Said tenement callit ye Auld Tolbwith now pertening to Thomas Ogilvie zeirle to ye said hospitall fiftie ss and to the said chaipplanrie of Sanct Katherines threttie ane ss
- (4) Item furth of ye Tenement Callit the Ladie wark stairis Sumtyme pertening to Mark Barrie now to Johne Cowstoun Lyand nixt at ye west end of ye said tenement Callit ye auld Tolbwith zeirle to ye Choristaris fyveten ss
- (5) Item furth of william Drumondis tenement angular lyand on ye eist end of ye Kirk wynd and north syid yairof zeirle to Sanct Ninianis Chaipplanrie foure lib threttene ss four^d

- (6) Item furth of Robert Lowellis land lyand on ye South syid of ye mercatt gaitt Betuix ye land of George Hayis airis on ye east and ye Land of Valter Ramsay on ye west partis zeirle to ye choristaris Threttene ss four^d

- (7) Item furth of Alex^r Carnegyis Land Lyand on ye north syid of ye Kirk wynd Betuix ye land of William Drumond on ye east and ye Land of Alex^r galloway on ye west pairtis zeirle to ye hospitall ten ss

- (8) Item furth of Johne zOUNGIS land Lyand on ye north syid of Oure Lady gaitt Betuix ye Land of Johne giRDYNE on ye east and ye land sumtyme of Johne Sountair now of Johne Kynloch on ye west pairtis to Sanct Johne The Baptistis Chaipplanrie zeirle sewine markis And furth of ye samyn land zeirle to Sanct Ninianis chaipplanrie twa ss vi^d

- (9) Item furth of ye said Johne Kynlochis land haiffand on ye west John Rayis Land To the said chaipplanrie of Sanct Johne ye baptist zeirle fyve markis and furth of ye samyn land to Sanct Ninianis Chaipplanrie zeirle twa ss vi^d

- (10) Item furth of ye said Johne rayis land haiffand on ye west the south east Kirk styill and ye Kirk zaird to ye said chaipplanrie of Sanct Johne ye baptiste zeirle fyve markis and furth of the samy to the chaipplanrie of Sanct Ninian zeirle twa ss vi^d

- (11) Item furth of ye land of James Scrymgeor^r alias franche James now sett in few to James Ramsey Richard Cathrow James Ker Johne Pattorsone and George Durward lyand on ye east syid of Spaldingis Wynd zierlie to Sanct Androis Chaipplanrie threttie ss

- (12) Item furth of ye land of ye airis of vmq^{le} John fairney

Lyand on ye south syid of Oure Lady gaitt Betuix ye land
of William Kynneir and William Cowteis airis on ye east
and ye land of Thomas Howie and Thomas Meviris airis on
ye west pairtis zeirlie to ye choristaris tuentie aucht ss
(13) Item furth of ye foirland of Alex^r Scott Quhilk is ye
front of ye said Johne fairneis airis land Lyand as said is to
ye choristaris zierlie tuentie ss
(14) Item furth of ye vast pece land pertening to Mr Johne
Lyndesay Lyand on ye south syid of ye flucker gaitt Bewix
ye land of ye Laird of Banff on the east, and ye said Mr
Johnis grih^t tenement on ye west pairtis to choristaris
zeirlie aught ss
(15) Item furth of ye land of James Lowell on ye south
syid of ye flucker gaitt Betuix ye land of Mr Hercules Rollok
on ye east and ye Land of Robert gairdyne on ye west
pairtis to ye choristaris zeirlie fiftie ane ss
and furth of ye samy land to ye hospitall zeirlie ten ss
(16) Item furth of ye said Robert gairdynis Land Lyand as
said is to ye Chaipplanrie of Sanct Johne ye Euangelist
zeirlie fourtie fyve ss
(17) Item furth of ye land of James forrester Lyand on ye
north syid of ye flucker gaitt Betuix ye land of ye airis
of Johne Wedderburne on ye east and ye land of ye Laird
of Ogillvie on the west pairtis to ye Chorastaris zeirlie
fiftie ss

Suma huius paginæ xxiii lib vi ss ii^d

(18) Item furth of Johne Baxteris Land Lyand on ye north
syid of ye flucker gaitt Betuix ye land of Mr. David Scrym-
geor^r on ye east and ye land of ye airis of vmo^{le} Thomas
Walker on ye west pairtis zeirlie to ye Choristaris thre ss
(19) Item furth of ye land of Maister Andrew forresteris
airis Lyand on ye nor^t syid of ye flucker gaitt Betuix ye land
of Thomas Walkeris airis on ye east and the Land of David
Cockburn on ye west partis to the Choristaris zeirlie
fourtene ss

(20) Item furth of ye Said David Cogkburnis land foresaid
haiffand on ye west the Land of Johne Jakis airis to ye gray
freiris zeirlie sewine ss vi^d

(21) Item furth of ye land of Johne Jakis airis foirsaidis
haiffand on ye west Seress wynd to ye choristaris
Sex ss vii^d

(To be continued.)

Notes.

FLY-LEAF SCRAPS.

THE accompanying pieces are taken from the fly-leaf of a copy of the sixth edition (1731) of a somewhat famous macaronic comedy, called *Ignoramus*, written about the commencement of the seventeenth century, by a witty Master of Arts, of the name of George Ruggle. I think I have seen somewhere that *Ignoramus* was performed before James VI., at Cambridge, in 1616, and afforded his pedantic majesty so much amusement as to call forth the honour of at least two "bespeaks" on subsequent occasions. To those who have not stumbled on this witty production it will be necessary to say that *Ignoramus* is a London attorney, and that *Dulman* and *Pecus* are two of his clerks.

T. J.

*Prologue to Ignoramus in 1730, when acted before His Royal Highness the Duke.**

Ye judges, say if we can merit praise,
Who dare desert the works of ancient days.
Oft has our scene maintain'd the classic cause,
And Roman wit been stamp't with your applause :

* (William, Duke of Cumberland, in theatrical phrase, the "heavy villain" of some of the Scottish Jacobite Songs.—Ed.)

When Terence show'd his manly pleasant strain,
Or Plautus touch'd you on the laughing vein ;
Time after time have they engag'd your ear :
But now for once an humble modern hear.
Ev'n his perhaps is no inferior flame ;
True wit, like nature, will be still the same.
And since your Highness condescends to grace
Our concourse here, and dignify the place ;
Since, sir, your smiles instruct our hearts to glow,
Our studies cheer, and bid our pastimes flow ;
'Twas ours to chuse a play ; 'twas ours to see,
It should be sprightly, humorous, just and free ;
And what but *Ignoramus* could it be ?
That fam'd burlesque of Latinizing law,
Your great forefather oft with pleasure saw.
That prince who first o'er Britain rais'd his throne,
And view'd her mighty empire all his own ;
Or, more to make his worth and glory shine ;
Who joyn'd the Brunswick to the British line.
From whence what blessings to our country sprung,
Be those the theme of every other tongue ;
Enough for us to hail your rising ray,
And boast the honour we enjoy to-day.

Epilogue, by Dulman and Pecus.

- D. O Pecus, O frater, non cor tibi pectore saltat ?
Nunc erit in patriam nostra retorna brevis :
Proximus in tuta cerner nos terminus aula ;
Multus ibi bonus est clericus atque cliens.
Non geldatores currunt cum cornibus illic.
P. Nil ibi præter lex currere nempe potest
D. Non nos terrebant cacodemone conjurator.
P. Conjuratorem nemo videbit ibi.
D. Quatuor in cymba : Templo properabimus, unus
Remex cum baggis nos rotulisque vehet.
Scilicet a Dominis venit experientia nobis,
Legistas, justo tempore, deska facit.
Crescimus hinc attornati bene qualificati,
Et nostræ causæ sollicitantur ope.
Aureolique fluunt. P. Isthæc palmaria res est.
D. Isthæc pars legis practica semper erit.
Hinc delitescentes merito thrivamus honore,
Et dat, si volumus sumere, barra togam.
His gradibus tandem Dulman est Ignoramus.
P. Et Pecus ad pacem-justiciarius est.

UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF LORD BROUGHAM.—The following is an exact transcript of a letter by the late Lord Brougham to his friend J. A. Murray, Esq., then Lord Advocate. The letter is merely signed "H. B.," but it is in the handwriting of his lordship (then Mr. Brougham), and was found among the papers of the late Lord Murray. It has reference evidently to the great West Riding of Yorkshire election about the year 1832.

"Brougham
Sundy.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"Your plan is materially defective—for what security can I have of coming back here from York? The Dissoⁱⁿ may be resolved on—or even without it a canvas may be necessary—Therefore—I really thing [think] before York the surest plan and I don't despair of your meeting fifty here on Thursd^y. If Will^m can't think of York, & won't come here to go back—perhaps he will take this later—when the canvassing may be over—but that is supposing no Dissⁿ takes place.

"In haste

"Yours ever

"H. B.

"A : Thomson goes direct to York—I shall write to him by next post to let him know particularly the House where we are—and where everything will be in readiness on Sat^y—tho' I shall not be there that day."

I presume the "Willm" mentioned therein is his brother William Brougham. Who "A. Thomson" may have been I do not know. Most probably his attorney engaged in the canvass. Is it not matter of regret that the remains of this really great man are allowed to rest on foreign soil, while those of the Dickenses *et hoc genus omne* find their way into Westminster Abbey? The word "thing," for think, in the above letter is an evident slip of the pen.

SANSKRIT.

"PRINCE OF WALES HERALDRY."—This is a term given by Mr. Joseph Bain, a correspondent of *Notes and Queries*, who writes under the pseudonym of ANGLO-SCOTUS, to a species of heraldry granted at the Lyon Office about the first quarter of the present century. The following coat may be taken as an example. This was granted to a wood merchant in Glasgow, named William Rodger, I think about the year 1825, namely, sable, a stag's head erased argent, attired with ten tynes, or holding in its mouth a mullet of the last, all within a border of the third charged with three escallops. Crest on a mount vert, a buck courant, proper, between two branches of laurel vert. Motto, *Nos nostraque deo*. First, the arms placed within the border are those assigned by *Nisbet* to the name of *Rodger*, which is distinct from *Rodger*. Next, the crest and motto belong to a Devonshire baronet named *Rogers*, lately raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Blachford. This coat is recorded by Burke in his *Landed Gentry* as that of Rodger, of Hadlow Castle, Kent, the son of the original grantee. What the scallop shells can mean is more than I know. The grantee's wife's name is stated to have been Agnes Robertson.

TALMUD.

AMY ROBSART'S TOMB.—Mr. J. P. Earwaker, B.A., of Merton College, Oxford, hon. secretary to the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, lately forwarded the following interesting account to the Oxford Undergraduate's journal:—

E. P.

The Rev. J. Burgon, the Vicar of St. Mary's, has caused an inscription to be cut on the top step of the three steps leading to the chancel of St. Mary's church, commemorating the site of the interment of the ill-fated Amy Robsart. The inscription is as follows:—

In a vault of brick
At the upper end of this quire
was buried

AMY ROBSART
wife of

LORD ROBERT DUDLEY, K.G.,
Sunday, 22nd September,
A.D. 1560.

We have often wondered why no stone was ever placed to mark the site of Lady Dudley's tomb, for it has long been known that she was buried with great pomp "in the church of our Lady in the town of Oxforde." The full account of the funeral ceremony is given in a very illegible manuscript among the Dugdale MSS. in the Bodleian, but it is unfortunately far too long to quote here. It contains numerous interesting passages as showing the great pomp and ceremony with which the body was brought from "Glocester College a lytell without the town of Oxforde" to St. Mary's Church, where "in the myddell eyde in the upper ende was made a herse" with all due appurtenances.

The procession to the church must have been on that Sunday morning, now over 300 years ago, a very imposing sight, for "after the pore men and women in gownes" came the "Universittes, 2 and 2 together according to the degres of the Colleges, and before every house ther officers with their staves," then "the quere in surplesse singenge and after them the minestars." After them followed the officials from the Heralds College all in their mourning habits, and "the corpes borne by 8 talle yeomen for the waye was farre," then the chief mourners and others,

and lastly "the Mayor of Oxforde and his brethren." They entered in at the west door of the church and the body was placed on the hearse, and on "eche syde of the herse stod 2 gentlemen holdinge the bannerrolles and at the feet stood he that held the great banner," and then the service began, first "sarteyne prayers, then the 10 commandments, the quire answering in Peyke-songe, then the Pystle and the Gospell began, and after the Gospell the offeringe," and when this was finished "the sermon began, made by Dr. Babyngton, whose antheime was *Beati mortui qui in Domino moriuntur*." The more the death of Lady Amy Dudley is investigated, the clearer does it appear that the traditional accounts are almost entirely wrong. An inquest was held with all due formalities immediately after the event, and after a long inquiry a verdict of accidental death was returned. It is a source of great regret to all lovers of historical truth that Mickle's well-known ballad of "Cumnor Hall," and Sir Walter Scott's still more famous novel of "Kenilworth" should serve to perpetuate historical fallacies long since proved to be false.

CHRISTMAS: "BOAR'S HEAD."—The old custom of feasting upon a boar's head at Christmas tide, of which much has been written, is still carried out in its integrity at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell. It is well known that at the Christmas feast at Queen's College, Oxford, the "Boar's Heed" is carried into the banqueting hall, with due ceremony, but the same is duly observed in the more appropriate remnant of the Knight Hospitalers of St. John's every Christmas-tide, and the following carol is chanted.

Caroll at the bygnggge in the Bores Heed.

Caput apri differo.

Reddens lando domino.

The bores heed in hande bringe I,
With garlens gay rosemary,
I praye you all syng meryly.

Qui estis in convivio.

The bores heed, Tunderstande,
Is the chefe service in this lande,
Loke whereever it be fand.

Servite cum cantico.

Be gladde, lordes, both more and lasse,
For this hath ordeyned our stewarde,
To chere you all this Chrystmasse, &c.

This same carol is used at Oxford, and was printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1521.

The Yule Log is burned, and rushes are strewn on the floor of the old hall over St. John's Gateway. The Wassail is brought in during the banquet, and the "Lorde of Mysrewle" * presides, and everything is carried out as in the olden time. I cannot refrain from quoting the lines of Mr. E. B. Tylor, whose learning is charming at all times. He says—

"It is a remnant of old sacrificial rite, when the Swedes still bake at yule-tide a cake in the shape of a boar, representing the boar sacrificed of old to Freyr."†

The origin of Christmas is thus stated by the above mentioned writer. "The Roman winter solstice festival, as celebrated on December 25 (viii. Kal. Jan.), in connexion with the worship of this Sun-god, Mithra, appears to have been instituted in the special form by Aurelian about A.D. 273, and to this festival the day owes its apposite name of Birth-day of the Unconquered Sun. 'Dies natalis solis invicti.' With full symbolic appropriateness, though not with historical justification the day was adopted in the Western Church, where it appears to have been generally introduced by the 4th century, and whence in time it passed to the Eastern Church, as the solemn anniversary of the birth of Christ, the

* For reference to this official, see "The Chronicle of the Grey Friars," pp. 73-76.

† "Primitive Culture," vol. ii. p. 370.

Christian Dies Natalis, Christmas Day. Attempts have been made to ratify this date as matter of history, but no valid nor even consistent early Christian tradition vouches for it. The real solar origin of the festival is clear from the writings of the fathers after its institution. In religious symbolism of the material and spiritual sun, Augustine and Gregory of Nyssa discourses on the glowing light and dwindling darkness that follow the natality, while Leo the Great, among whose people the earlier solar meaning of the festival evidently remained in strong remembrance, rebukes in a sermon the pestiferous persuasion, as he calls it, that this solemn day is to be honoured not for the birth of Christ, but for the rising, as they say, of the new sun. As for modern memory of the sun-rites of mid-winter, Europe recognises Christmas as a primitive solar festival, by bon-fires which our 'yule-log,' the 'souché de Noël,' still keeps in mind; while the adaptation of ancient solar thought to Christian allegory is as plain as ever in the Christmas service chant 'Sol novus oritur.'*

Christmas does not appear to have been observed with such toleration as we are permitted to do; for Evelyn, in his "Diary," records that the observance of Christmas Day was prohibited in the following years, viz:

1652. "No sermon anywhere, no church being permitted to be open."

1653. "No churches or public assembly."

1654. "No public offices in churches, but penalties on observers, so I was constrained to celebrate it [Christmas Day] at home."

1655. "There was no more notice taken of Christmas Day in churches."

1657. At this time Evelyn went to Exeter chapel to celebrate Christmas Day, when, as Mr. Gunning was giving the Holy Sacrament, "the chapel was surrounded with soldiers, and all the communicants and assembly surprised and kept prisoners by them, some in the house, others carried away. . . . As we went up to receive the Sacrament, the miscreants held their muskets against us at the altar."†

J. JEREMIAH, Jun.

SHAKESPEARE'S COMMENTATORS.—Z. Jackson was the author of *Shakespeare's Genius Justified*, &c. (London, J. Major, 1819); a work which in my opinion satisfactorily settled many points which had hitherto baffled the able and learned commentators, who had previous to this adorned and illustrated the pages of the immortal bard with their erudition and researches. Many passages throughout Shakespeare's dramatic works, through misprints, &c., which tended to mar their beauty, are, in this handy volume, restored according to rule, sound sense, and judgment. The restorer explains in the preface, that "as a printer, I can say, what perhaps no person of that profession ever had or ever will have to say: At one period, three different editions of SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS were printing in my office: A part of Mr. Malone's, for the Company of Booksellers: the plays of LEAR and CYMBELINE, each making a volume, with illustrations by Isaac Ambrose Eccles, Esq.; and a reprint of that edition, commonly known as *Stockdale's Shakespeare*. If, then, in the course of reading the proofs of these respective editions, that I became early acquainted with our inimitable bard, it will appear less extraordinary that at a more advanced period I should become one of his commentators." To show that our author had well digested the subject of which he treats, we will quote further his own words: "In gloomy obscurity, labouring at times under indisposition, the guillo-

tine, as it were, suspended over my head, towards the latter period of eleven years' captivity in France, misery was almost forgotten in studying the writings of the matchless Shakespeare, and in penetrating through obscurity to dissipate the misty vapours which veiled many of his greatest beauties, that thereby his *unerring genius might be justified*." Z. Jackson being practically acquainted with the art of printing, explains to his readers the cause for the frequency of errors in typography; and for the better elucidation of the subject, furnishes the plan of a pair of letter cases, showing their internal arrangement, and the close connection of certain types. Where possible, he defines in his restorations what are clear and obvious misprints, and very sensible are his arguments in support of those parts corrected. Some three months prior to the issue of the work under consideration, Jackson had published a pamphlet, entitled, *A Few Concise Examples of Errors Corrected in Shakespeare's Plays*. This publication met with a rapid sale, and soon passed through two editions. However, although he was flattered by these marks of public approbation, yet, as he remarks, "the intemperate dart of invidious jealousy was aimed at me." . . . "Beholding with jaundiced eye the full gale that was set to waft my labours into public favour, a paper, called the *Literary Gazette*, was employed as the vehicle to run down, not only the EXAMPLES I had published of my *Restorations and Elucidations of Shakespeare*, but also to condemn my *unpublished work*" (the work here noticed). "Yea, to condemn it even to the flames, that party prejudice, like the tyrant of Rome, might rejoice during the conflagration! But with the *Gazette* and its editor I have no farther concern; they did their worst, the reprobation of impartial judgment attended their temerity, and I believe the proprietor will not again afford cause for the index of contempt to be pointed at him." I infer from this that Jackson prosecuted the editor of the *Gazette* for libel, and that the action terminated in his favour. The humble author was evidently persecuted to the utmost by *would-be critics*, but thanks to the law, and the sympathy of a discerning public, his detractors were made to smart for their malicious acrimony. That the public were upon his side may be gathered from his statement:—"That the law of reprisal was necessary to be enforced on the occasion, a generous public not only admitted but perceived its effects with glowing satisfaction." The narrative of the various circumstances passed through by Z. Jackson during his eventful career would doubtless prove extremely interesting. Is there a biographical notice of this worthy extant?

Waltham Abbey.

J. PERRY.

ODDS AND ENDS, SLANG SAYINGS, AND FOLK LORE.

—There are many expressions, used by persons belonging to the lower as well as the higher classes of the community, which are extremely curious. I have jotted a few of them down. Although they may be called "slang" sayings, &c., there was a time when they were not consigned to the category of despised and useless things. The few sayings and expressions here appended are of apparently *modern* origin; some of them, however, may be suggestive of others more ancient:

1. To overrun the constable = To become insolvent.
2. To cop the brewer = To get intoxicated.
3. Three sheets in the wind = Not quite intoxicated.
4. Too much the monkey = Impudent beyond endurance.
5. Working the dead horse = To draw wages in advance of the work.
6. To live upon cold pig = Living after the wages have been advanced.
7. To get the bullet = To get discharged from a situation.
8. Out of collar = Out of situation.
9. To be "fly" = To be artful, or "wide awake" to the deep designs of another.

* Tylor, vol. ii. pp. 270-271; see also Brand, "Pop. Ant." vol. i. pp. 157, 467, &c.; Volney's "Ruins of Empires;" "Kelly's Curiosities of India, Europe," "Trad. and Folk-Lore," pp. 7, 102, 277, &c.; The Percy Anecdotes, *parts*; Hospitality; Malet's "Northern Antiquities," pp. 110-112.

† Evelyn, vol. i. pp. 297, 300, 322, 527, 341.

10. To twig = To comprehend the meaning of an action, or intentions of one who has hinted in the vaguest manner.

11. To amputate your mahogany = To run away, or to kedaddle.

12. To slope = The same.

13. To be ikey or learey = To be vulgar, and disposed to the use of low expressions.

14. To smell a rat = To suspect a person and to immediately take action, or for oneself to be on the alert when suspected.

15. To tshihiike* = To call out shrilly to another at a distance.

16. To take sugar = To take [or steal] money.

17. To yawn after another, shows a friendliness between both.†

18. To return after leaving the house is unlucky, unless you sit down.

19. At the tea-table, if one did not wish more, it was the custom to place the spoon in the cup; if this was neglected, the hostess concluded that more was wanted. This custom even now still lingers in some old-fashioned families.

20. If two tea-stalks appear on the surface of a cup of tea, they are to be placed on the back of the left hand, and struck with the back of the right; if they remain unmoved on the left, or adhere to the right, then the one loved will remain true; but if one adheres and the other not she will be false. I have often watched the sensitive countenances of people in this way testing the truthfulness of their admirers. Some I have seen whirl the empty cup round, and invert it, then looking into it (after draining), try to discover the profile of the one who is to be the bridegroom in the scattered leaves on the inside of the tea-cup. Tea stalks are also supposed to foretell visitors, and by some are believed to indicate the person who is to be visited by floating to the side of the individual.‡

21. On Allhallow Even. I have in my younger days, many a time, repaired to the kitchen with my young friends to carry out the customs belonging to that old festival. Of course, we had bobbing for the apples in a tub of water, nut-cracking—that is, placing three nuts (chestnuts) on the hob close together, the centre one representing the young man, and others two young ladies; whichever one flew away the remaining two would be forever after as one; if the three flew away in different directions, then affection between them was gone; but if two flew in the same path, then the sign was propitious. This custom was varied by placing only two nuts by the fire. It is when there are two *loves* *loving the one lover* that more nuts are used. In some parts of the country the nuts are thrown into the fire, as Gay beautifully describes it:

* Spelt as pronounced. I suspect this be of Turkish origin.

† In other countries, yawning has a more unpleasant meaning. For instance, "Among the Zulus, repeated yawning and sneezing are classed together as signs of approaching spiritual possession. The Hindu, when he gapes, must snap his thumb and finger, and repeat the name of some god, as Rama; to neglect this is a sin as great as the murder of a Brahman. The Persians ascribe yawning, sneezing, &c., to demoniacal possession. Among the Moslems generally, when a man yawns he puts the back of his left hand to his mouth, saying, 'I seek refuge with Allah from Satan the accursed,' but the act of yawning is to be avoided, for the devil is in the habit of leaping into a gaping mouth."—Tylor's "Primitive Culture," vol. i. p. 93. In the Tyrol, the custom is to cross oneself when one yawns, lest something evil should come into one's mouth.‡—Tylor, *ibid.* The open mouth is to many people a representation of the mouth of hell.|| —See Hearn's Print in "Hone's Mysteries," p. 138. In the *Spectator*, Addison's letter, No. 179, is given an account of a twelfth-night custom of yawning for a Cheshire cheese. The yawning commences at midnight, when the whole company is disposed to be drowsy. He that yawns widest, and at the same time so naturally as to produce the most yawns among the spectators, carries home the prize.

§ See a slightly varied account of the superstitions connected with tea-stalks (as in vogue in Cornwall and Devonshire) in Hunt's "Romances and Droll of the West of England," p. 427.

|| The evil most to be dreaded in excessive gaping, is the possible dislocation of the lower jaw.—Ed.

¶ By many held as a sign of mental vacuity.—Ed.

"Two hazel nuts I threw into the flame,
And to each nut I gave a sweetheart's name:
This, with *the loudest bounce*, me sore amaz'd,
That in a *flame of brightest colour* blaz'd;
As *blaz'd the nut so may thy passion grow*,
For 'twas thy nut that did so brightly glow."

Although this custom is very popular in England, I first knew of it from an Irish servant-girl in my own family: she told me that the people of Kerry always burn nuts and bob for apples. On referring to Brand's "Popular Antiquities," vol. i. (edit. 1849), p. 379, I find her statement fully confirmed. There is quoted the following poem on "Nuts Burning, Allhallows Eve," which was published in Dublin (1801), by Charles Graydon:

"These glowing nuts are emblems true
Of what in human life we view;
The ill-match'd couple fret and fume,
And thus in strife themselves consume;
Or from each other wildly start,
And with a noise for ever part.
But see the happy, happy pair,
Of genuine love and truth sincere;
With mutual fondness, while they burn,
Still to each other kindly turn;
And as the vital sparks decay,
Together gently sink away:
Till life's fierce ordeal being past,
Their mingled ashes rest at last."

22. Another custom I have taken part in, I believe, now almost forgotten. A tall glass jar or tumbler, filled with water, was placed in front of, and close to the fire; then an egg was cracked over it, and the "white" only allowed to fall into the water. As the water became warmed, the albumen would, as if by magic, whiten, and disclose the portrait of the individual who is to possess one's heart and hand. Another old custom on Allhallow Even was placing the left hand on an inverted tub, and, turning round twenty times, attempt to strike an apple fastened to the wall by a nail, with a stick in the right hand. If you succeed the apple is yours. This is a very unpleasant custom, I have often seen the performers fall and roll about with giddiness.

J. JEREMIAH.

EFFIGY OF TOM PAINE.—The annexed is copied from the *Kentish Gazette*, of January 1, 1793. About eleven o'clock, the effigy of Tom Paine, dressed in mourning, with a pair of stays under one arm, and the *Rights of Man* under the other, was placed in a cart, drawn by an ass, which took the lead of a numerous procession of the workmen belonging to the Royal Powder Mills, accompanied with several flags and a band of music, playing "God save the King." This procession began at the bottom of West-street (Faversham), and proceeded to the spot of ground in Broad-street, where the gaol formerly stood, on which a gallows was erected, and the effigy underwent the ceremonies of a formal execution, when it continued suspended till the evening, where the fire being kindled, it might truly be said to have vanished in smoke, for the inexpressibles were loaded with crackers, the body with squibs, and the head with gunpowder.

F. M.

FOK LORE.—On New Year's Day, in Forfarshire, and, possibly in other parts of Scotland, was a custom among the children of cottars, which consisted in their assembling together and proceeding to the different farmhouses, where they serenaded the farmers' wives by reciting or singing a kind of rhyme of which, after a memory of nearly forty years, I recall the following. On such occasions some ban-nocks of a better sort were usually baked for distribution. I give the lines not in the orthodox or regulation orthography of the Scottish tongue, but phonetically, as the sound

of the words, drawled out in the dialectic peculiarity of the county of Forfar even now still lingers on my ear :

"Ryse up guidwyff an' binna sweir,
An' dael yer braed as lang's yer here,
The day 'll come whan ye'll be daed,
Ye'll nethir care for mael nir braed."

The explanation of the terms which are not perfectly obvious I give as annexed. Guidwyff, the wife of the *guidman*, the latter a term once limited to designate portioners of land or yeomen, afterwards applied to tenant farmers. The term yeoman was unknown in Scotland, and is used here as a synonym. Binna, means be not; sweir=unwilling, indolent; dael=deal; braed=bread; daed=dead; mael=meal.

PENGUIN.

CURIOUS SQUINT IN FAVERSHAM CHURCH.—A curious cross-shaped opening is in the west wall of the north transept of Faversham church, the use of which has, I believe, never been satisfactorily explained. In general appearance it is very much like an arrow-slit. The vertical part of the squint terminates in circles, and measures 26 inches in length; the horizontal portion is square at the ends, measuring 24½ inches. An iron ride for a hinge remains, showing the opening was formerly covered by a shutter only, on the outside. At the annual meeting of the Kent Archaeological Society this year, I was rather disappointed that none of the members attempted to account for the use of this unique squint. I have since gone into the matter, and I believe can now account for its use. Some few years previous to 1774 there stood opposite to the north door of the church a house walled round with stone, known by the name of the Anchor House, in which dwelt some hermits or anchorites before the Reformation. I find Edward Thomasson left by will, in 1494, the sum of 3*s*. 4*d*. to have his soul prayed for by the "Anchors." Remains of the foundation of this house still exist. In 1834 an ancient well, 2 feet in diameter and 20 feet in depth, was found close by; it was constructed of flint set in clay. I have no doubt the curious squint was for the purpose of allowing the Anchorites to see when the mass for the dead commenced, so that they could add their prayers at the same time.

G. BEDO.

Queries.

ELECTORAL BONNET.

WHAT is an "Electoral Bonnet?" Can you or any of your readers inform me? C. C. D.

[The Electoral Bonnet is a cap of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine. This was borne over the arms of Hanover until some time after the erection of that state into a kingdom in 1814, when a crown was substituted.—Ed.]

PHOTOGRAM.—I notice that in speaking of the Madonna and Child (*see ante*, Vol. iii. 6), you use the term *photogram*. When and by whom was this word first employed to denote a ny work of art reproduced by means of photography?

RUBRIC.

ARMS AND ARMOUR.—Will any one kindly give me a list of books on arms and armour (ancient and foreign), and the prices they were published at? C. G. J. P.

HERALDIC: FRASIER.—Heraldic *Fraser*. What does this mean?

[It means a cinquefoil, which is called *frasier*, the French word for a strawberry plant, in allusion to the name Fraser, whose charge is azure, three cinquefoils, or *frasier* argent.—Ed.]

MERCHANTS' MARKS.—Where, will any one inform me, can I find authentic representations of these? SATURN.

VICARAGE HOUSE, CRANBROOK, KENT.—We refer the reader to Mr. Winter's query, given at page 9 of our last

issue, and to the note there subjoined. This representation, as we then stated, was unavoidably omitted.—ED.



RECUMBENT TOMBSTONES.—In what parts of England and Scotland may be seen those recumbent tombstones with interlaced knot work similar to that at Inchcolm, in the Frith of Forth, and in what work are these figured?

J. BLAKE.

WOOD ENGRAVING.—When is the earliest example of wood engraving? I believe the Germans were much in advance of us in regard to this art, but where can I find the earliest date?

RUBRIC.

OLD TOWER, DUNDEE.—This is said to have been founded by David, Earl of Huntingdon, about the twelfth century, but the tower founded by him cannot be the one now standing, which must be much more recent.

R. T.

EMBLEM OF ST. ANN.—What is the emblem of St. Ann? Can any one inform me?

J. B. B.

TEETOTALLER.—What is the derivation of this name? I believe it has nothing whatever to do with *tea*.

S. S.

QUOTATIONS: AUTHORS WANTED.—Can you or any of your readers help me to the name of the author of the following lines? A friend suggests that they are by the late Alexander Smith, but I hardly think they are quite in his style.

Banff.

D. C.

(3.) "The miser old, he counteth his gold,
Ten thousand pieces and ten;
Day by day he counteth it o'er,
And day by day increaseth his store,
Crawling like sin from door to door,
Robbing the rich and cheating the poor,
And searing the souls of men."

[We suppose we must have read lines closely resembling these in a volume of poems by Tavernor Knott, the brother of an artist, in Glasgow, named Pelham Knott; although in a recollection of twenty or five-and-twenty years, it is just possible we may be confounding the poet with the artist, or the reverse.—Ed.]

"It is often, and unjustly, required from a person who finds fault with any scheme that he should suggest a better or be silent; as if the simple detection of error were little other than a crime." Whence is this taken can you inform me?

J. B.

Replica.

LORD JUSTICE SELWYN.

(Vol. iii. 8.)

I BELIEVE, though I cannot speak with certainty, that the relationship which subsisted between the late Lord Justice Selwyn and the family of the late Sir Henry Wilcock was this, that one of Sir Henry's daughters married a gentleman named Ravenshaw, and that the sister of this Mr.

Ravenshaw was the first wife of Mr. Selwyn, Q.C., afterwards Lord Justice Selwyn.

J. CK. R.

CHAFF (Vol. ii. 289).—Chaff, to banter, is from the Norse *káfa*, ludicre insultare, *káf*, insultus ludicrus, *káfaz uppd*, jocose irritare, "to chaff up."

SPERNO.

ROGER OF THAT ILK (Vol. ii. 289).—There is an estate or village in Westmoreland or Cumberland called *Roger*. There are also a number of place names in Scotland of which *Roger* forms a portion as *Struckroger*, Dumbartonshire; Easter and Wester *Rogerton*, in East Kilbude; and *Rogerton*, in Moray.

C. C. S.

ATHENÆUM (Vol. ii. 274, 290, 302).—Your correspondent H. states, in regard to the communications on the *Athenæum*, that they are only half true and the other half very imperfect. Being interested in this matter, I shall be much obliged to your correspondent if he will kindly correct what is false and explain what is imperfect. This would be more satisfactory than stating an objection in general terms.

B. B. S.

HOAX (Vol. iii. 9).—Touching this word, the following sentence, taken from "The London Magazine" (Vol. ii. 666, 667), will show that, in 1820, literary men spoke of it as a term which had then barely made a place for itself, and so stood in need of some little explanation. The editor, Mr. John Scott, was one of a band, I believe (Charles Lamb, Coleridge, Leigh Hunt, Cowden Clarke, and other men of mark), not at all likely to speak loosely about the rise and uses of particular words and phrases. "What we have taken in hand to do, we mean to perform effectually, after which, the public being completely in possession of the case, we shall hold ourselves discharged from the unpleasant task of watching, and exposing what may be termed the infamous Scotch Hoax. The publication in question ["Blackwood's Magazine"] cannot be more aptly denominated; a Hoax (a word of late origin) being a laughing lie, in which the fraud is more apparent than the pleasantries, and the joke consists almost entirely of mischief."

T. J.

TULIP MANIA (Vol. ii. 299).—The tulip madness, as it existed in some of the cities of the United Provinces, in 1634-6, will be found set forth in considerable detail in Mackay's *Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions* and in Beckman's *History of Inventions*. It is mentioned that on one occasion, when only two roots of a species in great demand, the "Semper Augustus," were known to be in the country, one at Amsterdam and the other at Haarlem, one of them drew twelve acres of valuable land as an equivalent, while for the other there were offered 4600 florins, together with a new carriage, two horses, and a complete set of harness. "The Viceroy," valued at 2500 florins, is stated to have been exchanged in the midst of the madness for two lasts of wheat, four lasts of rye, four fat oxen, eight fat swine, twelve fat sheep, two hogsheds of wine, four tuns of beer, two tons of butter, one-thousand pounds of cheese, a complete bed and furniture, a suit of clothes, and a silver beaker. A horticultural friend tells me that "Semper Augustus," which was sold in 1636 for 7000 florins, or 582*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, may be found offered in the catalogues of 1792, at ten stivers, or 10*d.* I am informed, moreover, on the same trustworthy authority, that the days for large prices for favourite tulips are far from being over. A friend of his own, the late Mr. Davy, of the King's-road, Chelsea, once paid 100*l.* for a root and three offsets of a new flower, called "Fanny Kemble;" and was also known to have refused 157*l.* 10*s.* for "La Joie de Davy," a flower of his own breaking.

Glasgow.

W. N. G.

THE EARLIEST ADVERTISEMENT (Vol. ii. 266).—According to a note in Mr. J. H. Fennell's *Catalogue*, for March, 1872, appended to No. 1, "An Extraordinary and Unique Collection of Ancient Illustrated Newspapers, twenty-six in number, all printed in 1643, in the Reign of King CHARLES THE FIRST, and all embellished with CURIOUS ENGRAVINGS, each newspaper 8 pp. quarto," &c. (price 12 guineas), it would satisfactorily appear that the date of the first advertisement inserted in a newspaper was 1643, not 1648. Mr. Fennell, in his note, after enumerating some of the principal contents of the above collection, says: "Besides the interest of these ancient newspapers, as showing the first introduction of engravings into newspapers, the earliest application of the fine arts to British journalism, one of them is specially remarkable as containing the first advertisement ever inserted in a newspaper, as pointed out by me in a letter to the editor of the TIMES, published in that journal in 1867, where I quoted it as proving that advertising originated several years earlier than our antiquaries and chronologists were aware of."

Waltham Abbey.

J. PERRY.

CURMUDGEON (Vol. ii. 289, iii. 11).—This word is variously derived by etymologists. Thomson, in his "Etymons," says, it means "a miser, a churl; Sax. *car modig*, from *caro*; T. *karg*, chary, avaricious; and G. *mod*; S. *mod* the misled." Others say it is a corruption of *corn-merchant*, which it literally meant, but got corrupted into a slang compound word, because the dealers were supposed to keep up the price of corn by their avarice.

J. J.

TRADESMEN'S TOKENS (continued from Vol. ii. 301).—No. 210.—I have expressed my opinion that this token issuer was mine host of the "Woolpack." Since writing the notes thereto, I am convinced that my opinion is correct as I have inspected a lease of the house in question from Laurence Robbins to Miles Hodgson. It is thus headed: "This Indenture made the eighthe day of May in the year of our Lord Christ according to the accompt now used in the Church of England one thousand six hundred and sixty Between Laurence Robins, of Stamford, in the county of Lincoln, Tanner, of th'one part and Miles Hodgson of Stamford Baron, in the county of Northton, vintner of th'other part." The document then proceeds to say that for and in consideration of the rents, reservations, covenants and agreements hereinafter in these presents reserved and mentioned, "Hath demised, granted, and to farme, lett, and by these p'sents doth demise, grant and to farme, letten, and sell vnto the said Miles Hodgson, his execto^r, admin^r and assigns all that Messuage or tenemen^t with th'appurtenances situat lying and being in Stamford Baron aforesaid, commonly called by the name or signe of the old falcon, or by the signe of the Woolpocket, together with all houses, edifices, buildings, barnes, stables, yards, back-fils (back-fields?), gardens, orchards, and appurtenances to the same in any wise belonging or app'taining as the same are now in the tenure or occup'on of the said Miles Hodgson or of his assigns." The agreement was to take effect from the Feast of the Annunciation of the B.V.M. last past before the date hereof, and for the term of twelve years. For the first three years of the term Miles was to pay Laurence Robbins a yearly rent of 8*l.* of "lawfull English money," and for all the rest and residue of the said term he was to "pay the yearly rent of nyne pounds of lyke money at twoe vsuall feasts or termes in y^e year (that is to say) the feast of St Michael Th'archangell and Th'andcia'on of the blessed Virgin Mary by even and equal porcions." If Miles happened to be behind time in paying the rent, Laurence had power within fourteen days after it became due and been lawfully demanded, to enter and repossess

himself of the property. In the event of Miles wishing to quit possession at the end of the first three years, he was at liberty so to do by giving 6 months' notice of such his intention. Mr. Robbins covenanted that he would, before the feast of the Annunciation of the B. V. M. next ensuing the date hereof "repaire or amend the said Messuage or tenement, and all outhouses, edifices, buildings, barnes, stables, racks, mangers, plansheres, gates, dores, walls, fences, and appurtenances thereto belonging or with all manner of needful necessary sufficient and convenient reparacons and amendment," in addition to which he very liberally promised to be at the expense of sinking a well and having it paved round. This document is endorsed, "Miles Hodgson, his Lease of the Woollpack," and one of the witnesses whose name is attached thereto is L. Blyth. The back part of the inn now runs up to Park lane, close to Burleigh park, which portion of the park has only been enclosed within the last 80 years, and was formerly open fields.

No. 230, JOHN SHAW.—In the church of Wainfleet All Saints, is or was a blue slab in the south aisle, thus inscribed: "Here lyeth the body of Mr. John Shawe interred April the 17th, 1692, in the 54th year of his age." On a similar stone near it is a laudatory inscription in Latin, to the memory of John Shaw, gent., eldest son of John Shaw, who died a bachelor 28th Dec. 1736, in his 67th year. This monument was put down to his memory by his brother, Thos. Shaw, rector of Wyberton, in this county.

No. 231.—For Of, read In. This coin is figured at p. 369 of "Oldfield's Topographical and Historical Account of Wainfleet and the Wapentake of Candleshoe, in the co. of Lincoln." There the name of the place is spelt thus—Wanflct.

No. 60.—MARGARET, daughter and heiress of Margaret and Paul Gresham, became the first wife of John Wingfield, Esq., second son of Rt. W., of Upton, Northants, Esq., and Elizabeth (Cecil) his wife, and it was this lady who married for her second husband H. Allington, Esq. Margaret, the first wife of John Wingfield, Esq., barrister-at-law, &c., died 14 Feb., 44 Eliz. (1601-2); he married secondly Margaret, widow of John Blyth, of Denton, co. Linc., gent., and dau. of Robt. Thorold, of Haigh, co. Linc., Esq., and was bur. at Tickencote, 3 Sept. 1618.

P. 75, line 32, for paying an al, read ob; p. 80, last line but three, insert *scæven*. The date of the first marriage recorded in the second note at foot of this page is 1581. P. 104, note. The wife of Sylvester Emblin was the eldest dau. of Erasmus Dryden, third son of John, the second, and not of the first baronet.

P. 127.—The baptism of James Claypole is 1588, *not* 1538. Dorothy, the wife of Adam who died in 1619, was the second daughter of Robt. Wingfield, of Upton, Esq., and Elizabeth Cecil, dau. of Richd. and sister of the Lord Treasurer. John Claypole, Esq., son-in-law to Oliver Cromwell, was by him made a knight and baronet, 16 July, 1657.

In my last paper, vol. 2, p. 234, a slight mistake was made in describing Phineas Lambe's token: the date should be 1666, *not* 666. I am unable to give any particulars respecting the issuer of the Ancaster token, as the parochial registers are lost previous to 1712. The life of Geo. Boheme, on the same page, should be read as following the notes that precede it on the same page. At p. 236, the reverse of the Donington token should read—*Duninton*. I will conclude this paper with a token of Gainsborough, that has been communicated to me since the publication of my list.

Obv. MATTHEW. COATES. 1666 = A ship. *Rev.* IN GAINSBOROUGH = His Halfe Penny. The above coin is imperfectly engraved in "Stark's Hist. of Gainsboro'," 2nd edit. p. 183.

HUSBAND (Vol. ii. 289).—I should certainly incline towards the opinion of Archbishop Trench, that the *hus-*

band was originally the house-Band or Bond. The word is the old English *husbonde*, from the A.S., *husbond* = *hus*, a house; and *Ice. buandi*, a possessor of a farm. The latter word is from the *Ice. bua*; Ger. *bauen* to till; Conf. Persic, *bund*; Latin *fundus*, an estate; and Sanskrit, *bhundatum* to support, maintain.

J. J.

Replies to Queries *ab extra*.

PENNYTERSAN, CUNSTONE, &c.

(N. & Q., 4. s. vii. 219).

I OBSERVE you have adopted a new heading, *Replies to Queries ab extra*. What follows is a reply sent by me to *Notes and Queries* some time since, but which not appearing within a reasonable time, I requested to be returned. It is in answer to a correspondent who subscribes himself ESPEDARE, whose communication will be found as indicated above.

J. Ck. R.

My remarks on the name "Cunstone," &c., do not, according to ESPEDARE, commend themselves to the judgment. This however may be as much the fault of the judgment as of the explanation. It is but fitting in one who "would incline to trace the origin of these place names to a Celtic, rather than a Scandinavian source," to commend the observations of those who foster his preconceptions, and to ignore the testimony of such facts as militate against his hypothesis. "Nothing can be more hopeless," Pinkerton well remarks, "than the use of argument where, far from being felt, it cannot even be understood." I did not admit anything in regard to the name "Cunstone." I suggested that it designated the memorial stone belonging to the tumulus which enclosed the *kistvaen*,—founding on the fact of the "conical hillocks," and called "mote law and court-hills,"* and that many of the Scottish memorial stones, sculptured and otherwise, are associated with personal names borne by the Northmen—concluded thence that the "cairn or stone tumulus" mentioned by the querist, had probably covered a Scandinavian grave, that of a chief bearing the well-ascertained Norse name of *Kon* (Kon-r), and had in process of time given its name to the locality.† From this view I see no reason to recede. How the northern word *cund* or *gund* should suggest itself to ESPEDARE as evidence of the possible Celtic origin of this primeval tomb, it is not given for me to understand; but what is Celticism? and who were the Celts? Do we in fact know anything whatever of the history of that semi-mythical people, their arts, customs, manners, or anything other than the one fact which we learn on evidence not to be gainsaid, that the native aborigines of the British Isles were a race of naked barbarians, "without letters or monuments to preserve their history or changing limits." As regards Scotland itself, does there at this moment exist any veritable record relating to the transactions or early history of that country prior to the reign of David I.? Such questions have been often asked but have never been satisfactorily answered.

J. Ck. R.

* "The administration of public justice on certain hills was not only common throughout Scandinavia, but was also practised in Scotland."—Henderson's *Iceland*, Edin. 1819, p. 60. Since the abolition of the *Althing*, or supreme court of justice of Iceland, which from 928 to the year 1800 assembled at *Thingvall*, Tynwald Hill, in Man, is the only judicial mound in Europe still used for its original purpose. This is "traditionally stated" to be composed of "the soil of the sixteen parishes of the island, to symbolize its jurisdiction over the whole of them, and the right of every parish to be represented in its court." Its "singular form," it is said, "has been preserved through the lapse of nine centuries."

† See analogous example in the name of the parish of Carluke ("Carneluke-law"—the cairn of Loki's tomb); also the place-name Balkellaw, in Forfarshire, derived from the tomb of a Northman.—Article, "Hair Craig," *N. & Q.*, 4 s. vi. 462.

SURNAMES. (*see Notes and Queries*, 4 s. x. 431, 477).—The question was asked, How comes it that while among English surnames we have plenty of Browns, Greens, Blacks, Whites, Greys, and even Oranges and Violets, we never meet with Red, Blue, or Yellow? Dr. J. B. Tuke replies that in Edinburgh he had a Highland patient of the name of Blue. In my school days I knew a boy, a native of Forfarshire, named *Blues*, where the name was not then uncommon. In regard to the name *Red* this is found in the three kingdoms in the forms of Reid, Read, and Reed. In Scotland, if there be not the name *Yellow*, there is certainly the name *Yellowlees*. I doubt if such names as Brown, Black, White, &c., be significant of colour. Among the Norse personal names of Iceland were Brún, Blaka, Hviti, Grá, and corresponding to the English Violet or Aviolet is the Norse Ulfiot.

BILBO.

"OWEN." (*see Notes and Queries*, 4 s. x. 507).—C. A. W., of Mayfair, says "If 'Owen' means *river* in Irish, is it not kindred with *eau*, French for water?" &c. I ask, is not this another of the thousand-and-one proofs of a large Gothic element contained in the Irish language through its conquest by the Norwegians? Irish *owen*, the river; Norse *áin*, the river; and is the French *eau*, anything other than Saxon *ea*; Norse, *á* water, a river?

PITCON.

Facts and Gittings.

THE ORGAN in mediæval ages was placed on one side of the choir—a position which seems to have been almost universal throughout Europe. Gervase, the monk of Canterbury, whose curious account of the burning of that cathedral in 1174 has descended to our times (*see* "Dart's History of Canterbury Cathedral"), informs us that the organ stood up on the vault of the south transept. After the rebuilding of the cathedral, the instrument was placed upon a large corbel of stone, over the arch of St. Michael's Chapel, in the same transept (*see* "Britt. Canterbury Cathedral"). In Dart's view of the organ it is shown on the north side of the choir, between the pillars three and four, where it still remained in the time of Dr. Burney. The organ in the old cathedral of St. Paul's was placed under one of the north pier arches of the choir, just above the stalls; having a choir organ in the front, and shutters to close in the great organ. The case was Gothic, with a crocketed gable (*see* "Dugdale's St. Paul's"). It occupied the same place during the Protectorate, and was destroyed by the great fire of London, 1666. The organ of Westminster Abbey, upon which Purcell played, stood on the north side of the choir, over the stalls, and seems, from the view of it in "Sandford's Coronation of Jac. II.," to have been a small instrument with diapered pipes. At York, the cathedral organ, built in 1632 by Robert Dallam, was, by the express command of Charles I., placed on the north side of the choir, nearly opposite the bishop's throne. The reason given by the king was that the organ was an impediment in viewing the interior of the church (*see* "Cross's Account, 1825"). The organ of Winchester Cathedral was erected prior to the Reformation, and placed upon the screen between the nave and choir. It was ordered to be removed to the north side of the choir by Charles I. (*see* "Milner's History of Winchester Cathedral"). The old organ of Winchester Cathedral is said to have stood originally in the north transept. Fisher says that this was erected very early in the 17th century, and as long ago as 1668 it was called the "old instrument," and 160*l.* was paid for its repair and a new "choir organ." It was removed in 1791. The organ is exhibited on the north side of the choir in Lincoln Cathedral (*see* "Dugdale's Monasticum"). The great organ of the

Cathedral of Worcester stood at the north side of the choir prior to the year 1550. The practice of placing organs at one side of the choir existed in the College Chapels. In 1458, the organ given by William Port to the New College at Oxford stood at the stall-end of the north side of the choir, until it was destroyed in 1646. The present organ (improved by Green) was erected by Rob. Dallan in 1663. The organ of St. John's College, Oxford, built in 1660, was placed in a little ante-chapel on the north side of the choir. The large instruments now in use were not put up in their present conspicuous position in the place of the ancient rood-loft until after the Reformation; but before that time they were frequently placed on the north side of the choir, or in the north transept (*see* "Glossary of Architecture," Edit. 1840). On the continent the large organs are generally placed in "lofts;" some at the west end, some over the doors, and very often against the piers (*see* "The Organ, its History and Construction," by E. J. Hopkins and E. F. Rimbault, LL.D., Lond. 1870; "Hopkins on the Organ, 1856;" "Lecture on Church Music, by William Spark, 1851;" "History of Music," by Sir John Hawkins and Dr. Burney).

A RECENT calculation relative to the principal European languages, shows that English is spoken by ninety millions of persons, inhabiting Great Britain and Ireland, North America, the Bermudas, Jamaica, Cape of Good Hope, Australia, Van Dieman's Land, Newfoundland, and the East Indies; German by fifty-five millions, in their own country, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Russia, North and South America, La Plata, Australia, and the East Indies; Spanish by fifty-five millions in Spain, Cuba, Mexico, the republics of South America, Manila, &c.; and French by forty-five millions in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Canada, Cayenne, and North America.

MR. REID, the present keeper of the prints and drawings at the British Museum, is about to publish "A History of the Print Room of the British Museum," with some account of its contents and biographical notices of its successive keepers.

THERE was recently discovered, in "Dr. Williams's Library," an important memorandum of the great Scotch Reformer, relating to the posture in which communicants should receive the elements at the Lord's Supper. Knox would have had it—as at the time of the original institution—in a *sitting posture*; but this being objected to and kneeling insisted on, he succeeded in obtaining the insertion of the famous explanatory clause which presses so heavily on all Sacerdotalists and Sacramentarians. The document, we learn, will shortly be published, and with annotations.

IT is stated that a work, entitled, "The Art Treasures of the Lambeth Library," by S. W. Kershaw, M.A., will shortly be published by Mr. Pickering. The book is to contain a complete catalogue of the illuminated and illustrated MSS. in the Archi-episcopal Library, fully described and catalogued under the different schools of art to which they belong, and will be illustrated by elaborately-executed drawings on stone, representing some of the more remarkable specimens of early art in the Lambeth collection.

THE LATE DEAN RAMSAY.—The funeral of Dean Ramsay took place in Edinburgh, the 2nd inst., in presence of a large assemblage of spectators, and was attended by the magistrates and council, and the various public bodies of Edinburgh. The place of interment was the burial-ground attached to St. John's Episcopal Church. Mr. Gladstone sent a letter of apology. A large number of clergymen belonging to the various Presbyterian bodies were present.

THERE died, at Alyth, on the 26th ult., in the house of his son-in-law, a pauper named Mitchell, at the age of upwards of a hundred years. He was at one time a farmer at Hilton, on the estate of Banff. After leaving his farm

he became a labourer, until from decay of strength he had to accept of parochial relief.

IN Dunfermline there is at present residing a woman named Isabella Wallace, who has just attained the 100th year of her age, having been born at Dunluce, near Portrush, Ireland, on the 25th of December, 1772. Her grandfather belonged to Elderslie, from which he emigrated to Dunluce. Her grandfather, it is stated, lived to the age of 103 years, and her father to 102 years.

MR. THOMS has resigned the honorary secretaryship of the Camden Society, an office which he has held for upwards of thirty-four years. Mr. Thoms is succeeded by Mr. Alfred Kingston, of the Public Record-office.

PROFESSOR GEORGE STEPHENS, of Copenhagen, is engaged with the third volume of his *Runic Monuments of Scandinavia and England*. This will include twenty-six newly discovered monuments, inscribed with Runic characters in the Old Norsk tongue, found in Scandinavia and the British Dominions.

MR. FERGUSON, of Carlisle, author of the *Teutonic Name System* and *The River Names of Europe*, has in the press a book on the *Dialect of Cumberland, with a Chapter on Place Names*. We presume that Mr. Ferguson is also the author of that admirable little work, the *Northmen in Westmoreland and Cumberland*. If we are in error, some one will correct us.

DR. HUSENBETH has bequeathed his collection of missals to Lord Stafford. A copy of his work, entitled *Emblems of the Saints*, with MS. additions, is now ready for publication.

WE learn that a sum amounting to upwards of one thousand pounds sterling has been received in shilling subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Robert Burns, the subscription having been started in Glasgow. We also learn that among the correspondence of Miss Susan Ferrier, now in course of publication, are inedited letters of the Scottish Bard.

A NEW PASTORAL STAFF was recently presented to the Bishop of Hereford, at a meeting held in the Shire-hall. The staff, which is an elaborate work of art, has been carved out of a piece of oak which formed one of the pillars of the episcopal residence, which is said in turn to have formed part of a tree growing long before the Norman Conquest. The staff is profusely embellished with gold and silver enamel work, and precious stones.

REPORTS ON ROMAN ARCHAEOLOGY.—The Municipal Archaeological Commission of Rome has come to the determination of publishing a fortnightly report of the excavations and discoveries made in all parts of the city, and has moreover decided on presenting copies of these reports to the academies and learned societies not only of Italy, but throughout Europe and America, and also to all the principal illustrated journals of England, France, Germany, and the United States. The reports will be accompanied by drawings and fac-similes. This is certainly the most liberal act of the kind promised by any municipality, and we trust the report is not a hoax. It is added that the publication will not cost less than 1,600*l.*—per annum, we suppose. The text will be in Italian.—*Architect*.

AN ANTIQUE STATUE has been discovered near Aspra, not far from Rome. It is of white marble, life-size, and is described as representing a Venus naked to the waist, and of the best school of Greek art. It has been sent to Rocca-Antica.

Proceedings of Societies.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.—The first of the four *conversazioni* announced for the present session in connection with this Society will take place, by kind permission of the Society of British Artists, at their galleries in Suffolk-street, Pall Mall, on January 16.

GEORGE BROWNING, *Hon. Sec.*

Notices of Books.

The Originale Cronykil of Scotland. By Andrew, of Wyntoun. Edited by David Laing. (Edmonston and Douglas.)

IN the first of these handsomely printed volumes (I. and II.) forming II. and III. of the series entitled *The Historians of Scotland*, Dr. Laing reprints the preface of David Macpherson, written in 1795, wherein the latter remarks that the earliest historians of a country are undoubtedly the most valuable, a statement somewhat at variance with the fact that they are usually the least to be trusted—bear witness the obvious fiction perpetuated by Mr. Innes, in his *Lectures on Legal Antiquities* in regard to Saint Columba, whom this generally practical antiquary makes “to take heritable state and seism of his little island of Hy.” Of the few Scottish historians, JOHN OF FORDUN, Macpherson tells us, has generally been esteemed the best, and Fordun’s work, as we all know, has been reproduced by Dr. Skene, as the latter has it, “free from the interpolations of his continuators,” that is what, in the view of Dr. Skene, may be regarded as interpolations. In modern times, Dr. Laing informs us, *Wyntoun’s Chronicle* was first introduced to notice by Dr. William Nicolson, Bishop of Carlisle, in 1702, and that it was also described by Dr. George Mackenzie, in volume first of his *Lives and Characters*, 1708, but that Father Thomas Innes, in 1729, was the first to point out some of the chief variations, and to express the opinion that the Royal MS. was “the most entire and most valuable of them all.” Dr. Laing entertains a high opinion of the competency of David Macpherson as an editor, and states that in preparing his edition for the press, Macpherson had chiefly recourse to manuscripts preserved in the British Museum. It would be an excess of vanity on our part to say anything in praise of Dr. Laing’s own labours, the ability and scholarship of this amiable and excellent antiquary being widely known.

Notices to Correspondents.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us very unnecessary trouble.

C. Clarke.—The Birmingham riots to which you refer took place in 1791. An account of them was reprinted at Birmingham in 1867. We do not remember by whom.

R. Bell.—Dr. Lorrain, of the Glasgow Grammar School, we believe was the son of a shoemaker in Selkirk, and acquired his education under circumstances of very great difficulty, partly, we understand, at Marischal College, Aberdeen.

Temple.—Justice Blackburn, of the Court of Queen’s Bench, is the brother of Professor Blackburn, of Glasgow University, if the latter be still living, which we do not know.

D. C. L.—An account of the coronation of James I. is printed in the third volume of Mr. Nichols’s *Progresses*.

Talmud.—The state crown of Charles I., found in the upper jewel house of the Tower, was valued at £1023.

Rubric.—The art of surgery is said to have been introduced into Rome in the year 219 B.C.

Zembla.—The title of *Defender of the Faith* was conferred on Henry VIII. in 1521.

Historicus.—Gustavus III., King of Sweden, was assassinated by Aukarström on March 29, 1791. The assassin was exposed in the streets of Stockholm during three days upon a scaffold.

Zend.—Mr. Pitt’s income tax of ten per cent. came into operation December 3, 1798.

Antiqua.—You will find examples of early royal crowns figured in Planché’s *Regal Records*, pp. 66–79.

P. P. T.—The story about the law of gravitation being suggested to Newton by the falling of an apple is an old woman’s fable. This discovery was the result of twenty years’ hard study. All that can be said in regard to it is that nothing has been found to contradict it.

C. Gordon.—John Riddell was a distinguished Scotch antiquary, who employed much of his time in searching out the contents of charter chests. His two volumes contain a vast assemblage of new facts on Peerage and Consistorial Law. His collected MSS. were presented by Lord Lindsay to the Advocate’s Library.

D. R.—The “Master of the Rolls” is the *third* position in Law; first, the Lord Chancellor; second, Lord Chief Justice of England; and third, the Master of the Rolls.

NOTICE.

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

To all communications should be affixed the name and address of the sender; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 11, Ave Maria-lane, E.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1873.

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Miscellanea.

NOTES ON THE TEMPLE CHURCH.

The following is taken from the August issue (No. VII.) of the *Law Magazine and Review*:—

R.

As the establishment of the choral service in the Temple Church, now so well known, was one of the earliest instances of an exceptional step being taken, which has since happily become the custom, a few additional words respecting its institution and development may not be without interest.

Previous to the restoration of the church, as we have seen, a quartet of vocalists used to sing the hymns from the organ gallery, closing the curtains between times. An improved feeling as to fitness forbade a continuance of this arrangement. On the completion of the restoration of the church a regular choir was provided, and divided into *decani* and *cantores*, on the two sides of the church immediately below and opposite the organ. The church was reopened for Divine service on November 20, 1842, Mr. Turler, of Westminster Abbey, presiding at the organ; the present organist, Mr. Hopkins, giving his first competitive performance May 7, 1843, and being appointed organist in the October following. The choral service, as originally introduced, consisted of English and Gregorian chants, the Ferial Responses for ordinary use, with Tallis's Responses on the Church Festivals; various settings of the Canticles, technically called services; and a selection of some of the best and most appropriate anthems. In the first instance, a few misplacements occurred, which were afterwards rectified. Thus, the anthem in the morning service was sung immediately before the sermon; but, in 1855, it was proposed and arranged in choir committee, "That henceforth the anthem in the morning service be sung at the period of the service mentioned in the rubric, and that a psalm, or hymn, or a part, be sung between the service and the sermon." The opportunity thus offered of joining in a metrical hymn was so appreciated by the congregation, that a second hymn was directed to be sung between the prayers and the communion service, in place of the Sanctus, which correctly belonged to another period of the service. A hymn was also introduced into the afternoon service, after the prayers and before the sermon.

And here let us note that the effect of this change, and still more of the introduction of the new hymn-book, and its general distribution throughout the church, has been very greatly to improve the congregational singing. We question very much if there is any place of worship in London—certainly there is none with which we are acquainted—where this is so good. Everybody has the music and words at hand. The organ and the choir lead well. The congregation is probably the most highly educated one which is to be found throughout England, and the result is often a volume of harmony that is rarely to be met with.

The organ had been placed so far back in the organ-

chamber that the organist sometimes experienced great difficulty in hearing the singers, and the singers the organ. This difficulty was, therefore, taken into consideration by the choir committee in 1866, and ultimately the instrument was moved forward about six feet, and the handsomely carved oak case, which had previously been almost out of sight, was placed immediately in front of the arches and columns. There was the less objection to this arrangement, as the marble shafts, now partially hidden, were of no greater age than the time of the restoration of the church thirty years ago, and, therefore, possessed neither historical nor archaeological interest.

We have spoken of the Temple organ as it existed before the restoration of the church. This organ has a curious history of its own, which must not be passed over. Many members of the Middle Temple also have a pecuniary interest in the instrument, inasmuch as they have paid on their call 2*l.* for "organ and lucidaries." We do not know what a lucidary is, but no doubt the payment which had to be made on behalf thereof was the correct thing, like all the other payments. In "A Few Notes on the Temple Organ," the ancient history of this instrument is detailed, with curious and fresh matter collected by the writer. "Father Smith," as he is called in England, was the builder. His name was in truth Bernhardt Schmidt, and he came over to England from Germany with his nephews, Gerard and Bernhardt (or Christian), in the reign of King Charles II. The organ in Whitehall Chapel was his first undertaking in England. Pepys, in July, 1660, entered in his Diary the following notes:—

"8th (Lord's Day) to Whitehall Chapel, where I got in with ease by going before the Lord Chancellor with Mr. Kipps. Here I heard very good musique, the first time that ever I remember to have heard the organs,* and singing men in surplices, in my life."

Schmidt soon gained great fame and much employment. Westminster Abbey, St. Margaret's, and many other churches, were enriched with organs from his hand. One stop of Smith's has often sufficed to give a reputation to an instrument. The beauty and sweetness of his tone has been always unrivalled. But Father Smith had his mechanical defects: and the action, packing, and general arrangement was bad even for his own day, and now would not be tolerated. Even his pipes were, externally, ill-finished. When he was remonstrated with in respect of the latter incompleteness, he is reported to have replied, "I do not care if se pipe looks like von teufel; I shall make him schepeak like von engel." Smith's great rivals were Harris, and his son Renatus Harris; and this led to the "battle of the organs," at the Temple, of which the following is the amusing account now presented to us:—

"About the end of the reign of King Charles II., the Societies of the Temple being determined to have erected in their church an organ as complete as possible, had been in treaty with Smith for that purpose, when Harris was introduced to their notice: and both of these eminent artists were backed by the recommendation of such an equal number of powerful friends and celebrated organists, that the Benchers were unable to determine amongst themselves which to employ. They, therefore (as appears by an order in the books of the Temple, dated February, 1682), proposed, that 'if each of these excellent artists would set up an organ in one of the halls belonging to either of the Societies, they would have erected in their church that which, in the greatest number of excellences, deserved the preference.' Smith and Harris agreeing to this proposal, a committee, composed of Masters of the Bench of both Societies, was appointed in May, 1683, to decide upon the instrument to be retained for the use of the Temple Church; and, in about a year or fourteen months after, each competitor,

* Pepys is right in using the plural; for what is commonly called "an organ," generally consists of a combination of a great organ, a choir organ, a swell organ, and pedal organ.

with the utmost exertion of his abilities, had an instrument ready for trial. When Harris had completed his instrument, he presented a petition to the Benchers of the Inner Temple, stating that his organ was ready for trial, and praying that he might be permitted to set it up in the church on the south side of the communion table. An order was accordingly made by the Benchers granting the permission he sought. This petition of Harris is dated 26th May, 1684; and thereby the date of the completion of his instrument is established. It is almost certain that Smith's organ was ready previous to the above date, and that for some reason (possibly to avoid the necessity of re-voicing if he should be the successful competitor) he had obtained leave to place it in the church, which suggested to Harris the propriety of adopting the same expedient.

"Dr. Tudway, who was living at that period, and was intimately acquainted with both the organ-makers, says that Dr. Blow and Mr. Purcell, then in their prime, performed on Father Smith's organ on appointed days, and displayed its excellence; and until the other was heard, every one believed that this must be chosen.

"Harris employed Mr. Draghi, organist to Queen Catherine, a very eminent master, to touch his organ, which brought it into favour, and such was the excellence of the instruments, that to decide which deserved the preference puzzled the committee appointed for that purpose, who did not come to any determination, or make any report on the subject; and in consequence the 'battle of the organs' was commenced, and the two rival organ-builders continued thus vying with each other for near a twelvemonth. At length, Harris challenged Father Smith to make additional reed-stops within a given time; these were, Vox humana, Cremorne, the double Courtel or double Bassoon, and some others. The stops, which were newly invented, or at least, new to English ears, gave great delight to the crowds who attended the trials, and the imitations were so exact and pleasing on both sides, that it was difficult to determine who had best succeeded.

"The contention now became tedious and disagreeable, at least to the Benchers of the Middle Temple, who first made choice of Smith's organ, as appears by the following interesting extract from the books of that Society:—

"June 2, 1685.—The Masters of the Bench at this Parliament, taking into their consideration the tedious competition between the two organ-makers, about their fitting an organ to the Temple Church, and having in severall termes, and at severall times, compared both the organs now standing in the said church, as they have played severall Sundays one after the other, and as they have lately played the same Sunday together alternately at the same service. Now, at the suite of severall masters of the barr, and students of this society, pressing to have a speedy determination of the said controversie; and in justice to the said workemen, as well as for the freeing themselves from any complaints concerning the same, doe unanimously in full parliam^t resolve and declare the organ in the said church, made by Bernard Smith, to bee, in their judgments, both for sweetnes and fullnes of sound (besides ye extraordinary stopps, quarter notes, and other rarities therein), beyond comparison preferable before the other of the said organs made by — Harris, and that the same is more ornamentall and substantiall, and both for depthe of sound and strengthe, fitter for the use of the said church; and, therefore, upon account of the excellency and perfection of the said organ made by Smith, and for that hee was the workeman first treated with, and employed by, the Treas^r of both societys for the providing his organ; and for that the organ made by the said Harris is discernably too low and too weake for the said church, their Ma^{ty} see not any cause of further delay, or need of any reference to musicians or others to determine the difference; but doe, for their parts, unanimously make choise of the said organ made by Smith, for the use of these societys; and Mr. Treas^r is desired to ac-

quainte the Treas^r and Masters of the Bench of the Inner Temple with this declaration of their judgments, with all respect desiring their concurrence herein.

"New difficulties now arose, which greatly interfered with the speedy determination of the controversy. The Benchers of the Inner Temple, upon consideration of the above declaration, sent to them by their brethren of the Middle Temple, did not concur in the course therein suggested, but on 22nd June, 1685, made an order, in which, after expressing their dissatisfaction that such a resolution and determination should be made by the Benchers of the Middle Temple, in a matter which equally concerned both houses, without a conference being first had with them, they declared:—

"That it is high time, and appears to be absolutely necessary, that impartiall judges (and such as are the best judges of musick) be forthwith nominated by both houses, to determine the controversie betweene the two organ-makers, whose instrument is the best, which this society are ready to doe; and desire their Mastershippes of the Middle Temple to join with them therein, in order to the speedy putting an end to so troublesome a difference, and appointed a committee of five members of their body, with instructions that they, or any three of them doe, at a conference, deliver the answer above mentioned; and they are hereby empowered to enter into a treaty with the like number of the Masters of the Bench of the Middle Temple, in order to the speedy settling this affair.

"The committee thus appointed appear to have entered upon their duties immediately, and to have fully considered the subject of the organs, not only with respect to the appointment of the 'impartiall judges,' but also the respective prices and number of pipes in each instrument; for, two days afterwards, an answer was sent from the Middle Temple, from which the following extracts are taken:—

"June 24th, 1685.—The Masters of the Bench of the Middle Temple now say:

"That they cannot imagine how the Masters of the Inner Temple can pretend any ill-usage or disrespect offered towards them, either tending to a breach of correspondence or common civility, by the Act of Parliament of the Middle Temple of the second of this instant June; for that the Masters of the Middle Temple thereby, only on their own part, with the concurrence of the barristers and students, declare their judgments and choice of Smith's organ (not imposing but requesting) the concurrence of the Inner Temple therein, with all respect.

"As to the matter of having the two organs referred to the judgment of impartiall musicians, there yet appears not any difference betweene the two societys concerning the same; the Masters of the Bench of the Inner Temple having not as yet, in Parliament, declared their judgments and choice of the other organ, which if in their judgments they shall think fit to doe, whereby a difference shall appear betweene the two societys, then their said mastershippes believe the society of the Middle Temple will find some other expedient for the determination of the said difference.

(To be continued.)

MATHER COLLECTIONS OF THE BONAPARTE MINIATURES.—A short time since it was announced that the town of Liverpool was about to become possessed, at the death of Miss Mather, of the exceedingly interesting collection of Bonaparte miniatures, formerly the property of the late Mr. John Mather. The following is a complete list of these valuable works of art. The collection of Mr. Mather included several miniatures which will not be found in the following list, the bequest to the town, it is understood, consisting solely of portraits of actual members of the Bonaparte family:—

Charles Bonaparte, the father of Napoleon. This miniature formerly belonged to Louis Napoleon, and is the only likeness known of the grandfather of the late Emperor. Artist unknown.

Letitia Ramolino, the wife of Charles Bonaparte, afterwards styled Madame Mère (the Empress Mother). Painted by Dun.

Napoleon Bonaparte, in the costume of a military student when he was at Brienna. Artist unknown.

Josephine, wife of Napoleon Bonaparte, in the costume which she wore when at Martinique. Painted by Hollier, after Robert Lefevre.

Eugene Beauharnois, the only son of Josephine. Painted by Isabey.

Hortense Beauharnois, daughter of Josephine, married to Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, and mother of Napoleon III. Painted by Felicia Varlet.

Napoleon as Emperor, with laureated head, and wearing the gold collar of eagles, to which appended the star of the Legion of Honour, over a mantle of purple, powdered with gold bees, having a collar of ermine. Painted by Isabey.

Pauline, the second sister of Napoleon, married to the Prince Camille Borghese in 1803.

Caroline, the youngest sister of Napoleon, married to Joachim Murat.

Joachim Murat, as Grand Admiral of France.

Jerome Bonaparte.

Joseph Bonaparte, eldest brother of Napoleon, as King of Naples.

Jerome, youngest brother of Napoleon, King of Westphalia. By Isabey.

Catherine, Princess of Wurtemberg, wife of Jerome Bonaparte, King of Westphalia. An enamel set in a snuff-box.

Joseph Bonaparte, as King of Spain, formerly King of Naples, in his royal robes.

The Empress Josephine.—An enamel, after the original by the celebrated painter, Isabey. Isabey used to relate that, whilst Josephine was sitting for her miniature, one morning he asked her what jewels she would be painted in, and she, with a most melancholy and sweet expression of countenance, looked at him, and with tears trembling on the edges of her eyelids, but which, with her heroic womanly love, she forbade to fall, said, "I am about to change my state, and I have heard it said it is a custom in England that when a true heart is severed from that it loves, and had become its idol, that the women wear green to denote to their friends that they are forsaken. Paint me also in emeralds, to represent the undying freshness of my grief, but let them be surrounded with diamonds to portray the purity of my love." This was to Isabey a mystery, and so much affected was he by the simplicity of her manner, that he dared not ask an explanation, though he soon learned from rumour the truth of the meaning; for at this very time Napoleon had asked from the Emperor of Austria the hand of Maria Louisa, and had at the solicitation of Josephine given her that suit of jewels in which she went to the *levée* at the Tuileries for the last time as the wife of Napoleon.

Napoleon and Maria Louisa, in profile, face to face. A cameo in onyx.

Napoleon in his imperial robes, as worn on the day of his marriage with Maria Louisa, at the Palace of the Tuileries, in April, 1811. An enamel, after Isabey, by Madame Brochart.

The young King of Rome. An enamel by Constantine.

Joachim Murat, by Isabey.

Napoleon. Painted at Elba by Isabey.

Lucien Bonaparte.

Murat, in the dress he wore at the time he was shot at Pizzo, in Calabria, October 13, 1815. An enamel by Madame Brochart.

Caroline, wife of Murat, sister of Napoleon.

Letitia Bonaparte, eldest daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, married her cousin Charles, son of the Prince of Canino.

Letitia, third daughter of Lucien, brother of Napoleon, married Mr. Thomas Wyse, M.P.

Eugene Beauharnois, ex-Viceroy of Italy, Prince of Eichstadt.

Napoleon II., ex-King of Rome, only son of Napoleon I. and the Empress Maria Louisa, died 1832; an officer in the Austrian service, and called the Duke of Reichstadt.

An enamel miniature of the Emperor Napoleon in his robes, having on a golden chaplet, the form of laurel leaves.

The young King of Rome, painted just prior to the abdication. Miniature by Isabey.

A ring, having the head of Napoleon; and a brooch, with the head of Josephine. These miniatures were presented to an ambassador to the Court of the Tuileries at the marriage of the Emperor.

A head of the Emperor Napoleon laureated, and in the style of the Roman emperors. It is cut on a large sized onyx in very high relief.

Josephine, wearing a coronet, necklace, and earrings formed of large pearls, and her dress made of rich satin, with stripes of gold, and large frill epaulettes of the same. An oval miniature by Saint.

A miniature of the Empress Josephine, wearing a superb suit of pearls and emeralds, and habited in a rich lace dress trimmed with gold.

An oval miniature of Josephine, as she appeared before the elevation to the empire. She wears a band formed of three rows of pearls round her head, and two rows of the same on her neck, with a single row set in her golden girdle, and has on a very large ruff or frill.

Napoleon and Maria Louisa. A cameo in sardonyx.—The head of the Emperor wears a chaplet of laurel leaves, tied at the back of the head with a ribbon; the whole formed of diamonds, and set in gold. The Empress wears a diadem of diamonds, and has a vandyked frill or ruff also studded with the same precious gems; whilst Napoleon wears the toga, the knot on the shoulder having the letter N, and on his right breast is his favourite badge, the Bee. Between the two busts is the head of the young King of Rome. This beautiful cameo forms the centre of a superb gold box of an oblong form, having a border of lapis lazuli running round the outer edge, and within a line of purple enamel are four bees, the wings and heads formed of small diamonds, and the body of each insect composed of a beautifully-coloured opal; the back and sides of the box are very beautifully enched with scrolls and other devices, and in the centre compartment are two cornucopias holding flowers, which rise conjointly out of a scroll of rich design, formed of the acanthus leaf and roses.

A sardonyx cameo, bearing a portrait of the Emperor Napoleon.—The head and bust having the laurel wreath and toga with the N and Bee, are covered with diamonds, and the whole is surrounded with a row of larger diamonds. This ring was the joint present of Napoleon and Maria Louisa to the Princess de Moscova, wife of Marshal Ney, and the snuff-box, No. 62, was at the same time given to the Prince of Moscow, Marshal Ney.

A suit of onyx cameos formerly belonging to Josephine, to whom they were presented by the Emperor Napoleon. The tiara or head ornament has the busts of Tiberius, Galba, Titus, Vespasian, Demitilla, Domitia, and Julia Titi; the brooch bears the figure of the wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; the two bracelets are ornamented with antique masks, having a male and female head, which form the clasps; the girdle clasp has the heads of Plotina and Marciana, united with two heads joined; the earrings have cupids' heads for the tops, and busts of Hadrian and Salina form the drops; the ring has a bust of Jupiter Serapis set on the top of it; the necklace contains the heads of Nero, Vitellius, Galba, Otho, Domitian, Augustus, Livia, Julia, Agrippina, and Poppea, with the head of Medusa to form the clasp—the whole being set in borders of black and white enamel, with scrolls of gold work. The cameos were cut by Girometti, of Rome.

A LIST of the MONUMENTAL BRASSES of ENGLAND and WALES, considered as "National Monuments" by the Society of Antiquaries, compiled by J. Jeremiah, jun., from the "Report of the Sepulchral Monument Committee," 1872.

County.	Place in the Parish Church, unless otherwise stated.	Particulars of Site.	Names of Persons commemorated.	Ob. A.D.	Nature of Brasses.	Remarks.
Bedfordshire	Bedford, St. Paul's	Chancel	Sir W. Harper, Ald. of Lond.	1573	Brass plates of himself and wife, full length	Supposed to be Jack of Newbury.
Berkshire	Newbury	...	John Smallwood, alias Winchcombe.	1519	Brass plate, with effigy in front of tomb	—
Ditto	Windsor, George's Chapel.	Rutland Chapel	Anne, Duchess of Exeter, with Sir T. St. Leger.	1476	Engraved plate of copper gilt	—
Ditto	Ditto	• Ditto	George Manners, Lord Rous, and Anne, his wife.	1513	Brass effigies on an altar tomb	—
Ditto	Ditto	North of communion table.	King Edward IV.	1483	Screen of wrought and stamped IRON	Commonly called his monument.
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge, Trinity Hall Chapel.	...	John Cowell, LL.D.	1611	Brass effigy, inlaid	Author of "Law Dictionary."
Ditto	Ely Cathedral	Presbytery	Thomas Goodrich, Bp. of Ely	1554	Marble slab, with brass effigy	Nonconformist.
Cheshire	Chester, Trinity	Within altar rails	Matthew Henry	1714	Brass plate, with inscription	Justice of Com. Pleas.
Derbyshire	Norbury	...	Sir Anthony Fitzherbert	1538	Stone, with inlaid brass effigy	Eminent merchant.
Devonshire	Dartmouth, St. Saviour's.	Chancel (middle of).	John Hawley	1408	Brass effigy	—
Ditto	Exeter Cathedral	Choir, S. aisle.	Sir Peter Courtenay, K.G.	1409	Brass effigy, in marble slab	Standard-br. to E. III.
Ditto	Yealinton	...	Sir John Crocker	1508	Brass plate, with effigy and inscription	Ditto to E. IV.
Dorsetshire	Wimborne Minster	...	King Ethelred	827	Brass half-length incised figure, 14th century	Inscription renewed in 17th century: 1016 erroneously given in "Rep. S. M."
Essex	Chigwell	Chancel (floor)	Samuel Hornsett, Abp. York	1631	Brass effigy, incised with arms and inscription	Chief Justice of Com. Pleas.
Ditto	Little Eason	Bourchier Chapel	Henry Bouchier, E. of Essex, and Isabel of York, his wife.	1485	Altar tomb, with inlaid brass effigies of himself and wife.	—
Ditto	South Weald	Under an arch, between chancel & North Chapel	Sir Anthony Browne, Kt.	1567	Altar tomb, with effigy in brass of his wife, inlaid.	—
Hampshire	Winchester Cathedral.	North transept	Richard Weston, Earl of Portland.	1635	Marble sarcophagus, with recumbent effigy in bronze screen, with busts.	Set up in 1867 to replace lost brass plate
Herefordshire	Hereford Cathedral.	Chapel N. of Lady Chapel.	John Phillips	1708	Brass plate	—
Kent	Canterbury Cathedral.	S. side of Trinity Chapel	Edward the Black Prince	1376	Marble altar tomb, with recumbent effigy of brass.	Father of Queen Anne Boleyn.
Ditto	Hever	Boleyn chantry	Sir Thomas Boleyn, K.G., Earl of Wilt and Ormond.	1135	Altar tomb, with inlaid effigy in brass	The fine brass is now lost.
Ditto	Maidstone, All Saints'.	Middle of choir	William Courtenay, Abp. of Canterbury.	1396	Flat stone on pavement, with matrix of brass effigy.	Parliamentarian Commander of Flodden Field renowned.
Lancashire	Middleton	Chapel, S.	Ralph Assheton	1650	Brass plate	—
Ditto	Sefton	Choir and Molyneux Chapel.	Sir William Molyneux	1548	Engraved brass plate, with effigies of himself and two wives.	—
Lincolnshire	Lincoln Cathedral	Presbytery, E.	John Russell, Bp. of Lincoln	1494	Marble altar tomb, brass effigy lost.	—
Middlesex	Chelsea Old Church	...	Jane (Guildford) Duchess of Northumberland.	1555	Canopied tomb, with small brass plates in the wall.	The plate of Duchess and five daughters remains; the other plate gone.
Ditto	Hackney	Vestibule	Christopher Alrswick	1521	High tomb, with engraved brass effigy	Chaplain to H. VIII.
Ditto	Westminster Abbey	Confessor's Chpl.	King Edward III.	1377	Marble altar tomb, with canopy of wood, with recumbent effigy of copper gilt.	—
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	King Henry III.	1272	Marble and mosaic altar tomb, with recumbent effigy, brass gilt.	—

Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	King Richard II. and Anne of Bohemia.	1400	Marble altar tomb, with effigies of copper gilt.	—
Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Thomas of Woodstock, s. of King Edward III.	1397	Marble, inlaid with elaborate brasses	—
Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	John of Waltham, Bp. Salisbury	1395	Purbeck marble, with inlaid brass	—
Ditto	...	Ditto	...	S. ambulatory...	...	Sir Robert Aiton	1638	Marble mural monit., with bust of brass gilt	—
Ditto	...	Ditto	...	St. Edmund's Chapel.	...	Robert de Waldeby, Abp. of York.	1397	Marble altar tomb, with inlaid figure in brass.	—
Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Alianor de Bohun, w. of Thos. of Woodstock, D. of Glo'ster.	1399	Marble altar tomb, with inlaid effigy in brass	—
Northamptonshire	...	Ashley, St. Leger's	...	Within altars	...	Sir William Catesby	1485	Incised brass effigy	Minister to Rich. III.
Oxfordshire	...	Cassington	...	Nave, S. wall...	...	Thomas Nele, D.D.	1590	Mural brass, with epitaph	Hebraist.
Ditto	...	Glympton	...	Chancel, S. wall	...	Thomas Teesdale	1610	Black marble monument and brass effigy	Co-founder of Pembroke Coll., Oxford.
Ditto	...	St. John's Coll. Chapel, Oxon.	...	Chancel	...	William Laud, Abp. Canterbury.	1645	Plain stone, with inscription in brass	—
Ditto	...	New Coll. Chapel, Oxon.	...	Ante Chapel	...	Thomas Cranley, Abp. Dublin	1417	Large engraved brass plate, with effigy	—
Ditto	...	Thame	...	Chapel, S. side	...	Richard Quatremayne	146—	Altar tomb of Purbeck marble, with brass effigies of himself and wife.	Epitaph gives ob. M.D.CCCLX., but names K. Ed. IV.
Somersetshire	...	Ilminster	...	North transept	...	Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham	1609	Altar tomb, with effigies inlaid in brass	Founders of Wadham Coll., Oxon.
Suffolk	...	Little Bradley	...	...	...	John Daye, printer	1584	Brass plate	—
Ditto	...	Hadleigh	...	Pillar of church	...	Rowland Taylor, LL.D.	1555	Brass plate	Protestant Martyr.
Ditto	...	Great Saxham	...	Chancel, S. side	...	John Eldred, merchant	1632	Bust in niche, brass plate on pavement	—
Surrey	...	Croydon, St. John Baptist.	...	S. Chapel, under a pew.	...	William Wake, Abp. Canterbury.	1737	Brass coffin plate in pavement	Taken off the coffin, and placed as stated after a fire in 1867.
Ditto	...	Lingfield	...	North aisle, E. end.	...	Reginald, second Lord Cobham, of Sterborough.	1403	Slab, with incised brass effigy	—
Ditto	...	Richmond, St. Mary Magdalene.	...	On a wall below gallery at W. end of N. aisle.	...	James Thomson, poet	1748	Small brass plate	—
Sussex	...	Trotton	...	Floor	...	Sir Thomas Camoys, K. G.	1419	Brass plate	Commanded left wing at Agincourt.
Warwickshire	...	Warwick Coll., Ch. of St. Mary's	...	Beauchampchpl. S. of choir.	...	Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, K. G.	1439	Purbeck marble altar tomb, under a herse; brass effigy, with small figures of weepers.	Original tomb destroyed by fire, 1604.
Ditto	...	Ditto	...	S. transept	...	Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, K. G.	1401	Gilt brass plates, with effigies of the Earl and his wife.	King's constable in Ireland.
Ditto	...	Wellesburne	...	...	...	Sir Thomas Le Strange, Kt.	1426	Flat stone, with incised effigy in armour	Brother of Queen Jane Seymour.
Wiltshire	...	Great Bedwyn	...	...	...	John Seymour, Esq.	1510	Brass plate, engraved effigy, and inscription	Probable site of interest.
Ditto	...	Malsbury Abbey	...	...	...	King Athelstan	914	Brass plate, and inscription of much later date	Sub-Treasurer of Eng. Sometime citizen and draper of London.
Worcestershire	...	Fladbury	...	Nave	...	John Throckmorton	1445	Marble altar tomb, with inlaid brass effigies	—
Ditto	...	Stoke Prior	...	St. Catherine's Chpl., E. end.	...	Robert Smith, Esq.	1609	Gilt metal plate, on Purbeck marble slab	—
Yorkshire (W.R.)	...	Cawood	...	Chancel, N. wall	...	George Mountain, Abp. York	1628	Two brass plates, bearing inscriptions	—
Ditto	...	Skipton	...	Clifford vault, under chancel.	...	Henry, 1st Earl of Cumberland	1542	Grey marble high tomb, richly panelled with brasses, recently restored.	Original brasses lost.
Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Henry, 2nd Earl of Cumberland	1570	Small brass plate	Constructor of the New River.
WALES.—	...	Denbigh (Whit-church).	...	Porch	...	Sir Hugh Myddleton, Kt., Bart.	1631	Altar tomb of Purbeck marble, inlaid with brasses.	Removed from Grey Friars, Caernarthen, after dissolution.
Pembrokeshire	...	St. David's Cathedral.	...	...	...	Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond.	1456	...	...

LOCKIT BUIK OF THE BURGESSES OF DUNDEE.—*Continued from page 16.*

- (22) Item furth of ye land of Thomas Cockburnis airis quihilk sumtyme ptenit to vmq^{le} Alex^r Lowell Lyand on ye north syid of ye fluker gaitt Betuix ye Land of Edmond fermoure on ye east and ye land of ye airis of James Gibsoun and Johne Hany on ye west pairtis to ye gray freiris zeirlie thrie lib iii ss
- (23) Item furth of ye said Johnne Harreis Land Havand on ye west James Redis Land to ye Choristaris zeirlie twentie for ss
- (24) Item furth of ye land of Andro Gibsoun lyand nixt adjacent to ye said Johne Hany's Land to ye choristaris termie fyve ss iii^d
- (25) Item furth of ye land of ye land of Robert Drone and Marioun Patersoun his spouse lyand nixt adjacent to ye said andro gibsouns land to ye choristaris zeirlie fyve ss iii^d
- (26) Item furth of ye land of ye said James Reid Lyand as said is haiffand on ye west the land of vmq^{le} Thomas Duncane mariner To zeirlie fiftie thre ss iii^d
- (27) Item furth of ye land of David Robertsoun Minister Lyand on ye north syid of the fluker gaitt Betuix ye land of ye said Thomas Duncane on ye east and ye land of ye airis of vmq^{le} Thomas Symesoun on ye west pairtis zeirlie to ye Hospitall aucht ss
- (28) Item furth of ye said Thomas Symsonis airis Land Lyand as Said is and havand on ye west ye vast land of David Cockburne or James Rollok callit ye Ketch peill to ye Choristaris zeirlie sex ss and furth of ye samy land to Sanct Thomas Chaipnanrie in Ketins zeirlie foure lib
- (29) Item furth of ye land of Petir Cockburne Lyand nixt adjacent to ye said vast land callit Ketchpele and havand on ye west the Almishous zeardis to ye hospitall zeirlie fourtie ss
- (30) Item furth of ye Teynd zeard pertening to ye airis of vmq^{le} James Smith Lyand nixt adjacent to ye neither gaitt Port of this Burgh to ye choristaris zeirlie sex ss viii^d and furth of ye samy land to ye Hospitall zeirlie Sex ss viii^d
- (31) Item furth of ye land of William Palmeris airis Lyand without the nether gaitt port betuix ye land of ye said James Smythis airis on ye east and ye Land of ye airis of vmq^{le} William Maissoun on ye west pairtis to ye gray freiris zeirlie fyve ss and furth of ye samy to ye hospitall zeirlie Sex ss viii^d Sūma huius pagæ xvii lib xiii ss ii^d
- (32) Item furth of ye land of Maister Thomas Lowellis airis Lyand without the west Port of this Burgh Lyand betuix ye land of ye airis of vmq^{le} Thomas Robertsoun On ye east and ye land of Patrik Carnegyis airis on ye west to the Choristaris zeirlie Tuentie ss
- (33) Item furth of ye land of Robert Spink Lyand adjacent to ye Port of Ergyllis gaitt havand on ye west the land of ye said Thomas Robertsoun to the Choristaris zeirlie aucht ss vi^d
- (34) Item furth of ye Land of David Baxter alias Ronald Lyand on ye South syid of Ergyllis gaitt Betuix ye land of David Fleming on ye east and the land of ye Said Robert Spink on ye west pairtis to the hospitall zeirlie fyvetene ss
- (35) Item furth of ye Said David Flemings land Lyand as Said is and havand on ye East Maister Edward Henrysonis Land To the Gray freiris zeirlie ten ss
- (36) Item furth of ye Said Mr Eduard Henrysonis land Lyand as said is and haiffand On ye east George Andersonis land to the Gray freiris zeirlie Sewine ss vi^d
- (37) Item furth of ye Said George Andersonis Land Lyand as Said is and havand On ye east Alex^r fyffis Land to ye choristaris zeirlie auchtene ss
- (38) Item furth of ye said Alex^r fyffis land Lyand as Said is haiffand on ye east Johne feirnis land to ye Hospital zeirlie Tuentie tua ss viii^d
- (39) Item furth of ye land of Johune ferrier sumtyme per-

tening to Thomas Henrysoun Lyand on ye north syid of Ergyllis gaitt Betuix ye land of George baxter On ye east and ye land of ye airis of William browne on ye west pairtis to the gray freiris zeirlie threttene ss vi^d and furth of ye samyne Ladd To the hospitall zeirlie

- auchtene^d
- (40) Item furth of ye said George baxteris land Lyand as said is havand on ye East the land of Johne Browne Cor-diner to the Choristaris zeirli ten ss
- (41) Item furth of ye land of ye airis of vmq^{le} James Sym-son alias Swyne Lyand on ye south syid of Ergyllis gaitt Betuix ye land of On ye east and on ye land of John feirne on ye west pairtis to the Choristaris zeirlie foure ss vi^d and furth of ye samyne land to ye hospitall zeirlie ten ss and to ye gray freiris fyvetene ss
- (42) Item furth of ye land of William Williamsoun Lyand on ye south syid of Ergyllis gaitt Betuix ye Land of on ye east and ye land of on ye west pairtis to the choristaris zeirlie threttene ss iii^d
- (43) Item furth of ye land of Patrik Durhame lyand on ye north syid of Ergyllis gaitt Betuix ye land of Johne mers-chell and James bower on ye south The land of James Gold-man on ye east and the land of Johne Striuling of Brakie on ye west pairtis to the gray freiris zeirlie Tuentie sye ss Sūma huius pag: ix lib xiii ss vi^d
- (44) Item furth of James Boweris land foirsaid lyand at ye front of ye said Patrik Durham's land to the choristaris zeirlie Tuentie ss
- (45) Item furth of findlo Duncanis land and zeardis lyand on ye south syid of Argyllis gaitt Betuix ye land of James Goldman on ye east and ye land of ye airis of vmq^{le} Johne Hoppringe on ye west pairtis to the Choristaris zeirlie Sex ss viii^d
- (46) Item furth of Waltar lowellis land lyand on ye north syid of Ergyllis gaitt Betuix ye land of Robert smith on ye east and ye land of James Dickis airis on ye west pairtis to ye Choristaris zeirlie Threttie thrie ss
- (47) Item furth of ye Said Robert Smithis land foirsaid havand on ye east the land of David Carma now To the Chaipnanrie of Sanct Johne of ye Sklethewchis zeirlie fyvetene ss
- (48) Item furth of ye said David Darma nowis land foir-said haiffand on ye east William Duncansonis land to the Choristaris zeirlie twentie twa ss
- (49) Item furth of ye said william duncansonis land foirsaid havand on ye east the land of ye airis of vmq^{le} Alex^r Richardsoun to ye Choristaris zeirlie ellewine ss viii^d
- (50) Item furth of ye laird of fairdillis Land Callit the Chanteris land lyand on ye South syid of Ergyllis gaitt Betuix ye land of Robert Kyd on ye east and ye land of William allerdyiss on ye west pairtis To the Choristaris zeirlie fyve lib sex ss viii^d
- (51) Item furth of ye land of ye said Robert Kyd foirsaid on ye east James Carnichaellis land To ye Chaipnanrie of Sanct Andro zeirlie fyve fs
- (52) Item furth of ye said James Carnic'haellis land foirsaid havand on ye East James Johnstounis land to ye Chaplan-rie of Sanct Androw zeirlie threttene fs iii^d
- (53) Item furth of Cristian Burnis land lyand on ye north syid of Argyllis gaitt Betuix ye land of George bellis airis on ye east and ye land of Robert Myln on ye west pairtis to the Choristaris zeirlie Tuentie sex fs viii^d
- (54) Item furth of ye land of James Johnstoun Lyand on ye south syid of Argyllis gaitt Betuix ye land of ye airis of vmq^{le} Alex^r Alansoun on ye east and ye land of James Carnichaell on ye west pairtis To the Chaipnanrie of Sanct Androw zeirlie Tuentie for fs
- (55) Item furth of ye land foirsaid of ye airis of vmq^{le} Alex^r Alansoun havand on ye east the Kirkstyill and ye land of Petir Wedderburu To the Gray freires zeirlie Thrie lib sex fs viii^d Sūma huius pagine xvii lib x f viii^d

(56) Item furth of ye land of ye saidis airis of vmq^{le} Alex^r
Alanesoun Lyand on the north syid of Argyllis gaitt Betuix
ye land of David Spanky on ye east and the land of James
Duncan on ye west partits to the Hospittall zeir lie

Thrie lbs sex fs viii^d

(To be continued.)

Notes.

THE FALLING STARS OF NOVEMBER, 1872.

I WAS so fortunate as to witness at Boston this marvellous display of meteors, now proved beyond all doubt, both by previous calculation and subsequent observation of astronomers, to have been due to Biela's comet passing very near the earth's orbit, and almost her place in the orbit at the above date; the comet's substance being, as Professor Herschel said, "distributed into the form of a meteoric stream" (*Times*, November 29). Within a few minutes I counted hundreds of "falling stars," and they appeared to "fall" from and to every point of the compass. They were seen all over Europe at the same time, and their distance from the earth, according to the best observers, not being very great at the moment of their visibility, suggests the question whether the opinion once most prevalent as to their nature, cause of luminosity, or the extent of the earth's atmosphere be not erroneous. Are these cometary fragments in any sense solid bodies, which, although they have their origin far beyond the earth's atmosphere, are only visible through incandescence by friction with it? And if so, may not aerolites, or falling stones—of which the ancients have recorded examples—and fire-balls also have a cometary origin? The periodicity of all has been found remarkably identical. May not some of the shooting stars of November 27 have mingled with our atmosphere, and had something to do with the abnormal atmospheric phenomena of the last three months? The astronomers who recorded the appearances of the meteoric shower also noted variations of the barometer before, during, and after that event; and during the recent gale, bright meteors were observed at Dover. May not comets, in fact, have some influence on our atmospheric changes? I trust this question will not be considered unsuitable for discussion in the *Antiquary*.

F. J. L., M.A.

POPULAR RHYMES.—The following bit of local weather-wisdom has been a household word in Upper Clydesdale for time out of mind. Those who care for such metrical snatches will find a few more of a like kind, varied to suit the peculiar place-names of different districts, in the late Dr. Chambers's entertaining book, "Popular Rhymes of Scotland." Tintock, from its height—2306 feet—and singularly isolated position, is the weather beacon for not fewer than twenty parishes perhaps, some of which must scan the ominous misty clouds from distances of thirty miles and upwards. The kirktown of Wiston lies close by the base of the hill:—

When Tintock tap puts on its cap,
Dungavel on its cowl,
The wise wives of Wiston
Ca' oot it will be foul.

The following rhythms were jotted down a few years ago, while they were being *crooned* (not sung) for the amusement of a little child, by an elderly woman who had been born in Dumbartonshire. I was told by her that many a "fashionous wean" had they lulled into sleep in Straith-Endrick. New to myself, so will they be, I dare say, to a good many readers of the *Antiquary*:—

The child that is born on a Sabbath-day
Is sure to be happy, blythe and gay;
Monday's child is fair of face;
Tuesday's bairn is full of grace;
Wednesday's child is a child of woe;
Thursday's child has far to go;
Friday's child is loving and giving;
Saturday's bairn must work hard for its living.

A Southron friend tells me that the following is the Essex version of the natural history of the cuckoo while in Britain. It differs but little from that given by Dr. Chambers:—

In April
He showeth his quill;
In May
He singeth all day;
In June
He changeth his tune;
In July
He may fly;
In August
Fly he must.

Leadhills, N.B.

R. R.

QUEER BLUNDER.—The smart but (in my opinion) well-earned flogging of Dickens by the *Bookseller*, as given in the *Antiquary* (vol. iii. 3, 4), calls to my mind an odd literary mistake made by him, of which, so far as I know, no public notice has ever been taken. Admirers of *Dombey and Son* will doubtless remember the scene at Blimber's school, when the unlucky Johnson, making an effort to keep his face straight during a pompous harangue by the learned principal, got choked nearly. What was the punishment for so heinous an offence?—"Johnson will repeat to me to-morrow morning, before breakfast, without book, and from the Greek Testament, the *first* epistle of Saint Paul to the Ephesians." A sharp-witted friend, to whom I pointed out the passage, some twenty years ago, suggested that possibly the author meant to show up a lack of biblical knowledge on the part of the pedantic old goose of a dominie. This was subtle, certainly, but not quite consistent with the fact that the blunder will be looked for in vain, save in the *first* edition of the novel.

Portsmouth.

CROWQUILL.

[If we may judge from his disposition to patronize certain bits of Christian ethics, Dickens could hardly have been so little acquainted with the list of the contents of his New Testament as not to know that Paul wrote but one epistle to the Ephesians. Probably in the hurry of composition he omitted to insert the word "chapter."—Ed.]

CURIOUS MEANS OF LOVE CORRESPONDENCE.—A lady friend told me the other day that, when she was many years younger, she used to carry on her correspondence with the gentleman to whom she was engaged by means of *ivy leaves*. Her lover, residing in France, would send her a newspaper, and inside a fold was placed an ivy leaf, with the message written on the back of it. This effectually preserved secrecy, from the fact that no one suspected the correspondence by this means. The leaf used was a fresh one, and its stalk was inserted in the newspaper. My informant could not say what was the origin of this custom, but she had known several friends in her younger days who corresponded in the same way. I should be glad to know whether the custom of using leaves in correspondence is to be found abroad, and whether it is of older date than the present century.

J. JEREMIAH, Jun.

RIVER "TUMMEL."—Allow me to point at what appears to me a misconception in regard to the origin of the Scotch river named *Tummel*. A writer in the *New Statistical Account* derives this from the Gaelic *Teth-thuel*, which he explains, "The hot or boiling flood or river." I hardly know that the waters of the Tummel contain any specific difference of temperature. Might not the explanation be found in the ordinary Scotch word *tummlie*, to tumble;

Danish, *Tummel*, a din, *Tumlen*, a tumbling or violent motion, cognate with the Dutch *Tuymelen*, to tumble; German, *Taumel* = tumult? The Northmen, it is well known, imposed names on rivers from the sound of their waters, and other accidental peculiarities.

E. D.

ARMS OF PRESTON OF CRAIGMILLAR.—I send you a drawing of the armorial bearings of the Prestons of Craigmillar, taken from one of the doorways of the old castle of that name, near Edinburgh. Should you deem this of sufficient interest for reproduction, I have much pleasure in placing it at your disposal. I made this sketch with considerable care some ten years ago. It is not the sculpture referred to by *Nisbet*, who mentions only that "on the Inner-Gate," "within a *Shield Couchee*, three *Unicorns' Heads coupé* supported by two *Lions*; and for Crest, *An Unicorn's Head*, issuing out of a *Coronet*, in Place of a *Wreath*; Motto, *Præsto, ut Præstem*." "Below" this,



"on the Stone," *Nisbet* says, "is the Year of God, 1427." The sculpture represented in the sketch, as will be seen, is without exterior ornaments. Underneath the shield is a *Rebus* consisting of the figures of a *press* and a *tun*, in allusion to the bearer's name. Rebuses, it may be remarked, were anciently assumed by persons who were not privileged to bear arms, as well as by many who were. On the upper portion of the sculpture is a date which I take to be 1570, although the third figure seems doubtful. The figures 15-0 are raised. What I suppose to be the figure 7 appeared to have scaled off and to have been subsequently incised.

J. C. ROGER.

LETTER OF JAMES HOGG.—The annexed is copy of an unedited letter of James Hogg, which was given to me

many years ago by Mr. Muir, to whom it is addressed. It has occurred to me that it might by possibility interest your readers.

"Altrieve Lake Sept 2nd 1833.

"Dear Peter

You are a bummeling thrummeling fumbling rascal and have fairly lost your character as a first rate tradesman with me. The bow that you made for Dr Gray in lieu of my prize bow broke through the middle at the second or third trial as how could she miss being loosely dovetailed and leeshed in the middle. I must however have another instantly for I am destitute and the prize bow is to shoot for this month. I am told you have a bow in Mr Boyd's hand at Inverleithen pray may I have her? or at least the loan of her till you can make me another. Please drop me a single line with Ebenezer Hogg our carrier who leaves Watson's every Saturday about one so if you write by post direct by Selkirk

Yours ever

"JAMES HOGG."

The letter is addressed outside to "Mr Peter Muir, Bowmaker Archers Hall," Edinburgh, with whom "The Shepherd" as may be supposed, was on very familiar terms.

J. C. R.

BOOK-INSCRIPTIONS.—Book ownership is laid before the world in many ways. Every Scottish schoolboy, out of pothooks and hangers, deems it necessary to inform the community at large of this important fact, viz. :—

[John Knox] is my name,
Scotland is my nation;
[Edinburgh] is my dwelling place,
A pleasant habitation.

The following rhyme, I imagine, can never have been a general favourite with the scribbling race. I found it, while making some little bibliographical inquiry, in a copy of *The London Writing Master, or The Schollars Guid Invenien and Engraven*, by Edward Cocker, 1672.

"This littel Book my Name shall have,
When I am dead and laid in grave;
When greedy worms my body eat,
Then hear you read my name compleat.

"SAM^l NORTHCOTE."

Perth, N.B.

F. E. I. S.

[There is another version of this latter :—

"When I am dead and in my grave,
And all my bones are rotten,
Many shall look on this good book
When I am quite forgotten."—ED.]

TIDE-WELLS AT MARGATE.—Margate used to stand almost at the head of English watering-places for salubrity, but now is almost the lowest in the list, according to the Registrar-General's return for 1871; and her neighbour, Ramsgate, once far below her, is now vastly superior: the mortality of the former being just double that of the latter, viz., 22 per thousand as against 11. What are the causes of this change? May it not be attributed to the fact of Ramsgate having secured a thorough system of drainage, and good supply of water, while Margate has still no regular drainage, at least in the old town, and at many houses the water being from wells, and those wells in close proximity to cesspools, is necessarily impure? Some at least of those wells are, as J. Lewis mentioned in his "History of Tenet" (1736), tide-wells, the water rising and falling in them with the tide. Lewis attributes this circumstance to the soft and porous nature of the chalk, especially on the west, or London side of Margate, from the Nayland rock to Cliffend; and it shows itself at a considerable distance from shore, as in wells at Garlinge, and in consequence of this, and the enormous increase of late years in the number of visitors, and greater amount of sewage, wells once held in repute for good water have had to be closed altogether, as, e.g., one in Trinity-square, near the church. Bpt tide-wells

still are in use, although lodginghouse-keepers and others try to keep the fact concealed, and are a frequent source of low fever, diphtheria, and cholera, during the season.

F. J. L., M.A.

Queries.

CANADENSIS.

I HAVE heard it stated that on a particular occasion in the last session of the late Parliament of Canada, the loyalty of the Opposition having been called in question, the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, leader of the Opposition, gave a very smart retort at the expense of the occupants of the Treasury benches. Can any of your political readers inform me in what this consisted?

IOTA.

BAR WIT.—The following epigram has long been current in the Parliament House, as an *impromptu*, by Mr. John Clerk of Eldin, on hearing of the appointment of Mr. Murray to the Bench. Knowing well how often base coin is palmed off for true in such matters, it would not surprise me in the least were the tradition to turn out to be a little hoax. Has any encyclopædial reader of the *Antiquary* seen a like rhyme in print?

Cringletie and Necessity,
Rhyme to a tittle;
Necessity has nae law,
And Cringletie but little.

Edinburgh.

S. S. C.

[Our correspondent does wisely to call *impromptus* in question, and indeed all jokes attributed to well-known humorists. The epigram, with a difference of course, is as old as the days of the Commonwealth. It was applied to Judge Smith and Judge Mosely, and ran thus:—

Smith, Mosely and Necessity,
Are very like each other;
Necessity hath got no law,
Nor Smith and Mosely either.—Ed.]

Bypics.

RECUMBENT TOMBSTONES.

(Vol. iii. 20.)

YOUR correspondent, Mr. J. Blake, desires to know in what parts of England and Scotland may be found those recumbent tombstones with interlaced knotwork, and in what works they are figured. The stone at Inchcolm, which is that particularly mentioned by your correspondent, so far as I am aware, was first represented by Sibbald, who calls it, rightly as I think, Danish. This stone was not many years since noticed in a communication to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, by the late Sir J. Y. Simpson (who takes a different view), and is figured in the *Proceedings* of the society; but not being within reach of books I am unable to be more exact. Sir J. Y. Simpson's *Archæological Essays* were lately edited by Dr. John Stuart, and Inchcolm being mentioned in the list of contents, it is probable this sculpture may be noticed again. I have not, however, seen the book. I made a very accurate drawing of this some years ago, which is still in my possession. The recumbent tombstones of England and Scotland, speaking from memory, are at Penrith, where there are several; these are figured (not at all accurately) by Pennant (I think). There is one or more at Abercorn, which I have not seen, and a number at Govan, some of which are represented in the Spalding Club volumes by Dr. Stuart, and of some of these I made drawings myself. There was one found at Meigle, which is published by Dr. Stuart, and of which also I made an original sketch. There is another at Luss, sculptured with the interlaced Norman arch of the 12th century. This tell-tale sculpture is not included with the other stones. These sculptures are all of the same character and evidently belong to the same period. Some of those at Govan have

the Runic or interlaced knotwork identical in character with that found on the Govan sarcophagus. This had been originally placed within a circular arch in the old church of Govan, which appears to have been a structure of the 12th century. I shall shortly put upon record the facts relating to the true history of this interesting remain.

J. C. ROGER.

"OWEN" (Vol. iii. 23).—Your correspondent PITCON says the Norwegians made a conquest of the Irish language. The Norwegians certainly conquered the Irish people, and formed separate kingdoms in different portions of the island.

S. S.

[Our correspondent is hypercritical. There can be no kind of doubt as to what our other correspondent intends to say, although the expression may be a little loose.—Ed.]

SCAMELS (Vol. iii. 4).—With all due deference to Mr. A. Hall's suggestion as to the probable meaning of the above word, I cannot help thinking that Z. Jackson's* remarks in favour of the reading "sew-mews" should be quoted. This latter rendering, viewed with the material from which deduced, appears a very feasible conjecture, and one thoroughly in harmony with the whole passage. Jackson says:—"The researches of my predecessors have been great to establish the existence of *sea-mells*, or *sea-malls*; but I profess myself unacquainted with either; and I believe our great poet was equally so; for, though many words are now obsolete which took a lead in literature two centuries ago; yet substantives have no more varied than proper names. Therefore, if *sea-mells* were known in Shakespeare's time, they must be equally so at present. But they are unknown; nor have our commentators been able to ascertain that any naturalists, from the time of Pliny to Buffon, ever mentioned such a bird. From these considerations, I am confident the original read:—

————— 'I'll get thee
Young sea-mews from the rock.'

The *sea-mews* make their nests in rocks close to the sea. The manner in which the error took place is obvious. The transcriber formed the *w* in *mews* larger than the other letters connected with the word, and which was taken by the compositor for *ll*." Of course, this latter part is purely conjectural; but it may be urged, have not our learned commentators in the same path filled whole pages with arguments in support of their several conjectures? It is evident to the most careless reader that much conjectural matter urged in elucidation of Shakespeare's texts is without foundation, or lacks contemporary evidence and support.

Waltham Abbey.

J. PERRY.

GAVELKIND (Vol. ii. 266, 278, 290; iii. 9).—In matters etymological, Wedgwood is an authority always well worth being listened to.

T. J.

"Gavel-kind. The custom of Kent, by which all the sons of a family divided the inheritance equally. Apparently from a British source, although the word is of Gaelic rather than Welsh form. Gaelic, *gabh*, take; *gabhail*, taking tenure, a taking of land, lease, farm; *cine*, kin, family, clan. Thus *gavel-kind* would mean family tenure, as opposed to the ordinary tenure under which the whole of the land descends to the eldest son. Welsh, *gafael*, a hold or grasp; *gafael o dir*, a tenure of land; *gafael cenedl*, tenure of a family.—Jones."—*Dictionary of English Etymology*.

CORONATION STONE (Vol. ii. 267, 279).—Your correspondent P. D. T. inquires for the best account of the Coronation Stone. It may be difficult to say which is the best account, but here is the one given by Mr. J. R. Planché, a gentleman very unlikely not to be accurately informed on such a subject. The Coronation Stone is also

* Author of *Shakespeare's Genius Justified*, &c. (London: J. Major. 1819.

noticed at considerable length by Dr. W. F. Skene and Dr. John Stuart in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. F. R. N. R.

The Lia-fail, or fatal stone of Ireland, the palladium of Scotland. The legendary history commences with the patriarch Jacob, who is said to have rested his head upon it in the plains of Luz; carried by the Scythians into Spain, it was thence transported to Ireland, by Simon Breucus, or Brek, son of Milo, in the time of Romulus and Remus. Its place was the hill of Tara, and upon it the kings of Ireland are supposed to have been crowned. The miraculous power was attributed to it of proving the legitimacy of the royal race by making "a prodigious noise," and being "surprisingly disturbed" whenever a prince of the Scythian line, that is, one of the descendants of Milo, or Milesius, king of Spain, was seated upon it. From Ireland it was removed to Scotland, 330 years before the Christian era, by Fergus, the son of Farquahard. In the year 850, it was placed in the Abbey of Scone, in the county of Perth, by King Kenneth, who is reported to have caused to be inscribed upon it, in Gaelic, an ancient prophecy to this effect:—

"If Fate speak sooth, where'er this stone is found,
The Scots shall monarchs of that realm be crown'd."

At Scone it remained till Edward I. dethroned Baliol, in 1296, when the victor sent it to London with the regalia of the Scottish monarch, and presented it the following year "on the morrow of St. Botolph," as well as the regalia, at the throne of St. Edward the Confessor, through whose virtues he had acquired them, and with this fact its authentic history commences, together with that of the wooden chair, which has ever since been its repository. In the wardrobe account of Edward I., amongst the entries of the year 1300, we read, "To Master Walter, the painter, for the costs and expenses incurred by him about making one step at the foot of the new chair in which is the stone from Scotland, set up near the altar before St. Edward's shrine, in the Abbatial Church at Westminster, in pursuance of the order of the king, in the month of March; and for the wages of the carpenter and painter for painting the said step, and for gold and divers colours bought for the painting of the same, together with the making of one case for covering the said chair, as appears from the particulars of the wardrobe books, 1*l*. 19*s*. 7*d*."

This "stone from Scotland" is described by Mrs. Brayley as bearing much resemblance to the dun stones, such as are brought from Dundee for various purposes, of an oblong form, but irregular, measuring 26 inches in length, 16½ inches in breadth, and 10½ inches in thickness. Tradition intimates, as we have seen, that this stone was originally brought from Egypt, and it is remarkable that the substances composing it accord in the grains with the sienite of Pliny, the same as Pompey's (or more properly, Diocletian's) Pillar at Alexandria; but the particles are much smaller. The legend respecting the patriarch Jacob was most probably coined in the abbey itself, since the most ancient document in which it was so described appears to have been a tablet formerly suspended above the chair, but which has long since disappeared. The lines are printed by Camden, and he himself uses the phrase, "Saxo Jacobi, ut vocant," "the stone of Jacob, as they call it."

The prophetic distich, said to have been cut on it by command of King Kenneth, is nowhere to be seen, nor can any trace of such an inscription be found. Buchanan says, "This stone Kenneth removed out of Argyle to Scone by the river Tay, and placed it there enclosed in a chair of wood."

Of Kenneth's chair no remains have been ever heard of, nor does it appear from the historians that Edward brought it to London with the stone, though it is not improbable that he did so, and the mention in the wardrobe accounts of "the new chair," rather supports the belief that the

writer was cognizant of an old one. In that case the distich might have been carved on the Scotch chair. It was not very likely to be copied upon the English one. There is, however, a rectangular groove, or indent, measuring 14 by 9 inches, and from ¼ to ½ of an inch in depth on the upper surface of the stone, into which perhaps a metal plate so inscribed might have been fixed with cement or melted lead, and at one corner of the groove is a small cross, slightly cut. Of the very ancient existence of the prophecy there can be no doubt, and the belief in it is said to have reconciled many of the Scottish nation to the union with this country.

The chair is of solid oak, and still firm and sound, though much disfigured by wanton mutilations, as well as the hand of time. Immediately under the flat seat, "the stone" rests on a kind of middle frame, supported at the corners by four crouching lions on a bottom frame or plinth. All around on a level with the stone, ran formerly a beautiful piece of tracery in quarterly divisions, each containing a heater shield, originally emblazoned; but there are no vestiges of the arms sufficiently distinct to be identified. Of these shields only four out of ten remain: two at the back, and two on the left side. All the rest have been broken away, and even the tracery itself is entirely gone in front, so that the stone is there fully exposed to view. The back is terminated by a high pediment, along each angle of which are five crockets; but these, as well as the moulding whereon they are mounted, are of inferior workmanship to the rest of the chair, and of subsequent addition; along each side of the pediment is a smooth flat division, about three inches broad, which appears to have contained a number of small plates of metal, probably with armorial bearings enamelled on them. The whole chair has been completely covered with gilding and ornamental work, much of which may yet be distinguished on a close inspection. On the inside of the back are some faint traces of a male figure in a royal robe, a small portion of the bottom of which, together with a foot and shoe (the latter somewhat sharp-pointed), are still visible; but they were much more so within memory. Below the elbow, on the left side, is distinguishable a running pattern of oak leaves and worms, with redbreasts and falcons on the oaken sprays in alternate order; a different pattern of diapered work is shown on the right side as well as within the tiers of panelled niches which adorn the outer side and back of the chair.

Within the spandrills connected with the upper tier of arches at the back, small sprigs were formerly depicted on a metallic ground, either gilt or silvered, and covered with plain or coloured glass, as may yet be seen in three or four places. The diapering within the panels, as far as can now be traced, was formed of running patterns of vine and oak branches. "It is much to be wished," adds the intelligent writer to whom we are indebted for these minute details, "by every admirer of our national antiquities, that instead of enwrapping this ancient seat in 'cloth of gold,' its pristine character should be so scrupulously restored that it might be used at the times of coronation without an envelope, as was doubtless originally the case. There is still enough of its decorations to be traced to enable the scientific artist to effect this desirable purpose . . . though in a future age to restore it may become impossible, for so wantonly has this chair been disfigured, that even the initials of many persons' names have been cut into its most ornamental parts. Restored to its original state, resplendent with gilding, and emblazoned heraldic charges, its ancient tasteful forms retraced, and its decorations new wrought by a skilful hand, it would become an appropriate adjunct in any ceremony, however gorgeous, and require no adventitious covering to give it lustre and suitableness."

READY RECKONERS (Vol. ii. 299; iii. 11).—Can the following book be styled a Ready Reckoner or not? If so, it is much earlier than that which your correspondent states Professor De Morgan considered to be the first of that class

of publications. "Enchiridion Arithmeticon. A manueel of millions or accounts ready cast up, to shew suddenly thereby the true valiew of any commodity at any price whatsoever, 8vo." I copy this from "A Catalogue of the most vendible Books in England. Orderly and Alphabetically Digested. 1657." By William Loudon, a bookseller in Newcastle.

Newcastle.

WM. DODD.

EMBLEM OF ST. ANN (Vol. iii. 20).—I find in "Emblems of Saints," by the Rev. Dr. F. C. Husenbeth, the following list of the emblems of St. Ann, mother of the B. V. M., giving the authorities from whence they are derived:—

Teaching our blessed Lady to read—West Wickham Church, glass; Houghton-le-Daleood, screen; Taverham, font; Callot's Images, Paris, 1636; Tableau de la Croix, Paris, F. Mozot, 1651.

Standing behind our B. Lady and Infant Jesus—Cossey Hall Chapel, window.

Offering fruit to the Infant Jesus in the lap of the Blessed Virgin—Brit. Museum, Add. MS. 17,012.

Triple crown in left hand, book in right—MS. Hours.

Infant Jesus on her arm, B. V. Mary before her—Primer, 1516.

B. V. Mary on her knee, Infant Jesus on the knee of the B. Virgin—MS. Hours.

Carrying our Infant Saviour in one arm and Infant B. V. Mary on the other—Coins of Brunswick.

Standing, holding out her mantle; the B. Virgin with Infant Jesus in front—Hore. B. M. V., 1508, Simon Vostre.

Meeting St. Joachim at the golden gate of Jerusalem—Missale, Sarsab., 1534; MS. Hours; Der Heyligen Leben Augsburg, 1477, folio; Cossey Hall Chapel, window.

Warrington.

W. H. RYLANDS.

WOOD ENGRAVING (Vol. iii. 20).—The earliest known woodcut is the "Saint Christopher," in the possession of Earl Spencer, with date 1423. It was found pasted on the inside of the right-hand cover of a manuscript volume in the Library of the Convent of Buxheim, near Memmingen, in Suabia. The MS., entitled "Laus Virginis," and finished in 1417, was left (as stated in memo. in MS.) to the convent by Anna, Canoness of Buchaw, who was living in 1427, but who probably died previous to 1435. It is folio size, being 11½ inches in length, by 8½ inches wide. The engraved portions have been taken off in dark colouring matter similar to printers' ink, after which the impression appears to have been coloured by means of a stencil. The engraver was probably one of the Formschneiders, or figure-cutters of Augsburg, Ulm, or Nuremberg, as we know from the Burgher-book of Augsburg that such work was done there as early as at that date. On the inside of the other cover of the same MS. is pasted a woodcut of "The Annunciation," of a similar size to the "St. Christopher," on the same kind of paper, printed in the same kind of ink, and coloured in the same manner, which was no doubt executed about the same time. Of these, Mr. Noel Humphreys, in his "History of the Art of Printing," says, p. 32, &c.: "The impression of St. Christopher, although dated 1433 (? 1423), is printed in regular printing ink, and is therefore not one of the original impressions from the block, as oleaginous printing ink was then unknown. . . . The impression was certainly not taken at the time the block was executed, and probably not till long after printing ink, then unknown, had come into general use, when its advantages, combined with those afforded by the press, caused many old blocks to be reprinted from, which had been long thrown aside." And again: "It could not be printed in 1433 (? 1423), from the certainty that wood blocks were invariably printed with distemper colours only." Several other woodcuts have been fixed at an earlier date than the above. For example: one representing the Virgin carrying the infant Jesus in her arms,

which is now in the Bib. Imp., Paris. In "Les Arts au Moyen Age," &c., Paul Lacroix, p. 328, it is mentioned as probably anterior in date. Another representing the Virgin and Child, surrounded by SS. Catherine, Barbara, Dorothea, and Margaret, bearing date 1418, discovered in 1844 at Mechlin, and now in the Royal Library, Brussels. The genuineness of the date of this has been doubted by several competent authorities, and Lacroix, in his "Arts au Moyen Age," p. 328, says, "The composition, which is in a grand style, accords badly with the date." Jackson, in his "History of Wood Engraving," says, referring to the woodcut of S. Christopher, "That this was the first cut of the kind we have no reason to suppose; but though others executed in a similar manner are known, to not one of them, upon anything like probable grounds, can a higher degree of antiquity be assigned. From 1423, therefore, as from a known epoch, the practice of wood engraving, as applied to pictorial representations, may be dated."

W. II. RYLANDS.

Proceedings of Societies.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY, Tuesday, January 7, 1873; Dr. Birch, F.R.S., President, in the Chair. The following gentlemen were duly elected members of the society:—Rev. John Finlayson, M.A.; Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P., D.C.L., F.S.S.; D. Clewin Griffith, Esq., F.R.G.S.; John Henry Gurney, Esq.; Rev. W. Houghton; B. G. Jenkins, Esq.; Charles T. Newton, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.L.; George Warrington, Esq., B.A., F.C.S.; Rev. John Wells, M.A. Two papers were then read:—1. "On some recent Discoveries in South-Western Arabia," by Captain W. F. Prideaux, F.R.G.S.—This paper consisted of a carefully digested summary of the history and geography of the country of the Himyarites, from traditional Arabic literature, and the safer testimony of the coins and bronze inscriptions collected and translated by MM. De Longpérier and Halévy. The first portion of the paper was devoted to an examination of the capital and descent of the Shabean kings, whose seat of empire the learned writer maintained was not, as is generally supposed, at San'a, but at a place described by the poet Algama Dhu Yazan as Dhu Raidan, the ΠΑΙΔΑΝ of Greek writers. Captain Prideaux also further endeavoured to identify some of the chief monarchs mentioned on the Himyaritic tablets with those referred to in Dean Vincent's "Periplus of the Erythraean Sea," by the help of the numismatic discoveries of the Duc de Luynes and the *Compte de Vogüé*. In the second portion of the essay the numerical system of the Himyarites was examined, and several inscriptions translated, and the paper concluded by a reference to the cleverly forged bronze tablets, now in the British Museum, which have only recently been detected by philological criticism. 2. "On the Tomb of Joseph at Shechem," by Professor Donaldson, Ph.D.K.L., F.R.S., B.A. This was a description of the present state of that most interesting and well-authenticated antiquity, derived from a very recent visit to the Holy Land. The learned professor believed that the actual sepulchre was in a vault under the present Moslem structure, which is considerably out of repair, and is in no small degree injured by the subsequent erection of two Mohammedan tombs, which are also falling into decay. In the farther side of the building are two memorial tablets, and a third in English, recording the burial of Joseph, is about to be affixed by the order of the late British Consul at Damascus.

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND met in the Royal Institution on Monday, the 13th January, 1873, at eight o'clock p.m., when the following gentlemen were duly elected fellows of the society:—John Balfour, Esq., of Balbirnie, Charles de Flandre, Esq., Charles Augustus Howell, Esq., Alex. Orrock, jun., Esq., Robert Reid, Esq., M.A., Thomas Spowart, Esq., of Broomhead, James Cun-

ningham, Esq., W.S. The following communications were then read:—(1.) Note on the Jousting Helm of Sir Richard Pembridge, K.G. (who died in 1375), formerly suspended over his tomb in Hereford Cathedral, by Sir J. Noel Paton, Kt., R.S.A., F.S.A. Scot. (2.) Notice of Working Drawings scratched on the walls of the crypt at Roslin chapel, (with sketches from the drawings), by Robert Anderson, Esq., architect, F.S.A. Scot. (3.) Notes on Feudalism in Japan, by J. G. Sinclair Coghill, M.D., F.S.A. Scot. (4.) Notice of Standing Stones at Laggangarn, and of Sculptured Stones at Mull of Sunniness, and Airliech, Wigtownshire (with rubbings and drawings), by Rev. George Wilson, Glenluce, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot. (5.) Notice of a Sculptured Slab which formed the lid of a short cist found in clearing away a cairn on Carnwath Moor, in which was an urn of the "Drinking-Cup" shape (both presented to the society's museum). There were exhibited—(1.) By Sir J. Noel Paton, Kt., R.S.A., F.S.A. Scot.—Jousting helm—middle of thirteenth century. Jousting helm of Sir Richard Pembridge—middle of fourteenth century. Jousting helm—last quarter of fifteenth century. Jousting helm—end of fifteenth century. (2.) By J. G. Sinclair Coghill, M.D., F.S.A. Scot.—Collection of Japanese swords and crests of the Daimios. Complete suit of Japanese armour (presented to the museum). (3.) By the Hon. Mrs. Swinton.—Seal of Godfrey de Ros, found on the banks of the river Nairn. (4.) By W. T. Black, Esq.—Collection of photographs illustrating the scenery and antiquities of Italy. The donations were:—(1.) Suit of Japanese armour. (2.) Wedge-shaped stone hammer, 10½ inches long, with perforation for the handle, found in a field at North Milton, Glenluce. (3.) Collection of flint arrow-heads, flakes, and implements, found at High Torrs, Old Luce, Wigtownshire. (4.) Slab, with rude sculpturings of spirals, triangles, etc., found covering a short cist in a cairn on the farm of Wester Yird Houses, Carnwath Moor. Portion of the clay urn found in the cist above mentioned. (5.) Three human skulls, from "The Ardane's Field," near Boyndie, Banffshire. (6.) Duke of Cumberland medal, silver, reverse *Restitutori Quietis*. (7.) Letter, dated Bourges, 20th November, 1808, with autograph signature of Napoleon I. (8.) Stone mortar, found in excavating at Drumsheugh. (9.) Registrum Monasterii S. Marie de Cambuskenneth, A.D. 1447-1535. Grampian Club, Edinburgh, 1872. 4to. Presented by the Marquess of Bute. (10.) The Legends and Commemorative Celebrations of St. Kentigern, his Friends and Disciples, translated from the Aberdeen Breviary, and the Arbuthnott Missal; with an illustrative appendix. Edinburgh, 1872. 8vo. Privately printed. (11.) A Directory of Church Government, drawn up and used by the Elizabethan Presbyterians. Reprinted in fac-simile from the edition of 1644. (12.) Historical and Architectural Notes of the Parish Churches in and around Peterborough. By Rev. D. Sweeting. London, 1868. 8vo. (13.) Bulletin de la Société Polymathique de Morbihan, Année 1871. (14.) Report of the Sepulchral Monuments Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London. (15.) The Smithsonian Report. Washington, 1870.

Notices of Books.

We have received the following, which we shall notice in some subsequent number, namely—

Lectures on Scotch Legal Antiquities. By Cosmo Innes. Edmonston & Co.

Volume II. of *John of Fordun's Chronicle of the Scottish Nation.* Edited by William F. Skene. Edinburgh (Edmonston & Douglas).

The Scottish Branch of the Norman House of Roger. By the Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D., F.S.A., Scot. Historiographer to the Historical Society. One hundred copies printed for private circulation.

Ottawa, Past and Present. By Charles Roger, author of the *Rise of Canada, &c.* Ottawa.

Notices to Correspondents.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us very unnecessary trouble.

B. D.—There is what is called a "Hällristing" at Lissleberg, in the parish of Tanum. This is cut in the face of a precipitous rock. It contains the figures of four men with battle-axes, of the form of the Lochaber axe. The figures are supposed to represent Vikingar.

William and Mary.—Mr. Planché says (see his *Regal Records*, p. 90), that in return for Mary's affectionate refusal to sit on the throne alone, William insisted that she should have no share whatever in the Government, threatening to depart the kingdom if the Parliament would not consent. It was, therefore, carried in both Houses that the Prince and Princess of Orange should be King and Queen of England, but that the sole power should be vested in William.

F. Thomas.—It is of no consequence to us what may be the opinion of the *Saturday Review*. The writer to whom you refer probably knows as much about the ethnology of the British races as a crow knows about calculating an eclipse.

Saxon.—A married lady may not bear her husband's arms on a lozenge-shaped shield. She simply uses her husband's arms; that is, what is contained on the shield, without any of the exterior ornaments. An unmarried lady may bear her paternal coat on a lozenge-shaped shield, and a widow may impale her late husband's arms with her own on an escutcheon of this form, always providing that no one can, with propriety, use arms at all, but such as are descended from persons so entitled by long prescription, from persons who may have procured a grant from one or other of the offices of the three kingdoms, or who may himself have obtained a patent of arms.

J. Jeremiah (Abbey of Deir).—Your paper on this subject is irrelevant and full of contradictions. Our correspondent, to whom your communication is intended as a reply (see *ante*, vol. ii. 205), so far from "impetuously attacking the whole Spalding Club, Dr. Stuart included," does not once mention either the one or the other. His remarks evidently apply to what is said by Professor Cosmo Innes, in his *Scotland in the Middle Ages*. Besides, to doubt the conclusions of an individual editor would not be to impugn the judgment of the whole club. In imputing ignorance to others one should be careful not to exhibit one's own. The word "credible" for "credible," in the paper referred to, is an obvious misprint. We do not care about opinions, we want facts, and we strongly object to the *argumentum ad hominem* as a substitute for the *argumentum ad rem*. In regard to the "vexed and profound question" relating to the battle of Kiltarae, our correspondent simply means that the whole thing is a myth. You cannot expect to mould every one to your views.

J. S. L.—A "Cresset," according to Mark Antony Lower (see his *English Surnames*, p. 112), was a kind of portable beacon, used by soldiers during the middle ages. It was formed of wires in the shape of an inverted cone, and filled with a match or rope steeped in pitch, tallow, resin, or other inflammable substance. One of these machines is figured at page 113 of the work referred to.

T. B.—The Pastoral Staff, Mitre, and Ring, are the symbols of the Episcopal charge. The ring was given to the Bishop *tanquam sponsus ecclesie*.

Herald.—Seton's *Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland* was published by Edmonston and Douglas in 1863. The price of the thick paper copy was two guineas. The work is entirely out of print. A friend informs us that the last copy in the possession of the publishers (a thick paper copy) was sold by them for fifty shillings.

D. Jackson.—A volume on Peruvian Antiquities, translated from the Spanish of Mariano Edward Rivero by F. L. Hawks, D.D., LL.D., was published in New York, in 1853.

F.—We do not know the title of the book to which you refer. We happen to know that Sir Andrew Fletcher, of Innerpeffer, one of the Senators of the College of Justice in Scotland, purchased the lands of Salton, in East Lothian, in 1669. From him was descended Henry Fletcher, of Salton, whose brother was Sir Andrew Fletcher, of Aberlady. There was another family designed "of Maugan," in the county of Cornwall, and there is now, or was lately, a family named Fletcher, designed of Corsock, Kirkcudbright.

Rev. Geo. Dodds, C. Golding, J. A. Cossins.—We have had some difficulty in regard to the illustrations, which has caused delay.

NOTICE.

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

To all communications should be affixed the name and address of the sender; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 11, Ave Maria-lane, E.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1873.

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NOTES ON THE TEMPLE CHURCH.

(Continued from page 26.)

"As to the price of the organs, Smith, the organ-maker, absolutely refuseth to set any price upon 'his organ, but offers to submit the same to the judgment of the treasurers of both societies, or to such artists as they shall choose, which their master-shippes cannot but think reasonable.

"As to the numbering the organ-pipes and stops, their master-shippes think it below them to trouble themselves therein, because the proposal can have no other ground than a supposition of such fraud in the artist as is inconsistent with the credit of his profession."

"The Benchers of the Inner Temple, nevertheless, still adhered to their determination, 'to have impartial judges chosen' to decide the controversy; while the Middle Temple, satisfied that they had made choice of the better instrument, would not yield, so the contest was further prolonged; and accordingly we find the Benchers of the Inner Temple, in February, 1686, again urging the appointment of indifferent persons by each society to determine which is the best organ.

"At length," says Burney, 'the decision was left to Lord Chief Justice Jefferies, afterwards King James II.'s pliant Chancellor, who was of that society (the Inner Temple), and he terminated the controversy in favour of Father Smith, so that Harris's organ was taken away without loss of reputation, having so long pleased and puzzled better judges than Jefferies.'

"After its rejection by the societies of the Temple, Harris's organ was divided, a portion of it formed the old organ in the cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin, and the remainder was erected in St. Andrew's, Holborn.

"Reverting, however, to the accounts of the strange contention between Father Smith and Harris, for the order for the erection of the Temple organ; in Malcolm's *Londinum Redivivum* we find the following:—"The most singular occurrence of Smith's professional life was the harmonic contest between his organ, now in the Temple Church, and the one erected by Renatus Harris, son of another German organ-builder, who left his country about the same time that Smith came. The learned antients of the above seat of law wavered in their choice of the artist who should place an organ in their venerable church. The efforts of Smith and Harris were, therefore, brought into and heard by an open court, supported by counsel, who exerted their best abilities in their defence, but a respectable variety of jurors, and Judge Jefferies gave sentence, which was in Smith's favour.

In other words, the organ made by Harris was placed on one side of the church, and that of Smith on the other; the former played by Draghi, the latter by Dr. Blow and Mr. Purcell. Near a year elapsed before the contention ceased, and Jefferies made his fiat. It was this success that led to Smith's employment at Paul's.'

"And the Hon. Roger North, Attorney-General to James I., who was in London at the time, adds his testimony to the virulence of the contest, and the acrimony exhibited by the friends on both sides, when, speaking of the evils which arise from competition in matters relating to music, he says, 'And more (*i.e.*, ill effects) happened upon a competition for an organ at the Temple Church, for which the two competitors, the best artists in Europe, Smith and Harris, were *but just not ruined*.'—(*Memoirs of Music*, by the Hon. Roger North, edited by Dr. Rimbault, 1846, p. 120.) 'Indeed,' says Dr. Burney, 'old Roseingrave assured me that the partisans for each candidate, in the fury of their zeal, proceeded to the most mischievous and unwarrantable acts of hostilities; and that, in the night preceding the last trial of the reed stops, the friends of Harris cut the bellows of Smith's organ in such a manner, that, when the time came for playing upon it, no wind could be conveyed into the wind chest.'—*Burney's History of Music*, c. viii., p. 427.

In 1869, a very important and necessary step was taken towards bringing the choral and congregational service of the Temple Church into unity and accordance. Each member of the congregation who joined audibly in the service had, up to that time, such a version of the responses and hymn tunes, from the existing number, as his memory could supply. But so loose a state of things could scarcely be expected to be allowed to continue, and the two treasurers for the year just named—the Right Hon. J. E. Headlam, M.P., and Sir Lawrence Peel—directed the organist to prepare a book containing the requisite music, which was accordingly done, and the church was supplied with the number of copies of the "Temple Church Choral Service Book" necessary for the use of the members and visitors. The opportunity was at the same time taken of adding materially to the selection of hymns previously in use. The utmost possible improvement in the effect of the congregational portion of the service resulted from this judicious step.

We must not omit to mention that the choral service gained a great accession when the Rev. A. Ainger, a few years since, received the appointment as reader to the Temple Church. And here let us say, in passing, that it speaks well for the system of competitive examination, that it should have given to the Temple an afternoon preacher such as Mr. Ainger, and an organist like Mr. E. J. Hopkins. They are both men of whom, in their different spheres, all Templars are proud, and they are men, respect for whom increases with knowledge. We have now the second edition of the Temple Choral Service Book before us. It contains the whole responses of the service in three separate forms, monotone, ferial, and festival, a selection of chants for the psalms, and metrical psalms and hymns. The tunes of the latter, which form the third division of the book, include some of the best English specimens, and also some of the finest German chorales. The selection of hymns is an admirable one. It is not perfect, for we miss a few modern hymns which have, on account of their beauty, become popular in the church; and, on the other hand, one or two instances occur of hymns which are, in the minds of the public, indissolubly united with certain tunes, being adapted to new ones—always, as it seems to us, a mistake. The tune to "Abide with me," and that to "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty," illustrate what we mean. We learn, however, from the preface, that in some cases permission could not be obtained to use hymns which had been selected.

These cases, however, are rare; and the selection, taken altogether, and having regard both to the hymns and the music, is superior even to that of "Hymns, Ancient and Modern." It contains many adaptations from the great German composers, and several new tunes by Mr. E. J.

Hopkins himself. We may particularly mention the noble "Angels' Song" to hymn 147, adapted from Mendelssohn by Mr. Hopkins, as being of great beauty; similar adaptations from the same composer, by Mr. Adolphus Levy, to the words of Bishop Heber, "Brightest and best of the sons of the morning," and to the Christmas hymn "Hark, the herald angels sing," by Mr. Cummings; an original tune, very simple but very beautiful, by Mr. E. J. Hopkins, to hymn 179, "Just as I am," &c. Another by the same, No. 236, to the words, "God, who madest earth and heaven," and a third, also by the Temple organist, which is likely to become popular, No. 269, "Glory be to Jesus." Perhaps the book contains no more beautiful hymn, words and tune together, than No. 286, "No, not despairingly," by Mr. W. R. Braine. Nor must we omit to mention that Mr. Hopkins has not fallen into the error, too common among recent editors of hymn books, of discarding wholesale the hymns which were favourites with the last generation. In some quarters it seems to be a qualification for admission that a hymn should be two or three centuries old, while that it should have been liked during what corresponds in church architecture to the churchwarden era is sufficient altogether to disqualify it. In a notice of this very hymn-book, for example, we saw the profoundest contempt expressed for the tune "Helmsley," to the words, by Toplady, "Lo, he comes." The taste has changed, no doubt, in hymns as in architecture. But an hymn-book, especially an English church hymn-book, can afford to be catholic. Our churches are specimens of many phases of architecture, and every age has been quite positive that the style then in fashion was in accordance with the immutable laws of taste; but so long as the building is suited for its purpose, is useful and beautiful, we may be allowed to worship either in a classic building of Wren, or in one of the latest of Mr. Street's churches. So, too, with our hymns. The favourites of our fathers, Sicily, Adeste Fideles, Hanover, and others, which Mr. Hopkins has, as we think wisely, included in his selection, may be too florid for the taste which delights in Gregorian chants, but it would be a great mistake to omit them from a collection of hymns intended for an historical church like that of England, still less would it be desirable that they should be excluded from a building which has had so marvellous a history as our Temple Church, and which has heard within it the worship of almost every form of Christian faith.

The master of the Temple has always held a position of honour. The greatest name in the list is undoubtedly that of the "judicious Hooker." In the "Life of Richard Hooker," prefixed to the edition of his works, in 1666, it is mentioned that, in 1585, a Mr. Aloy, master of the Temple, died—a man so well loved, says the biographer, that he went by the name of Father Aloy. His predecessor, and the only one since the Reformation, had been Mr. Ermostead. Hooker succeeded him, being selected thereto on account of his saint-like life. He was then thirty-four years old.* He at once entered into controversy with the lecturer, a Mr. Walter Travers. The latter was a friend of Cartwright, and one of the great leaders of the Presbyterian school, which had given forth Martin Mar-prelate, and other books and pamphlets which were disturbing the peace of Elizabeth and the Anglican party. It is said that Travers had hoped to be appointed master of the Temple, and to put his Presbyterian views of church government into practice. He was a man of blameless life, and, even according to his enemies, of great learning. His great offence was that he had taken orders at Antwerp. He kept up a correspondence with Beza at Geneva, and with others of his way of thinking in Scotland. Hooker and Travers seem to have preached in opposition to each other. They followed, says the biographer of Hooker, the apostolic example; for as Paul withstood Peter to the face, so did Hooker withstand Travers. "The forenoon sermon spake

Canterbury, and the afternoon Geneva." This was clearly dangerous, and the Archbishop of Canterbury prohibited Travers from preaching. Travers petitioned the queen in council. The latter refused to interfere. Whereupon the petition was published, and Hooker had to reply to it. The two great points in dispute show how entirely the "great vital truths" of one generation are apt to be looked on as mere curiosities by succeeding ones. We dig them from the great sepulchre of dead and buried controversies merely to suggest a moral. They were, first, that Hooker had declared "That the assurance of what we believe by the Word of God is not to us so certain as that which we perceive by sense;" and, secondly, that he had ventured on the monstrous assertion, "That he doubted not but that God was merciful to save many of our forefathers living heretofore in Popish superstitions, inasmuch as they sinned ignorantly"—a horrible piece of latitudinarianism, which in these days would pass unchallenged. Hooker was gentle enough as well as "judicious," but he could hit out very neatly. Take this, for example, "Your next argument consists of railing and of reasons; to your railing I say nothing; to your reasons I say what follows." The controversy divided the lawyers into two parties: the younger going mostly with Travers. The life in the Temple was too busy for the gentle Hooker: and, in 1591, he petitioned to be removed, and had another living presented to him. His "Ecclesiastical Polity" was written whilst living in the Temple, and was the result of the controversy just mentioned. Hooker's marriage hardly seems to justify the adjective "judicious," which usually accompanies his name. Recovering from an illness, he came to the conclusion that it was well he should marry. Instead, however, of looking out for a wife, he commissioned his landlady to do his duty for him. She made a selection, and her own daughter became the wife of Hooker. The marriage was about as unsatisfactory as might have been expected. Hooker's peculiarly gentle character, his simplicity, disinterestedness, and utter unworldliness, combined with his attainments and ability, his sweetness and light, made him a favourite, and within a few years of his death caused his name to be held in a veneration more resembling that of a saint than that of any other modern English divine. Hooker was succeeded by a Dr. Balguy.

Sherlock's name ranks next in the list of those who have held the mastership of the Temple. He was in many respects a model and a typical Anglican clergyman. Living in violent times, he refused on the one hand to become a violent man, and on the other, to abstain from taking part in the great controversies which were occupying men's minds. His first noteworthy appearance was when, towards the end of the reign of Charles II., an order in council was issued, forbidding the clergy to touch on controverted points of theology. What this meant was, of course, that though they might preach the doctrines of the Church of Rome to their heart's content, they must not venture to attack these doctrines. Sherlock refused compliance, and became unpopular at Court in consequence. In 1688, when James II. issued his Declaration of Indulgence, and ordered it to be read in all churches, the leading clergy of London met together to consider whether or not they should comply with the royal command. Sherlock was among them, and was one of those who determined not to comply. A little later he was present at a still more important meeting, convened at the Palace of Lambeth. The famous seven bishops were there, together with Sherlock and others of the leading city clergy. The petition, as our readers know, was signed only by the bishops, but doubtless they represented the views of Sherlock and his companions. It is sufficient to mention that Stillingfleet, Tillotson, Tenison, and Patrick were there as well as Sherlock, to show that the non-episcopal part of the meeting had an amount of capacity among them fully equal to that found in the bishops. When the Prince of Orange and Mary accepted the sove-

* Life of Hooker: Hooker's works, p. 9, edition, folio, 1666.

reignty, Sherlock's old instincts as a clergyman, who had doubtless preached in favour of divine right of kings, was too strong for him. When we remember the wonderful declarations to which the clergy of that day had subscribed, as, for example, that they believed that it was unlawful in any case to take up arms against the king—the wonder is, not that a man here and there should be found like Sherlock with a conscience unable to transfer his allegiance from a king who had, in fact, been deposed by arms, to one who in accordance with the views all but universally taught by the clergy, was an usurper who had laid his hands on the Lord's anointed, but that so few among the clergy should have been found to be constant to their old professions. Sherlock refused to acknowledge William III., and became one of the non-jurors. Thenceforward, for a time at least, he was the great favourite of the Jacobite party. Subsequently he saw his way to taking the oaths.*

A few words are absolutely necessary on the early history of the church, and on the great order of priest-soldiers for which it was built. Speed, in his "History of Britain," tells us that the church was consecrated in 1185, by the patriarch of Jerusalem, in presence of a great number of Knights Templars. The Templars were at one time in England, as on the Continent, an extremely wealthy body. Their first church, like their second, seems to have been circular, and was outside Holborn Bars. Subsequently, they bought the land now occupied by the two Temples, and here built a monastery, which was called the New Temple, to distinguish it from the building which we have mentioned. The gardens of this New Temple were simply ground reserved for military exercises and the training of horses by the Templars. Mean time, the wealth of the order everywhere increased. The value of the property held by them throughout England must have been enormous. Matthew Paris says, they held in Christendom upwards of 9000 manors, besides a large revenue from money. In England, Henry I. and Stephen gave largely to the order. Henry II. gave far more, including about twenty manors and churches. The Templars enjoyed many privileges and immunities. John exempted them from all taxes. They had the privilege of not being compelled to plead except before the king or his chief justice. Henry III. granted them free warren. They paid no tithes, and might, with the consent of the bishop, even receive them. The privilege of sanctuary was thrown round their dwellings.† The master of the Temple ranked as a sovereign prince, and had precedence of all ambassadors and peers. He sat in Parliament as the first baron of the realm. The estimation in which he and his Templars were held, and the fact that they had the privilege of sanctuary, caused the Temple to become "a storehouse of treasure." The wealth of the army, the nobles, the bishops, and of the rich citizens of London, was generally deposited therein, under the protection of the military friars. An incident related by Paris shows that they were no unworthy guardians, and that they had as just a notion of the duties of trustees as ancestors of the modern Templars ought to have. Hubert De Burgh's money and jewels had been handed over to their care. When that nobleman was disgraced, the king endeavoured to seize them. He asked the master to deliver the treasure into his hands. The master refused. The king threatened. But threats and entreaties were equally unavailing. The king then pointed out that it had been fraudulently obtained from his treasury. They answered that "money confided to them in trust they would deliver to no man without the permission of him who had intrusted it to be kept in the Temple."

It is unnecessary to our purpose to trace the history of the

Templars through the reign of Richard I. On his death King John came to reside in the Temple. Although not connected directly with the history of the church, our readers will pardon our mentioning the fact that that king was living in the Temple when he was compelled to sign Magna Charta. It requires no great imagination to recall the picture which Paris gives of the barons coming "in a very resolute manner, clothed in their military dresses, and demanding the liberties and laws of King Edward."

With the loss of Palestine the need for the services of the Templars was at an end. Then their very magnificence led to their downfall. They had always had more of the soldier about them than the priest. The suggestion conveyed in Gibbon's remark, that though they were prepared to *die*, they neglected to *live* in the service of Christ, is warranted by the evidence. Everywhere their exemptions from services, their wealth, their overbearing assumption of superiority, made them enemies. Like other institutions which have served their purpose, and have to be got rid of, that of the order of Templars had to go. The charges upon which the order was suppressed were frivolous, and the evidence was in many cases obtained by torture; but for all that everybody felt that it was well it should be suppressed. In 1312 the order was abolished by the Pope.

Nowhere so completely as in the church is it possible to recall these Knights Templars. There, at least, is the spot where the red-cross banner of the order was unfolded; where the knights assembled for worship; where their swords were placed upon the altar to be consecrated to the service of the Church. There, at least, King John and the barons, to whom we owe the great Charter, have been. Kings and legates have joined with Templars in this ancient building in the frenzied devotion which supported the fierce and long struggle with the infidel. Our fathers looked with awe upon a building within whose walls the novice to the holy vows of the Temple, with closed doors, and in the first watch of the night, was admitted; and where nightly vigil was kept by the soldiers, who had sworn to recover the holy sepulchre.

The portion consecrated in 1185 was the Round. The oblong portion was consecrated in 1240. The Round is in the semi-Norman style. The rounded arch and the short and massive column are gradually giving way to Early English. The oblong is, as our readers know, a beautiful specimen of Early English. On the floor of the Round rest male-clad effigies, with their legs crossed in token that they had assumed the cross. They are not, as is commonly supposed, the monuments of Knights Templars. The latter were always buried in the habit of their order, and are represented in it on their tombs. This habit was a long white mantle, with a red cross on the left breast. The monuments seem to be those of secular warriors, who, by virtue of a rule of the order, had been admitted "associates of the Temple." One of them is to the Earl of Essex; a second to the Earl of Pembroke, protector of England during the minority of Henry III.; others represent two of his sons, one of whom, although the dates look awkward, takes rank among the barons who compelled John to sign the Charter.

The church was dedicated to the Virgin. The banner of the Templars was called Beau-Seant, "which," says Favine, "is in French, Bien Seant, halfe white and halfe blacke, because they were and showed themselves wholly white and fayre towards the Christians, but blacke and terrible to them that were miscreants." This banner, our readers will remember, is on the ceiling or vaulting. The black is only one third of the whole. Another device, the cross raised above the crescent, is copied from an old seal of the Templars, dated 1320, and now in the British Museum. In different parts of the church also are the lamb and flag, and the winged horse. The former every one recognises as the Holy Lamb. The latter seems to have arisen from a mistake. The earliest device of the Templars was two knights on the same horse. These appear to have been mistaken

* We have been unable to obtain a list of the masters of the Temple from Sherlock down to our own time. If any of our readers can refer us to such a list, or furnish us with one, we shall be greatly obliged.

† See the "Knights Templars and the Temple Church," by C. G. Addison. Longman, Brown & Co. A book which should be in the hands of every Templar.

in the reign of Elizabeth from an imperfect impression of a seal for wings, and the members of the Inner Temple have adopted the blunder.

TUNBRIDGE CASTLE AND PRIORY.—The accompanying account of Tunbridge Castle and Priory from Suckling's collections in the British Museum has never yet I believe appeared in print. The original is to be found in Additional MS. 18485.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

Although the ruins of the great gateway, which are all that remain of the once formidable fortress, do not lay claim to a higher period than the reign of Edward the First, yet they occupy the site of a much older building, which appears to have been the object of repeated and successful attacks. Richard Fitz Gilbert, who had obtained the manor of Tonbridge from William the Conqueror in reward for his services at Hastings, having been induced to espouse the cause of Robert Curthose drew upon himself the vengeance of William Rufus, who immediately besieged him in their castle at Tonbridge and compelled it to surrender. It was, however, restored upon Gilbert's swearing allegiance to the English monarch. Notwithstanding his father's inability to hold out this fortress against the power of his sovereign, we find Gilbert de Tonbridge in 1098 fortifying this castle against Rufus in behalf of Robert, Earl of Morton, then in rebellion. So inadequate, however, were the means of defence to the skill or the power of the besieger, that Gilbert was obliged to surrender after a siege of only two days. In the reign of Henry the Third, Gilbert de Clare, a descendant of its first owner, was equally unsuccessful in maintaining this fortress against that monarch's attack, who on this occasion burnt the town. It ought also to have been stated that Falcatus de Brent in the time of John carried Tonbridge Castle by storm. Whether these repeated miscarriages on the part of the possessors of this castle were attributable to the weakness of the fortress or the valour of the besiegers cannot now be determined, though but few such places at that period experienced so many assaults sustained with such ill success. Upon the accession of Edward the First to the crown, we find the scene, however, altogether shifted, and the walls which had so often responded to the groans of the conquered, and the savage cry of the victor, now resounded with the shouts of revelry and mirth. That Prince on his return from the Holy Land was entertained here for many days with great magnificence and state, being attended by his queen and a large retinue of noblemen. Edward the Second also, while prince, resided here while *locum tenens* for his father during his absence in Flanders.

In 1317, Tonbridge Castle having descended by marriage to Hugh de Audley, it was once more seized by the king in consequence of the defection of its owner, and was ordered to be razed to the ground. Authentic records, however, prove that this command was never obeyed, as it was appointed in 1322 to be prepared as one of the four places for keeping the charters and records of the realm.

Hugh de Audley, in the first of Edward the Third, having alleged in Parliament that there were several errors in the prosecutions instituted against him in the former reign, had restitution granted him of all his castles, manors, and lands; then in the king's hands. By this means Tonbridge again became this nobleman's property, who, dying in 1346, left it with all his possessions to Ralph, Lord Stafford, who had married his only daughter Margaret. With this great family the castle and manor of Tonbridge remained till the attainder of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, when they became forfeited to the crown, and were immediately after granted to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick. This nobleman, however, exchanging them with the king for other estates, they were given by Queen Mary to Cardinal Pole, on whose death they again became royal property, and were regranted by Elizabeth to her relative Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon. From him they

passed by a female heir to Sir Thomas Berkeley, who alienated them to Sir John Kenedie, by whom they were soon afterwards transferred by sale to Messrs. Ferners, Gosson, and Johnson, who in the early part of the reign of James the First conveyed their joint interest to Sir Peter Vanlore. In the year 1674 the castle of Tonbridge with the manor was allotted to Jacoba, the wife of Henry Zinzen, Esq., one of the granddaughters of Sir Peter, amongst whom his inheritance was divided. A descendant of this lady sold the castle, manor, and demesne lands to John Hooker, Esq., who in consequence settled at Tonbridge. This gentleman's son conveyed this property to Wm. Woodgate, Esq., of Somershill, who had married Frances, his sister; and by whom, in 1793, was built the present handsome mansion which adjoins the ruins of the castle.

A court leet and court baron are regularly held for this manor.

The site of Tonbridge Castle is distinctly marked by the inner moat which surrounds an area of about six acres. There were originally two others which enclosed the town, and were filled or emptied at pleasure by means of a large weir and bank extending for the space of two miles towards Leigh. Modern improvements and the extension of the town have obliterated nearly all traces of these. Besides a few broken walls and the lofty mound of the dungeon or keep, now overgrown by trees and ornamental shrubs, the only remains are the great gateway and towers, represented in the annexed drawing. The exterior face of this fragment presents a stern and imposing aspect, not a single window appears in its whole façade [?], while its narrow and deeply recessed portal, guarded by machicolations, portcullises, and loop-holes, seems capable of resisting every species of attack known to the engineers of that period. The inner front, although looking upon the square of the castle, relaxes very little from the same jealous precaution. A very curious mode of obtaining access to the keep seems to have been adopted here. The large tower at the south-west angle contained a staircase, which opened upon a remarkably thick wall, which stretching westerly towards the keep, led by a covered way on its summit to the foot of that stronghold. . . . The wall with the passage opening from the tower is yet existing, while on the summit of the mound the buttresses of the keep rise several feet above the soil. Whether any other access to this citadel of the fortress communicated with the courts and the domestic offices cannot now be ascertained. I am inclined to regard the whole of these buildings as erected posterior to the attack made on this castle in the reign of Henry the Third, for they appear much too formidable and strong to have afforded such easy triumphs as seem to have been gathered here.

It is stated on the authority of Mr. Hasted, that a covered way, similar to that communicating with the keep, led from the gateway over the chapel to the south-east tower. This tower was probably strongly fortified as it commanded the bridge which seems to have been furnished with some contrivance for regulating the head of water.

It is not a little singular that while the Medway flowed past this spot in four natural channels, a fifth should have been dug at a vast expense to wash the walls of this castle; so effectually however was it constructed, and on so extensive a scale, that it now forms the principal and only navigable branch.

A handsome and convenient residence having within these few years been attached to the stately remains of the gateway, the entire area of the castle is tastefully laid out in lawn and pleasure grounds, and kept in the neatest order. A winding path affords an easy ascent to the summit of the great mound on which stood the keep, every stone of which is carefully preserved from violation. From this elevation a delightful view of the surrounding country, rich in hill and dale, wood and water, is uninterruptedly obtained, and would repay a much more toilsome ascent. . . .

The Priory is the next object to be noticed in our survey

of this interesting town, the small remains of whose former importance are pleasantly situated in the centre of a fertile meadow just beyond the southern termination of the principal street. It was founded in the latter part of the reign of Henry the Second, by the pious munificence of Richard de Clare, owner of Tunbridge Castle, and first Lord of Hertford. It was dedicated to the honour of Saint Mary Magdalen and filled with White Monks of the Premonstratensian Order.

It appears by the Charter of the Priory granted by the founder, that he gives to the Canons regular of his establishment ten marks to be received annually from his Manor of Tonbridge, and 51 shillings and 5^d to be paid out of his effects, old as well as new, of his land called Dennemannesbrock in Yalding, and also annually one hundred and twenty hogs in his forest of Tonebregge, free from pannage, and that the Canons should have two horses every day, to carry the dead wood home to them, with one Stag yearly, to be taken by the Earl's men. In 1351 a sudden and dreadful fire broke out in this place which consumed every part of the Priory to the very foundations, together with all the Monk's vestments, ornaments, jewels, and furniture. These losses, however, were soon made good by the appropriation of the church at Leigh, of which the Monastery had previously possessed the Advowson. In the instrument which was prepared to legalize this Monkish embezzlement of clerical property, the Church, Chapter-house, Dormitory, Refectory, Library, and Vestry of the Priory are described to have been "*Edificia splendida et nobilia*." Upon its re-edification immediately after this calamity, the Monastery seems to have remained in the same situation as to extent and revenue, till the reign of Henry the VIIIth, when it was granted to Cardinal Wolsey by that Monarch to forward the foundation of his Colleges, anno Domini 1525.

Upon the disgrace of that great churchman, four years afterwards it reverted to the Crown, with his other possessions.

By Edward the 6th it was given in his fourth year with its manors, lands and possessions to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, to hold in capite by Knight's service, all which the Earl re-conveyed to the King in exchange for other property. Queen Mary next granted this Priory to Cardinal Pole, who dying in 1558 it again became part of the revenues of the Crown.

Queen Elizabeth bestowed the site of this Monastery upon Sir Henry Sidney, and afterwards to Dame Ursula Walsingham, after which it passed into the possession of the Lady Viscountess Purbeck, who sold it to the family of the Poles, with whom it remained till it was devised by will to George Weller Esq^r of Tonbridge, who changed his name to Poley and afterwards resided at Boxted Hall in Suffolk. His son, George Weller Poley, Esq. of that place, afterwards possessed this property, on whose death in 1780 it descended to his brother the Rev. John Weller Poley.

In 1371 the body of Ralph, Lord Stafford was interred in the chapel of this Priory, by the side of Margaret Audley his wife, and at the feet of her father and mother, being in right of his wife possessed of the manor and Castle of Tonbridge.

This great Nobleman was descended from Robert de Stafford, a person of influence and wealth in the reign of the Conqueror, and had a high command in the Van of the English army at the battle of Cressy. In the reign of Edward the 3rd he was made a Knight of the Garter, and created by the same Monarch, Earl of Stafford. He died at an advanced age at Tonbridge, in the 46th year of that King, and has left behind him a character thus drawn by an old writer.

"Nob: Comes Staffordie Radulphus nomine, homo quondam validus, fortis, audax, bellicosus, in armis strenuus, senio confectus, longo squalore maceratus, obiit."

Several years since a stone coffin was dug up from amongst these ruins containing a skeleton, which on being exposed to the air quickly mouldered away into dust. Nothing, how-

ever, was discovered with it, which could lead to a conjecture as to whose bones they were. Whatever may have been the original extent of this establishment cannot be gathered from the present ruins, which merely comprise a single building now in use as a barn—in all probability they were never very extensive, the annual revenues of the house being under 200*l.* per annum, as appears by its being granted to Cardinal Wolsey, who had obtained the dissolution of all monasteries under that value, to augment the income and establishment of his new college at Oxford.

This building is generally supposed to have formed the hall or refectory of the Convent, though some have imagined it to have been the chapel. It could not I think have served the latter purpose, as several doorways appear to have communicated with it from different stories at both gables. The most curious object of attention in these are the various closets sunk in the solid of the wall, in some of which the oaken shelves are remaining—an extraordinary instance of the durability of that timber, if we recollect that they have in all likelihood been exposed to the action of the elements for these last three centuries. Although the surface of these walls are ragged and broken in a very extraordinary degree, yet we shall not err greatly in fixing its age; it cannot be earlier than 1351, as we are positively informed that the entire monastery was consumed by fire in that year. The shape of the arches forming the roof of an upper chamber, seen in the eastern gable, forbid us assigning a much later date, as does also a large and expansive window occupying the upper portion of the west end. Within this in a later period a flat labelled window has been inserted.

In the grounds of this monastery, at a small distance southward of the ruins, is a well dedicated to Saint Margaret, which was in former days much resorted to before Tunbridge Wells became fashionable. It appears from the ochreous sediment to be strongly impregnated by mineral, but does not sparkle like the waters of those wells. Mess^{rs}. Buck engraved a south view of these ruins in the year 1735.

[It is only just to add that Mr. Suckling gives an excellent sketch of the gateway of Tunbridge Castle, and two views of the ruins of the Priory, accompanying the account we have transcribed.]

FRESHMEN.—The following paper was lately communicated by Mr. J. P. Earwaker to the *Oxford Undergraduate Journal*. It may well find a place among the *Miscellanea* of the *Antiquary*.

B. B.

It cannot but interest all 'Varsity men, and particularly Freshmen, to learn how Freshmen were treated in the middle of the 17th century. Antony a Wood, the well-known Antiquary, was entered at Merton, in 1647, and thus describes his experiences. "At that time, Christmas appearing, there were Fires of Charcoal made in the common hall on All Saints' Eve, All Saints' day and night, on the Holy days, their nights and eves, between that time and Christmas day. At all these Fires, every night which began to be made a little after five of the clock, the Senior Undergraduates would bring into the hall the Juniors or Freshmen between that time and six of the clock, and there make them sit downe on a forme in the middle of the Hall joyning to the Declaiming Desk: which done, everyone in order was to speake some pretty Apothegme or make a Jest or Bull, or speak some eloquent nonsense to make the company laugh. But if any of the Freshmen came off dull or not cleverly, some of the forward or pragmatistical Seniors would *tuck* them, that is, set the nail of the thumb to their chin just under the lower lipp, and by the help of their other fingers under the chin they would give him a mark which sometimes would produce blood. On Candlemas day or before, every Freshman had warning given him to provide his Speech to be spoken in the Public Hall before the Undergraduates' and Servants on Shrove Tuesday night following, that being alwaies the time for the observation of that Ceremony. According to the said summons, A Wood provided a Speech as the other Freshman did.

"On Shrove Tuesday, the fire being made in the common Hall before five of the clock at night, the Fellows would go to supper before six, and making an end sooner than at other times, they left the Hall to the liberties of the Undergraduates, but with an admonition from one of the Fellows (who was the Principal of the Undergraduates and Postmaster), that all things should be carried out in good order. While they were at Supper in the Hall, the Cook (Will Noble) was making the lesser of the brass pots full of Cawdel at the Freshmens' Charge, which after the Hall was free from the Fellows was brought up and set before the Fire in the said Hall. Afterwards every Freshman according to seniority was to pluck off his Gowne and Band, and if possibly to make himself look like a Scoundrell. This done, they were conducted each after the other to the High Table and there made to stand on a Forme placed thereon, from whence they were to speak their Speech with an audible voice to the Company; which, if well done, the person that spoke it was to have a Cup of Cawdel and no Salted Drinke; if indifferently, some Cawdel and some Salted Drink, but if dull, nothing was to be given to him but Salted Drink or Salt put into College Beere with *Tucks* to boot. Afterwards when they were to be admitted into the Fraternity, the Senior Cook was to administer to them an oath over an old Shoe, part of which runs thus:—*Item tu jurabis quod penniless bench non visitabis, &c.*, the rest is forgotten and none there are now remember it. [Penniless Bench was a seat then joining to St. Martin's Church, Carfax, where Butter women and Hucksters used to sit.] After which, spoken with gravity, the Freshman kist the Shoe, put on his Gowne and Band, and took his place among the Seniors.

"Now, for a diversion, and to make you laugh at the Folly and Simplicity of these times, I shall entertaine you with part of a Speech, which A. Wood spoke while he stood on the Forme placed on the Table with his Gowne and Band off and uncovered:—

"Most reverend Seniors,

"May it please your Gravities to admit into your presence a Kitten of the Muses and a meer Frog of Helicon to croak the cataracts of his plumbeous cerebrosities before your Sagacious ingenuities"—and so on—

"After he had concluded his Speech he was taken downe by one of the Bachelaur-Commoners of the House, who with the Bachelours and the Senior Undergraduates made him drink a good dish of cawdle, put on his Gowne and Band, placed him among the Seniors and gave him Sack.

"This was the way and custome that had been used in the College time out of mind to intimate Freshman, but between that time (1647) and the Restoration of King Charles the Second it was disused, and now such a thing is absolutely forgotten."

It is probable that this custom was not peculiar to Merton, but more likely was general all over the 'Varsity, and found in other Societies elsewhere. We believe something like it was lately and may even yet be kept up at some of the Public Schools—if any of our readers could give an account of it it would be very useful, as showing the permanency of old customs and institutions.

E.

Notes.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES ON FAVERSHAM CHURCH.

DURING the last few years it has been my delight to collect every scrap of antiquarian matter relating to the fine old parish church of Faversham, for which I have great veneration. I have published an architectural history of the church * to which I would refer any one who wishes for a

detailed account; I will only remark here that the old Norman church was very much altered and partly rebuilt in the early decorated style, and considerable alterations and additions were made in the reign of King Henry VI. The first mentioned alterations appear to me as if they extended over several years, some of the windows on the north side of the building I should date as *circa* 1290, while on the south side they are as late as *circa* 1320; the south aisle of the nave had windows of the latter date; one of the finials remains *in situ* on the western side of the south porch. The chancel was, I have no doubt, built by the Abbey of St. Augustine, Canterbury, to which the tithes of the parish belonged; the east window is a fine five-light, simply cinquefoiled in the head of the lights; the side windows have the hood moulds terminating in the notch-head—peculiar to early decorated buildings. The choir aisles were both altered or rebuilt at the same time as the chancel. In the later alterations the monks, so far as I can trace, built the present sacristy, had new stalls made for the choir (which still remain), added oaken roofs to the choir aisles and put new windows to them. Anciently, the whole of the walls of the building were covered with mural decorations, and many of the pillars were painted. The north aisle of the choir was formerly the chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury; on the north and east walls is a representation of the martyrdom of St. Thomas à Becket; some of the knights—life size—may be traced indistinctly. They are in chain armour and appear to me to be very well drawn. The scene of the actual assassination was drawn over the altar in the east end of the chapel, a larger (perpendicular) window than the old one has been inserted, which has nearly destroyed this part of the painting. The spandril of the choir forming the south wall of the chapel has the figures of St. Edmund, a judge, and a pilgrim, but I can offer no explanation on the meaning of them.* The south aisle of the choir was the Trinity chapel, and I think I am right in saying it contained the altar of SS. Peter and Paul. In the east wall is a piscina, and there are two saints' niches, one on each side of the east window, of course empty *now*, but I have no doubt they were once filled with figures of the two saints I have mentioned. This chapel has its walls covered with painting, but it is very indistinct; a figure of St. Paul has been traced holding a sword and book. A tomb in the south wall is most absurdly said to be King Stephen's, although it is of decorated date; the canopy is very well carved with vine leaves and acorns. It was restored about twenty years ago at the expense of Mr. Chaffey, a son-in-law of the vicar. On the two first pillars of the north transept are some paintings representing scenes in the life of our Lord, beginning with angels appearing to the shepherds, and ending with the Crucifixion. In the vestry is a church chest of decorated date, it is highly ornamented, and anciently it was placed in a more conspicuous position; most likely it is the identical one mentioned in an inventory † of the church goods taken by a Robert Withiot in the reign of King Henry VIII. "In a cheste without the Quyer Dore on the left hand going into it." The services of this church appear to have been carried out in a magnificent manner before the Reformation, and from the gorgeous collections of vestments and jewels in the inventory just mentioned, one might imagine it referred to the treasures of a cathedral. Several of the entries seem to indicate that many of the vestments were ornamented with the coats of arms of benefactors. In the vestry was a chasuble with "lebardys hedys of golde." At St. Katherine's altar in a chest was "A pontell for that awter of blew and grene damaske with lyones of golde." At the Morrow Mass altar was "A chisebyll of grene damaske with lyones of golde with

* See "Archæological Cantiana" vol. i. for drawing and a description by the late Mr. Williams, F.S.A.

† Among the town papers at Faversham.

* Vide "Faversham Year Book" for 1871.

apparel for the preest." One very curious entry occurs which severely exercised me for a long time, viz., "It. 2 gret Kandylistykks and a small [one?] of laton standing upon brods herse." John Broode was one of the churchwardens in the second year of King Henry VIII., and these three brass candlesticks stood on the framework over a tomb of one of the Broode family, or as it quaintly put "brods herse." Some idea may be formed of the magnificence of the church anciently when we find that in the will of a wealthy burgess (a Robert Fale) in 21st King Henry VIII., he bequeaths £5 "to the gilding of the rode lofte yn the parish church of Faversham." From the time of King John it appears the monks of St. Augustine's Abbey, instead of appointing a secular priest to the vicarage, sent a monk from among them to attend to the cure, with others to assist him. This state of things went on until the time of Archbishop Peckham, who compelled the monks to appoint a permanent vicar, who should have the small tithes of the parish and all offerings made in the church for his support, as well as all oblations at the first mass in the church at Sheldwich, then a chapelry attached to Faversham. In the reign of King Henry VIII. there were six chantry priests, two clerks regularly paid, and other clerks to assist them, and a sacristan. Anciently, every possible provision seems to have been made for having good music at the high mass, &c. In the reign of King Henry VII. one of the clerks was to lay the books relating to the service "half over on one side of the quire, and the other half of them on the other side of the quire" that is to say, on the stalls now remaining, which formerly stood on stone bases, arranged as in cathedrals. "The children singing in the quere," i.e., the boys in the choir, evidently broke down sometimes in singing concerted music, for it was arranged that "where plain song faileth, one of them (viz. the clerks) shall leave and keep the plain song unto the time the quier is set againe."

G. BEDO.

THE DANE JOHN, CANTERBURY.—The huge mound of earth, just within the city walls of Canterbury, called the Dane John, is popularly supposed to have some connection with one or other of the sieges of the city by the Danes. It is supposed that the mound was formerly outside the walls, and that later on the walls were extended so as to embrace it. Another theory is, that somehow or other it had something to do with the castle not far off. I can see no possible reason for this latter theory; as for the other, it seems to me most improbable that either in the reign of King Richard II. or any other, that the citizens would allow themselves to be put to the enormous expense of building some hundreds of feet of wall, protected by towers, when the whole mound could have been levelled to the ground for a small sum. Let anyone consider for a moment that it would cost some thousands to build the quantity of walling required to enclose the mound; well, it surely could not cost many hundreds to utterly destroy the mound for military purposes. I remember Mr. Brent, at the annual meeting of the Kent Archaeological Society, in 1868, showed us round the city walls, and he told us that, in reality, the existence of the mound had never been satisfactorily accounted for, that its age was uncertain, and that its use was altogether a matter of conjecture. Mr. Brent said he hoped some day to get the sanction of the corporation to enable him to make excavations so as to elucidate its history, if possible. My own opinion is, that the mound is of no great antiquity, or we should have heard something of it from the old monkish chronicles. The words Dane John are certainly not very old, for Gostling, who wrote only a century ago, gives that and another—Dunghill. The fact is, the manor called Dungeon extends to this spot, and from this locality being called by that name originally, it afterwards became customary to apply it to the mound itself. I may mention that it is very common in Kent to pronounce *o* as *a*, plenty of men of Kent will remember that at school a *top* was

commonly called a *tap*, in the same way from Donjon we get Dane John. The mound, as we now see it, is the work of quite a recent date; what it was before I have no means of knowing, but I have for a long time held the opinion that it owes its origin to the time of the Commonwealth. I think it highly probable that the mound is neither more nor less than the old artillery butts for the "train bands" to practice at. Of course, this is wholly conjecture, but the same remark applies to all the other theories. If I am not mistaken, the land close by (now a public promenade) was formerly of little value, and this would rather favour my theory. I shall be glad if Mr. Brent, or any other gentleman, well acquainted with the ancient history of Canterbury, will either confute or confirm what I have said.

G. BEDO.

CHURCHES IN KENT.—During the years 1869-70-1, I amused myself in making a collection of drawings and notes for a history of a group of Kentish churches lying within a few miles of Faversham; the result I propose to give from time to time in the pages of the *Antiquary*. One of the most interesting in the series is—

TEYNHAM CHURCH.—It is a cruciform building of early English date, except the western tower, the great east window, and a few other windows which are perpendicular. There is a piscina in the chancel, the head, which is trefoiled, is stopped up. The two rood stair doorways remain. There are several layers of Roman brick in the west wall of the north transept. The ancient windows are very long lancets. I saw nothing remarkable about the building, except that it has been disfigured in places, particularly the exterior of the south side of the nave, but I suppose that will all be put right when it is restored. There are a few brasses, but none are of any interest, except the well-known one of John Frognhall, who has the SS. collar about his neck. There was a chantry in the church, probably in the south transept, as the land supporting it was in the manor belonging to the family to whom this chapel belonged, viz., the Frognall; this manor is now called Frognal. A fine collection of stained glass was once in the church, but it has nearly all disappeared. In one of the east windows in the north transept was the figure of a man richly dressed, holding in his right hand a spear, and in his left a golden ship and the arms of Mareys, viz., wavy of six, sable and ermine.* In the centre light of the same window was the remains of a figure with a flowing robe, and another shield like the one described; and in the other light a figure holding a spear in the right hand and a book in the left; a shield contained the arms of Mareys quartered with argent, a bend sable.† In another window in the same position was a shield containing the arms of Mareys in pale with ermine, on a bend azure, three lions rampant guardant, Bourne of Sharsted, in Doddington, and underneath, *Orate pro animabus Billi Marreys Johane et Johis uxoris eius.*‡ In another window of this transept was a figure in a white cope edged with gold, pointing to a kneeling figure habited in blue; the letter A was in several places crowned with a ducal coronet, and below the words *sebis aptice pthonotarii.*§ In the Frognhall chapel, besides a shield having the arms of Frognhall, was a shield containing Frognhall with a descent in chief, in pale with argent, three wolves' heads, sable.|| In addition to these arms was the legend of St. George and the Dragon, and a bishop in cope and mitre with a book in his left hand.¶ In other windows was the following: ** 1. Arms of the see of Rochester. 2. Langdon in pale with Kirton, and underneath *Johannes Langdon.* 3. Martin in pale with Bureys, underneath *Orate p anbs Robti Martini et Kathie consortis eius.* 4. Part of a gold crozier and *Langdon Johis. martin*

* Parsons's *Kent Monuments*.† *Ibid.*

‡ Harl. MS. 3917.

§ Parsons's *Kent Monuments*.

|| Harl. MS. 3917.

¶ Parsons.

** Harl. MS., 3917; Parsons.

Roberti. In an old MS.* we read "In this p'ish y^e Bishop^e of Cant^r had an house y^e Armes of Chicheley and Staffords are here." Whether "here" means the ancient palace in Teynham parish or the church is not clear. In two other windows were two of the Archbishops of Canterbury. When I looked over this church in 1870 I found two shields of arms only, viz., wavy of six, sable and ermine, Mareys and the arms of the Bishop of Rochester; there were also odd fragments, chiefly canopies, a golden ship and the word *pro*.

BAPCHILD CHURCH.—Bapchild church is a late Norman building, with much decorated and some perpendicular additions; it has a chancel with north chapel, nave with north aisle, and a tower with the Kentish broach spire on the south side. The old church was lit by a number of small round-headed windows, two remain in the west wall, and portions of others, and over the great east window is the arch of another, and in the south wall of the nave is a complete window; a stopped up Norman door is in the western wall of the tower. The great east and west windows are decorated three-lights, the east window of the north chapel is a four-light perpendicular with ordinary abatement lights. The north windows are poor square-headed two-lights. Perp. in the south wall of the chancel are three lancets. The north aisle is divided from the nave by four round arches, resting on three pillars and two responds; one of the pillars is an irregular hexagon, over it is a trefoil-headed saint's niche; the other pillars and their responds are octagonal; there are three pointed arches resting on two cylindrical pillars, a respond, and the other end dies into the wall, forming the division between the chancel and north chapel. The rood stair doorway, and fragments of the rood screen of Perp. work remain, and also a square ambry in the south wall of the chancel, but there are no traces of a piscina. The arms of the see of Canterbury, and other remains of stained glass (of which I can get no account), were in this church. Since I was there, I understand, some beautiful stained glass has been put in some of the large windows.

RUINS OF BUCKLAND.—Of Buckland church there only remains the western wall, with a cinque foiled window in it, and a portion of the south wall with a Norman door, *cir.* 1100, in it. The building appears as if it was only very small, about 45 feet long, and 24 feet wide, consisting of a chancel and nave only. There is a tombstone in the chancel, *d.* 1697. I am told a bell is preserved in the old vicarage house adjoining the church.

RUINS OF STONE.—The remains of Stone church consist of a portion of the south wall of the nave, and the three chancel walls; a considerable portion of the churchyard wall may be traced. An ancient gravestone is in the south wall of the nave, apparently it formed the sill of a door. The masonry forming the high altar was brought to light by the Kent Archæological Society, in July, 1872, and beneath the chancel some Roman walling, composed of *tufa* and Roman bricks. From the fact that these Roman walls run east and west, it has been conjectured that they formed a portion of a Christian church. But supposing they were parts of a Roman villa, it is not surprising they are east and west, for an ancient road, now disused, ran close to the north of the church, and that would account for the direction the walls were built. It may reasonably be supposed that this building was in ruins before the Reformation, from the fact that the high altar was not destroyed.

G. BEDO.

SOMERTON CHURCH, SOMERSET.—Having lately taken rubbings of the inscriptions on the bells of Somerton Church, Somerset, I forward to you that on the sixth bell, a part of which I think you may consider a sufficiently curious scrap of "bell archæology" for insertion in your pages:

* Harl. MS. 3917.

(On the first line.)

∴ SOVND : TO : BID : THE : SICK : REPENT : AS :
THAYE : MAY : LIVE : WHEN : BREATH : IS :
SPENT : ED : BILBIE : 1714 ∴

(On the second line.)

FRIND : WRATH : AND : NIGHT : FOR : ALL :
YOVR : SPIT : OVLD : BILBIE : HATH : ME :
RVND : FV : ME : ROVND : AND : HEAR : ME :
SOVND -

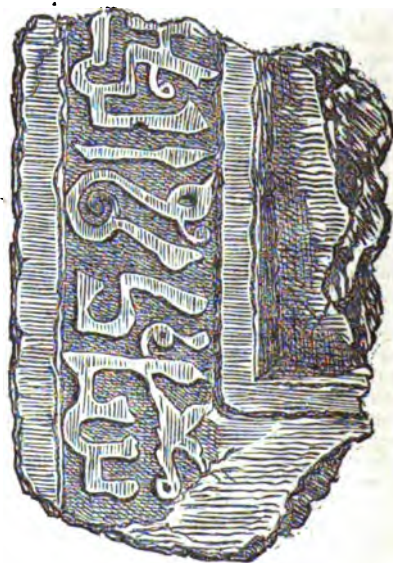
(On next line.)

∴ SVTCH : WORR : YOV : NEVER : DON ∴
: THO : GOODEN : ROB : REDDLE CHVRCH—
WARDENS.

A row of halfpence of Queen Ann appears to be embedded in the metal to make up the line.

J. A. COSSINS.

SCULPTURED FRAGMENT FOUND AT CASTLEFIELD.—I executed the subjoined pen-and-ink sketch in 1857 from a curious sculptured stone deposited in the Natural History Museum at Manchester. It had been found twenty years previously at a place called Castlefield, in or near that city. I believe, however, it has since been transferred with other objects of interest to the trustees of Owen's College. I have not anywhere met with an account of this sculpture,



and from Captain Brown, then in charge of the Museum, I could learn nothing save the place of discovery. Speaking from memory, the characters of the inscription, at least, such of them as remain, seem to resemble those contained on a specimen of Moorish architecture, figured in the *Glossary of Architecture*, by John Henry Parker. Possibly some one may be able to throw light on this matter.

MIDDLE TEMPLAR.

WILLIAM HONE'S FUNERAL.—The *City Press*, of January 11, 1871, cites the following:—

B. D.

In the current number of the *Evangelical Magazine*, the Rev. Thomas Binney furnishes a very emphatic contradiction of a description given by the late Mr. Charles Dickens, and recently printed in Mr. Field's *Yesterday with Authors*, and Mr. Forster's *Life of Dickens*, of certain proceedings in connexion with the funeral of William Hone. The Dickens' version has been somewhat freely quoted, and

reflects most strongly upon Mr. Binney and Mr. George Cruikshank, but especially the former, and it is well, therefore, that it should be generally known, that both these gentlemen; as well as the Rev. J. C. Harrison, who was present with them, altogether deny the truth of the offensive points of the story, which seem to have been favourite ones with Mr. Dickens.

MEMORIAL BRASSES IN CHIGWELL CHURCH.—One of the finest brasses in this country is that in Chigwell church, co. Essex, to the memory of Archbishop Harsnett. Some short time since I paid a visit to this ancient church, and by the kind permission of the rural dean, W. S. H. Meadows, took a rubbing of the brass. It is certainly the best I ever saw. The effigy of the archbishop, like a priest of the Mosaic order, adorns the floor near the chancel end. It is surrounded by an inscription written by himself—"HIC JACET SAMVELL HARSNETT, QUONDAM VICARIUS HVJVS ECCLESIE, PRIMORDIGNVS EPISCOPVS CICESTRIENSISDEINDIGNIOR EPISCOP' NORWICENSIS DEMVM INDIGNISSIM' ARCHIEPISCOP' EBORACEN QVI OBIIT XXV DIE MAIJ ANNO DMI. 1631." The following is a translation: "Here lieth Samuel Harsnett, formerly Vicar of this church, and afterwards, first, the unworthy Bishop of Chichester, then the more unworthy Bishop of Norwich, and lastly, the very-unworthy Archbishop of York, who died on the 25th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1631." Originally this monument was on the floor of the aisle, but removed to insure its preservation. At the feet is inscribed—"QVOD IPSISSIMVM EPITAPHVM EX ABVNDANTI HVMLITATE SIBI PONI TESTAMENTO CVRAVIT REVERENDISSIMVS PRÆSVL." In the same church is a brass plate (in the north aisle), on which is the following inscription:—

"Pray for the soul of Thomas Ilderton, Stoksemonger, of London, who dyde intente this isle from y^e north bore hitherto; and also dyde gyfte certain lands towards y^e sustentation of a chantry prest to sunge at trentical, and to helpe deigne service in the quere upon holy daies, as by his wyll there made it does appere on whos soule I shu have mercy; which Thomas decessed the day of an^e domini MCCCC."

A small brass plate in the wall records that—

"Robert Ramston, gent of Chingford, deceased, as he was careful in his lifetime to relieve the poor so at his end he gave twentys-four pounds yearly to two parishes, whereof to the poor of Chigwell he hath given forty shillings to be paid in the month of November. He died in 1585."

Samuel Harsnett founded two free schools at Chigwell, in 1629. Among the numerous ordinances for the good government of these schools is the following: "Item—I constitute and appoint, that the Latin schoolmaster be a graduate of one of the universities, not under seven-and-twenty years of age, a man skilful in the Greek and Latin tongues, a good poet, of sound religion, neither Papist nor Puritan, of a grave behaviour, of a sober and honest conversation, no tippler nor haunter of alehouses, no puffer of tobacco; and, above all, that he be apt to teach, strict in his government; and all election or elections otherwise made I declare them to be void *ipso facto*; and that as soon as the schoolmaster do enter into holy orders, either deacon or priest, his place to become void, *ipso facto*, as if he were dead," &c. The advowson of the rectory of Chigwell was originally appended to the manor, and possessed by the family of Goldyngham. Cole* transcribes a deed from the archives of Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge, respecting Sir John Goldyngham, Knt., who gave to Master Thomas de Elleslee, sen., Master of Bennet College, the patronage of the church of Chekwelle, for the use of that society; dated 33 Ed. III., 1362. There was a guild and a brother-

hood in this church, founded by Thomas Ilderton. The lands were valued at 2l. 3s. 4d. per ann.

Waltham Abbey.

W. WINTERS.

Queries.

INDIAN OFFICERS AND THE SONS OF SHOWMEN.

I FIND the following quotation, copied whence I do not know: "A young French nobleman, who travelled in England about the middle of the last century, has left on record an account of a discussion in the House of Commons, during which he heard the Lord Egmont of the day expatiate on the hardship imposed on the king's officers in India, in having to salute a gentleman in high place, whose father had played the pipes to a Punch-and-Judy show." Can any of your readers inform me who was the gentleman referred to whose father played the pipe to the Punch-and-Judy show, and whose elevation so shocked the sensibilities of the Indian officers?

SPERNO.

ENGLISH CATHOLICISM.—The statement was made lately, in a Scottish newspaper, that there is one parish in Yorkshire prepared to boast of its never having been without a Roman Catholic church. Can any reader of the *Antiquary* assure me whether this be really so? and if so, what parish it is.

Edinburgh.

PRESBYTER.

TIRLING AT THE PIN.—In a little run which I am at present making into the ballad part of Scottish song-craft, I find that scarcely ever is a lady's "bower" entered without the ceremony having first been performed of "tirling at the pin." Thus, in "Lord Thomas and Fair Annet":—

The boy he is come to Annet's bower,

And tirl'd at the pin.

And in "Sweet William's Ghost":—

There came a ghost to Mayorie's door,

Wi' many a grievous groan,

And aye he tirl'd at the pin,

But answer made she none.

Again, in "Willie and May Margaret":—

O, he's gane round and round about,

And tirl'd at the pin.

Lord Gregory's door would seem to have been fitted up in the same way, for I find in "Fair Annie of Lochryan":—

Lang stood she at Lord Gregory's door,

And lang she tirl'd the pin.

The meaning is clear, but as a Southron, to whose ear the phrase is a little strange, I should like to have some information on the point. Was the "pin" a primitive kind of knocker?

Brighton.

HAROLD.

GLASGOW ARMS.—At page 12, of Mr. Seton's *Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland* there is a representation of the Glasgow arms, apparently copied from some ancient sculpture. Can any reader of the *Antiquary* refer me to the sculpture?

R. SIMSON.

REID OF PITFODDELS.—In turning up an old number of *Notes and Queries* I find it stated by a writer, who signs himself ANGLO-SCOTUS, that there never was such a family. Surely this is a mistake?

SCEPTIC.

AUTHOR WANTED.—I am informed that the lines noted below were written by a local Scottish poet, who lived in the early part of the present century. Can any of your Northern readers favour me with his name? It is alleged they were pencilled *impromptu* over the doorway leading down to a cellar which was constructed under a Dissenting chapel, in Glasgow. The cellarage, it is alleged, had been

formed underneath this place of worship for the purpose of revenue, and by reason of necessity had been let to a whisky distiller, who filled it with puncheons, containing the products of his distillation :

"There's a spirit above, there's a spirit below,
There's the spirit of love, there's the spirit of woe ;
The spirit above is a spirit divine,
The spirit below is the spirit of wine."

T. B.

[These lines have been attributed to William Glen, of whom some account will be found in Dr. Rogers's *Modern Scottish Minstrel*.—Ed.]

Is it known who wrote the following clever, delicious nonsense ? Did no more ever appear ?

Glasgow, N.B.

J. V.

'Tis sweet to roam when morning's light
Resounds across the deep,
And the crystal song of the woodbine bright
Hushes the rocks to sleep ;
And the blood-red moon in the blaze of noon
Is bathed in a crumbling dew,
And the wolf rings out with a glittering shout,
To-whit, to-whit, to-whoo !

TUNAG, TUMULT.—May I beg to be favoured with some information regarding the meaning and derivation of these two Scotch words ? I believe the latter term *tumult* is not connected with the English word uproar, which from the orthography one might be led to suppose ; but bears some kind of relation to land or estate ; at least, so I remember being once told, though by whom I do not recollect.

W. RAMAGE.

IRISH CANNIBALISM.—Prichard says, at p. 178, of his well-known book, "The Irish appear to have been absolute savages. They were cannibals and gourmands, according to Strabo, and even thought it to their credit to eat the bodies of their parents. Will any contributor of the *Antiquary*, who may have access to the work in question, kindly cite the passage on which this statement is founded ?

J. J. C.

"TULCHANE BISHOP."—I lately stumbled on the term *Tulchane*, but do not understand its significance. There were Bishops "Elect," "Postulate," and "Consecrate," but who or what were Bishops "Tulchane" ?

C. J. N.

[A "Tulchane Bishop" was a person chosen to discharge the duties of the episcopate for a merely nominal consideration, having previously agreed to make over the revenues of the see to the secular patron.—Ed.]

"YOUNG ROSCIUS."—I believe that several clever young actors have been thus dubbed, including Wm. Hy. West Betty, but information is desired of one whom I possess a portrait of in folio, a coloured copper-plate, entitled, "W. R. Grossmith, of Reading, Berks. The celebrated Young Roscius of the age, with the sketch of his characters, etched and aqua-tinted by J. Gleadah." The characters occupy twenty-seven compartments, and with "The Proscenium of Master Grossmith's Theatre," form a frame or doorway. Within the turkey-carpeted recess, sits Master G. in an armchair, and holding the *Reading Mercury*, *Oxford Gazette* and *General Advertiser of Berks, Bucks, Hants, Oxon, Surrey, Sussex, and Wilts.* of Monday, January 12th, 1829. The price of this general purveyor of news being, so far as I can make out, 7d. The youth, who appears about thirteen or fourteen years of age, wears a broadly-brimmed white beaver, broad but small-crimped frill, and a jacket with rows of buttons reaching the top of the shoulder, the plain vest, buttoned to the throat, being relieved by a massive gold watch guard and seals. Is any biography of this young genius extant ?

H. ECROYD SMITH.

BRACE.—Although all the dictionaries I can come across go to show that "brace" means *two*, I have, nevertheless, a strong impression as to having, somewhere in my reading,

met the word bearing the sense of *more than two*. Am I right in thinking so ? Coming as the word does from a root "to tie," "to tighten," it will easily admit of a wider meaning than its present one ; but then where is the champion of Speech knowledge who will enter the lists with the doughty heroes of the *battue*, the moor, and the deer-forest ?

H. P.

FOLK-LORE, NIGHTINGALE AND CUCKOO.—Milton's sonnet, "To the Nightingale," gives a deathless fame to a fragment of folk-lore, about which, as a Scotsman, who never heard the song of a nightingale, I am wishful to learn something more. I have searched in vain for information as to where the notion is chiefly prevalent. Does any other of the poets of South Britain take notice of the circumstance ?

O Nightingale, that on yon bloomy spray
Warblest at eve, when all the woods are still ;
Thou with fresh hopes the lover's heart dost fill,
While the jolly Hours lead on propitious May.
Thy liquid notes that close the eye of day,
First heard before the shallow cuckoo's bill
Portend success in love ; O, if Jove's will
Have linked that amorous power to thy soft lay,
Now timely sing, ere the rude bird of hate
Foretell my hopeless doom, in some grove nigh ;
As thou, from year to year, hast sung too late,
For my relief, yet hadst no reason why ;
Whether the muse, or love, call thee his mate,
Both them I serve, and of their train am I.
Dumfriesshire, N.B.

A. B. C.

"RIC. WALMESLEY."—I have a small book entitled "Historical Collections out of several grave Protestant Historians," &c., printed in the year 1674. The author's name is not printed, but "*Ric. Walmesley*" is written in a contemporary hand on the title page near the bottom. Any information respecting this person will much oblige.

W. WINTERS.

ROSE, THISTLE, SHAMROCK, FLEUR-DE-LUCE, &c.—Will any of your numerous readers enlighten me first on the origin of the following historical legends : the introduction of the Fleur-de-luce as the insignia of France, Shamrock as emblematic of Ireland, the Thistle of Scotland, and lastly the Rose of England. I am desirous to know the causes or circumstances that led to their adoption as the symbols of nationalities. 2ndly. As to the circumstances that gave rise to the use of flowers in heraldry. Their significance—whether denoting physical or moral characteristics. And lastly, I shall be obliged for any curious historical or biographical anecdotes or legends illustrative of any noteworthy incident in the History of Flora. Communications through your valuable columns, or directed to G. R. S., 5, Gower Street, Bedford Square, will be gratefully acknowledged.

G. R. S.

[Dame Juliana Barnes says that the Fleur-de-Lys was brought down from heaven by an angel. Upton calls this "*flor gladioli*." By some it has been supposed to represent a toad. Dallaway and Lower suppose it the head of a spear. Planché mentions that the Fleur-de-Lys, as an ornament, is seen on Roman monuments, and as the top of a sceptre or sword-hilt from the earliest periods of the French monarchy. As a badge or cognizance we are told it first appears on the seals of Louis VII. of France, called *Le Jeune*, and also surnamed *Fleur*, from the abbey of that name, the favourite retreat of the French kings, and where Philip I. was buried. Louis VII. was born in 1120 and died 1180. Montagu, who preceded Planché (he published his book in 1840, Planché in 1852) says, with reference to the *Lily*, the device of France, "some authors maintain that it is the water-lily, others the iris, others again that it is a lanco or partisan head," &c. He seems, however, to think that the *iris* is most probably the type of this bearing. The arguments of M. de Menestrier in favour of the iris, he says, are so strong as almost to set the question at rest. For information regarding some points of this query we would refer our correspondent to *A Guide to the Study of Heraldry*, by J. A. Montagu, B.A., Pickering, 1840 ; *The Pursuivant of Arms*, by J. R. Planché, F.S.A., 1852 p. 192 ; *Willems's Regal Heraldry*, and a *Glossary of Heraldry*, by John Henry Parker, all of which, may be consulted in the British Museum.—Editor.]

EAST AND WEST.—Will any one kindly tell me why wind blowing from the east is called an *easterly* wind, while water moving from the same quarter is said to be a *westerly* current?

• JUVENIS.

Replies.

WOOD ENGRAVING.

(Vol. iii. 20, 35.)

YOUR correspondent, RUBRIC, will find the fullest account of the early history of wood engraving in Ottley's "History of Engraving," 2 vols. 1816. Here he gives good reasons for thinking that the earliest specimens are of Italian origin, and were produced in 1285 by Alessandro Alberico Cunio, and Isabella Cunio, twin brother and sister, "first reduced, imagined, and attempted to be executed in relief, with a small knife on blocks of wood, made even and polished by this learned and dear sister," &c. The whole account is most interesting.

J. P. E.

THE BOAR'S HEAD (Vol. iii. 17).—The following account of the ancient custom of bringing in a boar's head at Queen's College, Oxford, is taken from a MS. in the Bodleian Library:—

"There is a custom at Queen's College to serve up every year a boar's head, provided by the manciple against Christmas Day. This boar's head being boyld or roasted, is laid in a great charger, covered with a garland of bays or laurell as broad at bottom as the brims of the chargers. When the first course is served up in the refectory on Christmas Day, in the said college, the manciple brings the said boar's head from the kitchen up to the high table, accompanied with one of the tabarders (*i.e.*, the scholars), who lays his hand on the charger. The tabarder sings a song, and when he comes to the chorus all the scholars that are in the refectory joynt together and sing it.

I.

The Boar's head in hand bear I
Bedeck'd with bays and rosemary,
And I pray you masters merry be,
Quotquot estis in convivio.

Chorus { *Caput Apri defero*
 Reddens laudes Domino.

II.

The Boar's head, as I understand,
Is the bravest dish in the land,
Being thus bedeck'd with a gay garland,
Let us *Servire Convivio.*
Caput Apri, &c.

III.

Our steward has provided this,
In honour of the King of bliss,
Which on this day to be served is,
In Reginensi Atrio,
Caput Apri, &c.

This song, it will be noticed, differs in a good many respects from that given in your last number (p. 17), which, however, is of much earlier date. This song is given amongst the Christmas carols, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, in 1521, but there are several printer's errors, &c., in your last number that require correction. Thus, instead of "reddens lando domino," it should read "reddens laudens domino," where "laudens" is put by mistake for "laudes," just as in the first line "defero" is put for "defero." Then the second line should read, "With garlands gay and rosemary," and "Tunderstande" is obviously "I understande." The last line of the third verse has been

omitted entirely; this verse should read:—

Be gladde lordes both more and lasse,
For this hath ordeyned our stewarde,
To chere you all this Christmasse,
The bore's heed with mustarde.

Finis.

"Thus endeth the Christmasse Carolles, newly emprinted at London, in the flete-strete, at the sygne of the sonne, by Wynkyn de Worde. The yere of our Lord MDXXI."

This custom is referred to very early; thus Hollingshead says, that in 1170, upon the day of the young prince's coronation, King Henry I. "served his sonne at the table as server, bringing up the bores head with trumpets before it, according to the manner."

In the Aubrey MSS. in the Bodleian, it is stated that 'before the last civil wars, in gentlemen's houses at Christmas, the first dish that was brought to table was a boar's head, with a lemon in his mouth. The first dish that was brought up to the table on Easter-day was a red-herring, riding away on horseback, that is, a herring ordered by the cook, something after the likeness of a man on horseback set in a corn salad.

"The custom of eating a gammon of bacon at Easter, which is still kept up in many parts of England, was founded on this, viz., to shew their abhorrence to Judaism at that solemn commemoration of our Lord's resurrection."

Merton College, Oxford.

J. P. EARWAKER.

CANADENSIS (Vol. iii. 33).—The retort by Mr. Mackenzie, given with his usual promptitude, was, "I am as loyal to the Queen and the Constitution of Great Britain as any gentleman on the treasury benches possibly can be, but I am not loyal to Her Majesty's man-servant, her maid-servant, her ox, nor her ass." Such was the answer of the hon. gentleman, and it had a most telling effect at the moment in the House.

C. ROGER,

26, Blomfield-road, W.

Correspondent,

Ottawa Times.

EMBLEM OF ST. ANN (Vol. iii. 20, 35).—Your correspondent, J. B. B., who wishes to learn the emblem usually borne by St. Ann, must first be made acquainted that the following lines apply to St. Ann, who was mother of the blessed Mary, and whose name is still retained in the calendar of the English Church, and who has been regarded in all ages as one of the most prominent of the female saints. Her anniversary day is celebrated on July 26. The emblem that distinguishes her is, a book, held by a female in her hand and who is teaching a child. Sometimes the words, "Radix Jesse floruit" are on the book. Also, teaching the Virgin to read; again, Ann standing with Joachim, her husband, before the Temple Gate with a triple crown in the left hand and a book in her right hand. Her patronage extends over riches and over lost goods, and she is recognised as patron of Turners and Comb Makers. Many churches in England are dedicated to her, and a very scarce illustration of her and her husband is appended to the "Salisbury Missal" (1534, p. xix.), and in the Breviary of Sarum are several forms of prayer to St. Ann.
16, Bloomfield Terrace.

C. GOLDING.

MERCHANTS' MARKS (Vol. iii. 20).—Much interesting information on the subject of merchants' marks may be found in the following Works:—*Herald and Genealogist*, part 29; *Proceedings of the Bury and West Suffolk Archaeological Society*, vol. ii., p. 80; *Wodderspoon's Memorials of the Ancient Town of Ipswich*; *Norfolk Archaeology*, vols. iii. & v.; and also in Willis' *Current Notes* (see indices).

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

CHURCH PROPERTY (Vol. ii. 298; iii. 11).—In Ecton's *Liber Valorum and Decimarum* (3rd. ed., 1728) twenty-six pages are devoted to a list of the names of the benefactors to

various livings throughout the country with the amount of their benefactions. The livings in question had been further augmented by a grant of 200*l.* each from Queen Anne's bounty. Probably a perusal of the list named would repay *Investigator*.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

ODDS AND ENDS, SLANG SAYINGS, &c. (Vol. iii. 18).—"To *tschihike*—to call out shrilly to another at a distance." Mr. Jeremiah fancies this word (in which I would substitute an *r* for the second *h*) of *Turkish* origin, but I believe it to be derived from our feathered neighbours. On the sea-coast of S. W. Lancashire, *schrike* is the local term for a tern or sea-swallow, whose cries, especially during the breeding season, are of the shrillest. That this name has been used for centuries, is evident from Randle Holme's reference, *vide* his *Academic of Armoury and Blazon*, published in 1688 (book ii. chap. 3). "Schryke (pronounced hard) is but an *old name* for the Daker hen," a bird whose coarse guttural cluck is well known.

H. ECROYD SMITH.

The saying, "to overrun the constable," as understood at the present day, has varied in meaning since its original was first penned upwards of two hundred years ago. Butler has—
"Quoth Hudibras, 'Friend Ralph, thou hast
Out-run the constable at last,'"

Hudibras, part i, canto iii.

The literal meaning of which is—To trespass beyond the bounds of common sense, or truth. The common expression, "to smell a rat," may also be accounted of respectable antiquity. For examples, see B. Jonson's *Tale of a Tub*, act iv. s. 3; and Butler's *Hudibras*, part i, canto i. The import of this is the same now as then.

J. PERRY.

EFFIGY OF TOM PAINE (Vol. iii. 19).—A similar feeling to that shown at Faversham, displaying the utter detestation in which the infidel was held, appears to have pervaded the good folks of Waltham Abbey. In 1792, Paine's effigy was publicly burnt in the market-place of this town. I can plainly perceive the reason why the above-named towns expressed their repugnance to the author of *The Rights of Man*, in the same manner. Faversham and Waltham Abbey were then, and for years subsequently, closely allied to each other, each containing a ROYAL GUNPOWDER FACTORY. For several years a portion of the material used in the manufacture of gunpowder at Waltham Abbey was transported from Faversham, by sloop, to Bow Creek, and from thence by barge to Waltham, so that communications between the two factories were continuous. Therefore, whatever special subject engrossed the attention of the workmen at one place, the same would assuredly meet the full sympathy of brother workmen at the other.

Waltham Abbey.

J. PERRY.

BOOK INSCRIPTIONS (Vol. iii. 32).—I have seen the last line of the first inscription quoted by F. E. I. S., varied thus—

"And Christ is my salvation."

The subjoined is inserted in a copy of Dryden's *Miscellanies* (Vol. iv., Tonson, 1716), in my possession. A sublime effusion, certainly!

"William Cave's is my name,
And with my pen I write the same;
The rose is red,* the grass is green,
The days are spent which I have seen:
If any won this book doth find,
I hope they wont be so unkind,
Butt lett me have my book again,
For here doth stand the owners name,

WILLIAM CAVES." [1755.]

J. PERRY.

* The writer here probably had in mind the once popular rhyme—
"The rose is red, the violet blue," &c.

POPULAR RHYMES (Vol. iii. 31).—An old Eaton (co. Norfolk) friend of mine, says the following was familiarly known in the above locality some forty years ago:—

"Monday's child is fair of face;
Tuesday's child is full of grace;
Wednesday's child is full of woe;
Thursday's child has far to go;
Friday's child is sour and sad;
Saturday's child is welcome home;
Sunday's child is a gentleman." (*sic*.)

The Scotch version, in a literary point of view, is superior to this; yet, I think, both merit preservation. To the best of my belief I have met with a similar jingle in an old medical, or midwifery work.

Waltham Abbey.

J. PERRY.

HOAX (Vol. iii. 9, 21).—It is not improbable that this word now in common use was employed long before Dr. Johnson's time, only disguised in its orthography. Richard Head, in his "Art of Wheedling," 12mo, 1634, p. 254, writes: "The mercer cries, was ever a man so hocus'd." So that hoax, or, as it was originally written "hocus," is any species of dexterous imposition, and which is generally admitted to be a corruption of *Hoc est corpus*. Its origin, however, is uncertain. *Hocus. pocus.* is a very common epithet, applied to a juggler's trick, or cheat. Junius, another etymologist, derives it from the Welsh *hoced*, a cheat, and *pocus*, a bag, applicable to the machinery by which a juggler performs his tricks. "This gift of *hocus-pocussing*, and of disguising matters, is surprising."—L'Estrange. Dr. Tillotson makes use of *hoc est corpus* with reference to the Romish sacramental wafer.

Waltham Abbey.

W. WINTERS.

Notices to Correspondents.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us very unnecessary trouble.

S. P. R.—The cognizance of the Burghs, Earls of Ulster, was a dragon sedant, sable corned, or with the inscription, "Ex comitatu de Ulster."

Delta.—Pepps was Secretary to the Admiralty in the time of Charles II. We have never understood that he was anything of a Herald. Montagu says of him, "But I should imagine from the heraldic part of the drawings, that Pepps, or whosoever it was that made the designs (for his folio book on vellum), was little conversant with heraldry."

D. B. (York).—The death of the Hon. Lady Mary Katharine Doughty is recorded in the *Times* obituary of 16th ult. Lady Doughty died at Tichbourne Park, Hants, on December 12. She is described in the *Times*, as the daughter of James, 9th Lord Arundell of Wardour, and widow of Sir Edward Doughty, Bart. The declaration of this lady in *articulo mortis*, was that the claimant is not Roger Charles Tichborne.

Litera.—Pope's remark occurs in one of his letters, "What should one read for? For! why to know facts."

R. R.—London was in the hands of Louis of France in 1216. The Imperial Crown of England with the rest of the regalia were consigned to the crucible on the supreme power passing into the hands of Cromwell. The Scottish regalia would have shared the same fate, but were concealed under the pulpit of Dunotter, and are now safe within the iron grating at Edinburgh Castle.

J. B. (Liverpool).—Surname and Sirname were not originally identical. Surname was the name of the sire or progenitor. Surname is *nomen supra nomen additum*. Though according to modern usage surname and surname be the same, it was not so *ab initio*. Every sirname was a surname, but every surname was not a sirname, that is, *nomen patris additum proprio*.

NOTICE.

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

To all communications should be affixed the name and address of the sender; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 11, Ave Maria-lane, E.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1873.

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Miscellanea.

OUR SCANDINAVIAN ANCESTORS.

THE subjoined article was printed in No. 18, of the first volume of *Good Words*. Should you deem it of sufficient interest, I shall be glad if you will give it a place in the *Antiquary*.

I. C. S.

Few subjects possess greater interest for the British race than the Scandinavian North, with its iron-bound rampart of wave-lashed rocks, its deeply-indented fiords, bold cliffs, rocky promontories, abrupt headlands, wild skerries, crags, rock-ledges and caves—all alive with gulls, puffins, and kittiwakes; and, in short, the general and striking picturesque-ness of its scenery, to say nothing of the higher human interest of its stirring history, and the rich treasures of its grand old literature.

The British race has been called Anglo-Saxon; made up, however, as it is, of many elements—ancient Briton, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Dane, Norman, and Scandinavian—the latter predominates so largely over the others, as to prove by evidence, external and internal, and not to be gainsaid, that the Scandinavians are our true progenitors.

The Germans are a separate branch of the same great Gothic family, industrious, but very unlike us in many respects. The degree of resemblance and affinity may be settled by styling them honest, but unenterprising, inland friends, whose ancestors and ours were first cousins upwards of a thousand years ago.

To the old Northmen, hailing from the sea-board of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, may be traced the germs of all that is most characteristic of the modern Briton, whether personal, social, or national. The configuration of the land, and the numerous arms of the sea with which the north-west of Europe is indented, necessitated boats and seamanship. From these coasts the Northmen—whether bent on piratical plundering expeditions, or peacefully seeking refuge from tyrannical oppression at home—sallied forth in their frail barques or skiffs, which could live in the wildest sea, visiting and settling in many lands. We here mention, in geographical order, Normandy, England, Scotland, Orkney, Shetland, Faroe, and Iceland. Wherever they have been, they have left indelible traces behind them, these ever getting more numerous and distinct as we go northwards.

The preponderance of the direct Scandinavian element in

the language itself has been shown by Dean Trench, who states that, of a hundred English words, sixty come from the Scandinavian, thirty from the Latin, five from the Greek, and five from other sources.

In Scotland many more Norse words, which sound quite foreign to an English ear, yet linger amongst the common people; while, as in England, the original Celtic inhabitants were driven to the west before the Northmen, who landed on the east. In certain districts of the Orkneys a corrupt dialect of Norse was spoken till recently, and the Scandinavian type of features is there often to be met with.

The Norse language is still understood and frequently spoken in Shetland, where the stalwart, manly forms of the fishermen, the characteristic prevalence of blue eyes and light flaxen hair, the universal observance of the Norse Yule, and many other old-world customs, together with the oriental, and almost affecting regard paid to the sacred rites of hospitality on the part of the islanders, all plainly tell their origin. The language of the Faroe islanders is a dialect of the Norse, approaching Danish, and peculiar to themselves. It is called Faroese. The peaceful inhabitants not only resemble, but are Northmen.

In Iceland we have pure Norse, as imported from Norway in the ninth century, the lone northern sea having guarded it, and many other interesting features, from those modifications to which the Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish have been subjected by neighbouring Teutonic or German influences. This language, the parent, or, at least, the oldest and purest form of the various Scandinavian dialects with which we are acquainted, has been at different times named Dönsk, Tunga, Norraena, or Norse, but latterly it has been simply called Icelandic, because peculiar to that island.

The language, history, and literature of our ancestors having been thus preserved in the north, we are thereby enabled to revisit the past, read it in the light of the present, and make both subservient for good in the future.

Our first authentic particulars regarding the ancient Britons are derived from Julius Cæsar, whose landing on the southern portion of our island, and hard-won battles, were but transient and doubtful successes. The original inhabitants were Celts from France and Spain; but, as we learn from him, these had long before been driven into the interior and western portion of the island by Belgians, who crossed the sea, made good their footing, settled on the east and south-eastern shores of England, and were now known as Britons. With these Cæsar had to do. The intrepid bravery of the well-trained and regularly-disciplined British warriors commanded respect, and left his soldiers but little to boast of. The Roman legions never felt safe unless within their entrenchments, and, even there, were sometimes surprised.

Our British institutions and national characteristics were not adopted from any quarter, completely moulded and finished, as it were, but exhibit everywhere the vitality of growth and progress, slow but sure. Each new element or useful suggestion, from whatever source derived, has been tested and modified before being allowed to take root and form part of the constitution. The germs have been developed in our own soil.

Thus to the Romans we can trace our municipal institutions—subjection to a central authority, controlling the rights of individuals. To the Scandinavians we can as distinctly trace that principle of personal liberty which resists absolute control, and sets limits—such as Magna Charta—to the undue exercise of authority in governors. These two opposite tendencies, when untied, like the centrifugal and centripetal forces, keep society revolving peacefully and securely in its orbit around the sun of truth. When severed, tyranny, on the one hand, or democratic licence, on the other—both alike removed from freedom—must result, sooner or later, in instability, confusion, and anarchy. France affords us an example of the one, and America of

the other. London is not Britain in the sense that Paris is France; while Washington has degenerated into a mere cockpit for North and South.

From the feudal system of the Normans, notwithstanding its abuses, we have derived the safe tenure and transmission of land, with protection and security for all kinds of property. British law has been the growth of a thousand years, and has been held in so much respect that even our revolutions have been legally conducted, and presided over by the staid majesty of justice. Were more evidences wanting to show that the Scandinavian element is actually the backbone of the British race—contributing its superiority, physical and moral, its indomitable strength and energy of character—we would simply mention a few traits of resemblance which incontestably prove that "the child is father to the man."

The old Scandinavian possessed an innate love of truth; much earnestness; respect and honour for woman; love of personal freedom; reverence, up to the light that was in him, for sacred things; great self-reliance, combined with energy of will to dare and do; perseverance in overcoming obstacles, whether by sea or land; much self-denial, and great powers of endurance under given circumstances. These qualities, however, existed along with a pagan thirst for war and contempt of death, which was courted on the battle-field that the warrior might rise thence to Valhalla.

To illustrate the love of freedom, even in thought, which characterizes the race, it can be shown that, while the Celtic nations fell an easy prey to the degrading yoke of Romish superstition, spreading abroad its deadly miasma from the south, the Scandinavian nations, even when for a time acknowledging its sway, were never bound hand and foot by it, but had minds of their own, and sooner or later broke their fetters.

Perhaps the two most striking outward resemblances between Britons and Scandinavians may be found in their maritime skill, and in their powers of planting colonies, and governing themselves by free institutions, representative parliaments, and trial by jury.

The Norse rover—bred to the sea, matchless in skill, daring, loving adventure and discovery, and with any amount of pluck—is the true type of the British tar. In light crafts, the Northmen could run into shallow creeks, cross the North Sea, or boldly push off to face the storms of the open Atlantic. These old Vikings were seasoned "salts" from their very childhood—"creatures native and imbued unto the element;" neither in peace nor war, on land nor sea, did they fear anything but fear. In them we see the forerunners of the buccaneers, and the ancestors of those naval heroes, voyagers, and discoverers—those Drakes and Dampiers, Nelsons and Dandonalds, Cooks and Franklins, who have won for Britain the proud title of sovereign of the seas—a title which she is still ready to uphold against all comers.

In Shetland, we still find the same skilled seamanship, and the same light open boat, like a Norwegian yawl; indeed, planks for building skiffs are generally all imported from Norway, prepared and ready put together. There the peace-loving fishermen, in pursuit of their perilous calling, sometimes venture sixty miles off to sea, losing sight of all land, except perhaps the highest peak of their island homes left dimly peering just above the horizon-line. Sometimes they are actually driven, by stress of weather, within sight of the coast of Norway, and yet the loss of a skiff in the open sea, however high the waves run, is a thing quite unknown to the skilled Shetlander. The buoyancy of the skiff (from this word we have ship and skipper) is something wonderful. Its high bow and stern enable it to ride and rise over the waves like a sea-duck, although its chance of living seems almost as little and as perilous as that of the dancing shallop or mussel-shell we see whelmed in the ripple. Its preservation, to the onlooker from the deck of a large vessel, often seems miraculous. It is the practice, in

encountering the stormy blasts of the North Sea, to lower the lug-sail on the approach of every billow, so as to ride its crest with bare mast, and to raise it again as the skiff descends into the more sheltered trough of the wave. By such constant manœuvring, safety is secured and progress made. When boats are lost—and such tragedies frequently occur, sometimes leaving poor widows lonely, and at one fell swoop bereft of husband, father, and brothers, for the crews are generally made up of relatives—it is generally when, mastered by strong currents between the islands, which neither oar nor sail can stem, they are carried among skerries and rocks. Such losses are always on the coasts—never at sea.

(If the Scandinavian powers of colonizing: there is ample evidence of their having settled in Shetland, Orkney, and on our coasts, long before those great outgoings of which we have authentic historical records. To several of these latter we shall briefly advert, viz., the English, Russian, Icelandic, American, and Norman.

We may first mention that, in remote ages, this race swept across Europe from the neighbourhood of the region now called Circassia, lying between the Black Sea and the Caspian, to the shores of the Baltic, settling on the north-west coast of Europe. Their traditions, and numerous Eastern customs, allied to the Persians and the inhabitants of the plains of Asia Minor in old Homeric days, which they brought along with them, all go to confirm their Eastern origin. Nor did they rest here, but, thirsting for adventure in these grim, warrior ages, sallied forth as pirates or settlers, sometimes both, and, as we shall now see, made their power and influence felt in every country of Europe, from Lapland to the Mediterranean.

They invaded England, and founded the kingdoms of South, West, and East Seaxe, East Anglia, Mercia, Deira, and Bernicia; thus overrunning and fixing themselves in the land, from Devonshire to north of the Humber. From the mixture of these, with the previous Belgian settlers and original inhabitants, we have the Anglo-Saxon race. The Jutes who settled in Kent were from Jutland. In A.D. 787, the Danes ravaged the coast, beginning with Dorsetshire; and, continuing to swarm across the sea, soon spread themselves over the whole country. They had nearly mastered it all, when Alfred ascended the throne in 871. At length, in A.D. 1017, Canute, after much hard fighting, did master it, and England had Danish kings from that period till the Saxon line was restored in 1042.

In the year A.D. 862, the Scandinavian Northmen established the Russian empire, and played a very important part in the management of its affairs even after the subsequent infusion of the Slavonic element. In the "*Mémoires de la Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord*," published at Copenhagen, we find that, of the fifty names of those composing Ingor's embassy to the Greek Emperor at Constantinople, in the year A.D. 994, only three were Slavonic and the rest Northmen—names that occur in the Sagas, such as Ivar, Vigfast, Eylff, Grim, Ulf, Frode, Ashbrand, &c. The Greeks called them Russians, and Frankish writers simply Northmen.

In the year A.D. 863, Naddodr, a Norwegian, discovered Iceland.

In A.D. 874, Ingolf with his followers, many of whom were related to the first families in Norway, fleeing from the tyranny of Harold Harfagra, began its colonization, which was completed during a space of sixty years. They established a flourishing republic, appointed magistrates, and held their Althing, or national annual assembly, at Thingvalla. Thus, in this distant volcanic island of the Northern Sea, the old Danish language was preserved unchanged for centuries: while, in the various eddas, were embodied those folk songs and folk myths, and, in the sagas, those historical tales and legends of an age at once heroic and romantic, together with that folk lore which still forms the staple of all our old favourite nursery tales, and was brought

with them from Europe and the East by the first settlers.* All these, as well as the productions of the Icelanders themselves, are of great historical and literary value. They have been carefully edited and published, at Copenhagen, by eminent Icelandic, Danish, and other antiquaries. We would refer to the writings of Müller, Magnuson, Rafn, Rask, Eyricksson, Torfaeus, and others. Laing has translated "The Heimskringla," the great historical saga of Snorre Sturleson, into English. Various other translations and accounts of these singularly interesting eddas, sagas, and ballads, handed down by the Scalds and Sagamen are to be met with; but by far the best analysis, with translated specimens, is that contained in Howitt's "Literature of the North of Europe." We would call attention, in passing, to the edda, consisting of the original series of tragic poems from which the German "Niebelungenlied" has been derived, as a marvellous production, absolutely unparalleled in ancient or modern literature, for power, simplicity, and heroic grandeur.

Christianity was established in Iceland in the year 1000. Fifty-seven years later, Isleif, Bishop of Skalholt, first introduced the art of writing the Roman alphabet, thus enabling them to fix oral lessons of history and song; for the Runic characters previously in use were chiefly employed for monuments and memorial inscriptions, and were carved on wood-staves, on stone or metal. On analysis, these rude letters will be found to be crude forms and abridgments of the Greek or Roman alphabet. We have identified them all, with the exception of a few letters, and are quite satisfied on this point, so simple and obvious is it, although we have not previously had our attention directed to the fact.

Snorre Sturleson was perhaps one of the most learned and remarkable men that Iceland has produced.

In 1264, through fear and fraud, the island submitted to the rule of Haco, King of Norway—he who died at Kirkwall, after his forces were routed by the Scots at the battle of Largs. In 1387, along with Norway, it became subject to Denmark. In 1529 a printing press was established; and in 1550 the Lutheran Reformation was introduced into the island—the form of worship which is still retained.

True to the instinct of race, the early settlers in Iceland did not remain inactive, but looked westward, and found scope for their hereditary maritime skill in the discovery and colonizing of Greenland. They also discovered Helluland (Newfoundland), Markland (Nova Scotia), and Vineland (New England). They were also acquainted with American land, which they called Hvítamannaland (the land of the white men), thought to have been North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. We have read authentic records of these various voyages, extending from A.D. 877 to A.D. 1347. The names of the principal navigators are Gunnbjörn, Eric the Red, Biarne, Leif, Thorwald, &c. But the most distinguished of these American discoverers is Thorfinn Karlsefne, an Icelander, "whose genealogy," says Rafn, "is carried back, in the old northern annals, to Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Scottish and Irish ancestors, some of them of royal blood." With singular interest we also read that, "in A.D. 1266, some priests at Gardar, in Greenland, set on foot a voyage of discovery to the Arctic regions of America. An astronomical observation proves that this took place through Lancaster Sound and Barrow's Strait to the latitude of Wellington's Channel."

When Columbus visited Iceland, in A.D. 1467, he may have obtained confirmation of his theories as to the existence of a great continent in the west; for these authentic records prove the discovery and colonization of America by the Northmen from Iceland upwards of five hundred years before he rediscovered it.

The Norman outgoing is the last we shall here allude to. In A.D. 876 the Northmen, under Rollo, wrested Normandy from the Franks; and from thence, in A.D. 1065, William, sprung from the same stock, landed at Hastings, vanquished Harold, and is known to this day as the Conqueror of England. It was a contest of Northmen with Northmen.

To Scandinavia we must look for the germs of that spirit of enterprise which has peopled America, raised an Indian empire, and colonized Australia, and which has bound together as one, dominions on which the sun never sets; all, too, either speaking, or fast acquiring, a noble language, which bids fair one day to become universal.

Notes.

CÆSAR'S LANDING-PLACE.

(VOL. iii. 5.)

I READ Sir G. B. Airy's essays in the *Archæologia* (v. xxxiv. & xxxix.) in July, and trusting to my memory and a few note-book jottings and references in writing the above, late in December, fell into the grave error of imagining a difference as to the *time* of high-water at Dover between Sir George and the almanacs; for which carelessness I beg pardon of Sir George, and the Editor and readers of the *Antiquary*. The law of tidal flux and reflux, in relation to the times of high and low water, off the north and east coast of Thanet, which I observe in the autumn differing somewhat from that which obtains at Dover, misled me. At Margate, the tide, when low and rising, sets towards London; and soon after high water on shore sets the other way, towards the North Foreland. At Ramsgate, the tide after rising about three hours sets north-east, towards Broadstairs, and continues in that direction from six to seven hours; then, about three hours after it has begun to fall, it turns and flows towards Deal. Cæsar, then, had he come first to the Ramsgate coast, would have been carried by the tide, about 3 p.m., on the third or fourth day before full moon, towards Deal, if all Sir George's premises be correct. But he assumes that by "cæstum secundum," Cæsar meant a tide that carried him along to his landing-place. Mr. Long says, it means only high water sufficient to float off his ships; he might have added, to enable them, on a rock-bound coast, to approach the shore with safety. "Of the stream he could know nothing;" and even recent observers, with far more scientific knowledge than Cæsar, have erred with regard to the tide. "Dr. Cardwell, who appears to have paid much attention to the tides off Folkstone, thought he had good grounds for maintaining that near shore the flood-tide would make as early as three o'clock, and might very well have carried Cæsar eastwards towards Deal;" and Dr. Guest's own observations at Folkstone strongly corroborate those of Dr. Cardwell. (*Archæol. Journal*, xxi. 233.) Halley, an able astronomer, "was confident the tide would carry Cæsar towards Deal." The deceased emperor, Napoleon III. with, it may be presumed, the best French marine lights to steer by, struck on the same rock: arguing that the current of the rising tide must have carried Cæsar's fleet towards Deal. "Histoire de Jules César," tom. ii. 154 (4^e ed. Paris, 1865). "On sait que la mer produit dans la Manche en s'élevant ou s'abaissant deux courants alternatifs, l'un dirigé de l'ouest à l'est appelé *flot*, ou courant de la marée montante, l'autre dirigé de l'est à l'ouest, nommé *jusant*, ou courant de la marée descendante," and Cæsar's fleet on the sixth day before full moon, starting somewhat later in the afternoon than usually supposed, was "poussée depuis Douvres par le courant de la marée montante," which, "en obligeant à chercher le point de débarquement au nord de Douvres, constitue la plus forte présomption théorique en faveur de Deal." Cæsar then, who knew nothing about tidal streams,

* For these last we would refer to Thorpe's "Yuletide Stories," Dansen's "Popular Tales from the Norse," and to our own nursery lore.

was probably mistaken if he thought that the stream was in the same direction as the wind. The latter affects the surface water, at Dover especially, owing to local causes. "Winds," says Admiral Beechey, "greatly affect the time of turn of the stream." And in Calver's report of observations, reduced by Admiral Smyth, I read, "The maximum velocity of the flood-tide varies greatly, from 7200 to 12,000 feet per hour." "The duration of the flood-stream is very variable. The time of turning depends somewhat on locality. This degree of precision is all that can be obtained, since the prevailing winds are known to have great influence on the surface-water, from local peculiarities. It also appears that the turn is sooner to the east of Dover than to the west, still, not differing more than an hour in that confined gorge of the Channel." My own belief, based, however, on experience not very recent, in sailing and rowing in the Channel, is that the direction of the tide may be overlooked in a fair or moderately strong wind. Again, Dr. Guest, in the able essay in the *Archæol. Journal* (xxi. 220-242), which all interested in this question should read carefully, argues that the immense changes on the coasts of Sussex and Kent since Cæsar's time, which are probably such that the line of coast is considerably altered, and where now there is land, as over 50,000 acres in Romney Marshes, there then was sea; and where now there is deep sea, as in the Downs, there may have been land; and the estuary of the Wantsum being closed up, may probably have produced changes, if not in the tide, at least in the inshore currents. Mr. Airy assures us that he has taken all these suspected causes of change of the tidal hours into account; but if the tide is so uniformly regular as he supposes, and is not affected by form of coast and of sea-bottom, which latter also may have changed greatly in 2000 years, how can the remarkable differences in the turn of tide at different points of the coast be accounted for? At Dover, there is very little difference between the time of the turn of the tide to the west close in shore and some miles out; but close in shore off Hastings the stream turns to the west two hours earlier than at five miles out. The crossing of tides from the Atlantic and North seas, the continued prevalence of high winds, changes of atmospheric temperature and pressure, may all produce temporary changes in the tide. ("Atlas of Physical Geog." by Petermann and Milner, p. 39.) The tide is supposed to flow generally one way on both sides of the Channel, yet a remarkable exception is mentioned by Napoleon:—"Le courant qui du côté de l'Angleterre entraîne un bâtiment vers l'est, sur la côté de Boulogne l'entraîne au contraire vers la Somme." And an eminent French astronomer, Arago, after remarking that the rise of the tide at Acapulco is only a fourth of the rise at the Madeleine, that there are differences of $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours between the times of high water at ports only a short distance from each other, and that, too, on a coast, the western coast of America, where the ocean stretches out in full freedom, where there are not many narrow arms of the sea, and that an interval of three hours elapses between the time of high water at Payta and that at Callao, declares, "on ne pourra soutenir que la question des marées soit épuisée, malgré les beaux travaux des géomètres dont nous avons rendu compte. Il faut encore expliquer de quelle manière des obstacles invisibles, les inégalités du fond de la mer agissent sur la vitesse des vagues, et sur leur hauteur." ("Astronomic Pop." tom. iv. p. 113.) And Dr. Guest says, after summarizing the enormous changes on the coasts of Kent and Sussex, "What effect these changes would have on the inshore currents I believe no one can tell. The laws which regulate these currents are to the last degree perplexing. They evidently depend on complex causes, and cannot be treated as mere corollaries to the law which regulates the great tide-drift in mid-channel. No one, by the mere aid of calculation, can say for how long a time the tide will run on a given day, at a given place, on the coast of the English Channel."

Can it then be affirmed with absolute certainty that on

the day of Cæsar's landing the tide carried him away from Deal? that for him to have first attempted Dover, and then to have landed at Walmer or Deal is absolutely impossible? I, for one, cannot think so, and trust the question will not be considered as already settled, but will be fairly discussed in the pages of the *Antiquary*.

FRANCIS J. LEACHMAN, M.A.

20, Compton Terrace, Highbury, N.

January 21.

P.S. Captain Maury, in the "Physical Geography of the Sea," mentions numerous rotatory streams in the English Channel, which occur mostly between the outer extremities of the channel-tide, and the stream of the oceanic or parent-wave; and which are to be accounted for by streams acting obliquely upon each other; of which Admiral Beechey has given illustrative diagrams. (Phil. Trans. 1851, pt. ii. p. 703.) Observation of the effect of these cross currents, and of that of the winds upon the surface water, and apparent flow of the tide, might be made by any who will be visiting the coast in the summer, and taken just before new or full moon would help to determine the question whether the tide must have carried Cæsar westward.

"THE LORDS OF MYSREWLE," OR "KING OF CHRISTMAS."—The account of this old Christmas custom being still kept up at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, is very interesting, and I think many of your readers, as well as myself, would be gratified if your correspondent would kindly give the full description of this old pageant from the "Chronicle of the Grey Friars," a book which is not in everyone's possession.

It was formerly a custom much in vogue at Oxford, and an account of the manner in which it was there kept up in some of the colleges is interesting. Antony Wood describes it at Merton College, where the last who was elected to the office of King of Christmas, or Lord of Misrule, was Mr. Jasper Heywood, in the reign of Queen Mary. He says, "that custom had been as ancient, for aught that I know, as the college itself, and the election of them after this manner. On the 19th of November, being the vigil of St. Edmund, king and martyr, letters under Seal were pretended to have been brought from some place beyond sea for the election of a King of Christmas, or Misrule, sometimes called with us of the aforesaid college (Merton) Rex laborum. The said letter being put into the hands of the bachelor fellows, they brought them into the hall that night, and standing, sometimes walking round the fire, there reading the contents of them, would choose the senior fellow that had not yet borne that office, whether he was a doctor of divinity, law, or physic, and being so elected, had power put into his hands of punishing all misdemeanours done in the time of Christmas, either by imposing exercises on the juniors, or putting into the stocks at the end of the hall any of the servants, with other punishments that were sometimes very ridiculous. He had always a chair provided for him, and would sit in great state when any speeches were spoken or justice to be executed, and so this his authority would continue till Candlemas, or much about the time that the *Ignis Regentium* was celebrated in that college" (Wood's Annals. Vol. ii. p. 136).

Warton, in his "History of English Poetry," thus refers to the same custom as prevailing at Trinity College, Oxford. "In an audit book of Trinity College, I think for the year 1559, I find the following disbursement:—

<i>Pro apparatu in comedia Andria</i>	...	...	6 s. d.
<i>Pro prandis Principis Natalicii eodem tempore</i>	...	vii ix	iv
<i>Pro refectore prefectorum et doctorum majis illustrium cum Bursariis prandantium tempore comedia</i>	...	...	iv oo vii

That is to say, for dresses and scenes in acting Terence's Andria; for the dinner of the Christmas Prince, and for the entertainment of the heads of the Colleges, and the most eminent doctors dining with the bursars or treasurers at the

time of acting the comedy, twelve pounds three shillings and eight pence."

"The similar custom of electing a *Christmas Lord*, or *Lord of Misrule*, also prevailed at St. John's College, Oxford," says Antony à Wood, "which custom continued till the reformation of religion, and then that producing Puritanism, and Puritanism Presbytery, the professors of it looked upon such laudable and ingenious customs as popish, diabolical, and anti-Christian. Griffin Higgs, of St. John's, wrote a true and faithful relation of the rising and fall of Thomas Tooker, prince of *Alba Fortunata*, lord of St. John's, with the occurrences which happened throughout his whole dominion. In the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, John Case, afterwards Doctor of Physic and a noted philosopher, did with great credit undergo that office. When the said Tooker was elected 'Prince,' he assumed these titles, viz.: 'the most magnificent and renowned Thomas, by the favour of Fortune, Prince of *Alba Fortunata*, Lord of St. John's, High Regent of the Hall, Duke of St. Giles, Marquess of Magdalens, Langrave of the Grove, Count Palatine of the Cloisters, Chief Bayline of Beaumont, High Ruler of Rome, Master of the Manor of Walton, Governor of Gloucester Green, sole Commander of all titles, tournaments, and triumphs, Superintendent in all solemnities whatsoever.'" (Wood's *Athenæ*, Oxon. vol. ii. c. 153.) All the places mentioned are on the north side of Oxford, near St. John's College, and where most of the property of the College is situated, that is, St. Giles, Magdalens, Beaumont, the manor of Walton, Gloucester Green and Rome, "which was a piece of land so called near the end of the walk on the north side of Oxford."

If any of your readers can give other illustration or account of this curious old custom, in either ancient or modern times, it will be very desirable.

J. P. EARWAKER, B.A., F.S.A.

Merton Coll. Oxford.

IRON IMPLEMENTS AT KINGS SEDGEMOOR.—If the following is admissible into your column of "Queries," I shall feel obliged if you can find space for it.

Whilst on a visit to Somerton, Somersetshire, some time

at Kings Sedgemoor. On proceeding thither, I found that several dozens had been found at a depth of about four feet in deepening a drain; they were lying about in all directions, and were much corroded; some so much so as to fall to pieces after having been exposed for some time to the air. The horseshoes differed somewhat from the modern form, but among them were found several iron implements, of one of which the sketch enclosed gives an accurate idea. Two others were more imperfect than the one I selected to take away with me, and one differed from it in having apparently been formed by riveting the upper into the lower or horse-shoe-like part, instead of welding, but all were so extremely friable from rust as hardly to bear handling. It will be seen from the sketch that it much resembles a horseshoe, with a v-like appendage standing about two inches from it, but there are no signs of nail-holes. I have not been able to conceive any use to which these things could have been applied, and shall feel obliged if anybody can suggest any; they are evidently of very great age, as the soil in which they were found is of a peaty nature, favourable to their preservation, and the specimen I have before me is almost eaten away with rust.

The drain from which they were dug up runs at right angles to the river Cary, and joins it at a point where was an ancient ford. I was informed by a gentleman of the neighbourhood that a tradition says, that a part of the Duke of Monmouth's army crossed the river at this ford after its defeat.

J. A. COSSINS.

ORNAMENTAL SCULPTURES FROM "MAR'S WORK,"

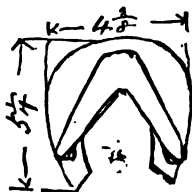
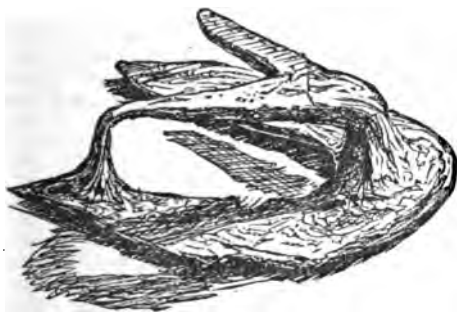
STIRLING.—The sculptures represented by the accompanying sketches are two of the ornamental stone carvings which are to be seen on the ruined castle of the Earl of Mar, at Stirling, North Britain, called "Mar's Work," from the Norse word *Virki*, a fortification. This structure contains many curious sculptures, mostly of an heraldic character or of devices relating thereto. The edifice is supposed to occupy the site of the Franciscan Convent erected by James IV. in 1494. It was built in 1570 from the materials of Cambuskenneth Abbey. Some doubt seems to exist as to whether it was ever completed. The front wall, which contains two inscriptions, is still tolerably entire. A third inscription is placed on the top of the inside of the principal entrance. These are:—

I PRAY AL LVKARIS ON THIS LVGING,
VITH GENTIL E TO GIF THAIR IVGING.

THE MOIR I STAND ON OPIN HITHT,
MY FAVLTS MOIR SVBIECT AR TO SITHT.

ESSPY . SPEIK . FURTH . AND . SPAIR . NOTHT,
CONSIDER . VEIL . I . CAIR . NOTHT.

One of the drawings consists of a not ungraceful combination of the letters I & R interlaced with the Arabic numeral 6; the whole ensigned with what must evidently be intended for an imperial crown—the monogram of



since, my attention was called to the circumstance of a number of horseshoes having been dug up on the borders

James VI. of Scotland and First of England. The other

very elegant design is composed of the figure of a saltire,



or St. Andrew's Cross, and the Scottish thistle projected through an imperial crown.

J. C. ROGER.

DESTINY OF THE SOVEREIGNS OF FRANCE.—The following appeared in *L'Ordre*, of 15th January, 1873:—
M.

Strange destiny of the sovereigns who have ruled France during one brief century.

With the exception of Louis XVIII. not one of our monarchs has ended his life tranquilly in the Tuileries.

Louis XVI. guillotined.

Napoleon I. died in exile.

Napoleon II. died in exile.

Charles X. died in exile.

Louis Philippe died in exile.

Napoleon III. died in exile.

La Place de la Révolution!

Sainte Helène!

Reichstadt!

Holyrood!

Claremont!

Chislehurst!

When Louis XV. heard the first murmur of the storm, he said, gaily—

"Royalty will last my time."

He was right. When the day came that he died, royalty truly died with him. Afterwards there were kings in France, but little that was royal.

POEMS ON AFFAIRS OF STATE (*Notes and Queries*, 4th series, xi. 1).—(1.) I have what seems to be the first vol. of the complete edition of this curious collection, and as it appears to differ from that possessed by Mr. Thoms, it may perhaps be of some use to describe its peculiarities. My vol. is in two parts; the first of which unfortunately wants the title, but in its preface we are told:—"Tis true some few of these poems were printed before in loose papers, but so mangled that the persons who wrote them would hardly have known, much less have owned them, which put a person on examining them by the originals, or best copies; and they are here published without any castration, with many curious miscellaneous poems of the same great men, which never before saw the light."

The *Finis* is on p. 259, the last piece being "A Satyr against Marriage. By the E. of R." P. 260 is blank; then from p. 261 to the *Finis*, on p. 267, is an "Addenda, in opposition to Mr. Dryden's Essay on Satyr, 1680," and there is no announcement of a second vol. The title of the second part is—"State Poems, continued from the time of O. Cromwel to the year 1697, written by the greatest wits of the age, viz., the Lord Rochester," and eight others &c. "With several poems in praise of Oliver Cromwel in Latin and English, by Dr. South, Dr. Locke, Sir W. G—n, Dr. Crew, Mr. Busby, &c. Also some miscellany poems by the same, never before printed, now carefully examined with the originals, and published without any castration. Printed in the year MDCCLXIX."

Following this title is a two-page preface, and an index.

The compiler informs us, that "About four months ago I sent into the world a collection of poems on Affairs of State from the time of Oliver Cromwel to the time of King James II., written by the Duke of Buckingham," &c., which "met with good acceptance;" and he speaks of "the said State Poems and this continuation."

From these extracts it would seem that part I. of this vol. was the first collection of State Poems with which this collector had to do.

In both parts of my vol. the heading is throughout "Vol. i. Poems on State Affairs," and the signatures are continued from beginning to the end of the vol. The second part,* I should have mentioned, is freshly paginated, and ends on p. 264, with "A Ballad on the Fleet."

(2.) I possess also another 8vo vol., which I do not find described anywhere, containing State Poems. The title has a close resemblance to that of the above collection. "Miscellaneous works written by his Grace, George, late Duke of Buckingham, collected in one volume from the original papers, containing," &c. "Also State Poems on the late times, by Mr. Dryden, Sir George Etheridge, Sir Fleetwood Sheppard, Mr. Butler, author of 'Hudibras,' Earl of D—, Mr. Congreve, Mr. Otway, Mr. Brown, Captain Ayloffe, &c., never before printed" &c., &c. "London: printed for Sam. Briscoe, and sold by J. Nutt, near Stationers' Hall, 1704." The headings correspond to the subjects of each page, and the State Poems, which are mixed up with Buckingham's Poems and Speeches, extend to twenty-six pieces. The preface informs us that several of the pieces had "slipped clandestinely into the Press," but full of mistakes, which being now corrected, "they may now, in true propriety of speech, be said to be first communicated to the world."

There are three pieces common to these two volumes—Buckingham's "Pindarie on Lord Fairfax," "Jo. Haines's Ballad upon the Disbanding of the Royal Regiment," and "Upon Felton." The first two stanzas of Haines's ballad are in State Poems: (1.) thrown into one; and as to the authorship of the poem on Felton, the compiler of my vol. (2.) observes that the piece is by his composer erroneously assigned to George, late Duke of Buckingham, "and yet I have seen it ascribed to the Duke in several MS. collections of State Poems, now in the custody of some curious gentlemen, and what is more, printed as such in a miscellany, published in the year 1692, by Peter Buck." Buck's publication does not appear to be noticed elsewhere, but probably one of these "MS. collections" is that now in the possession of "O. B. B." (2 N. & Q. 4th series, ix. 531).

ALISON.

Queries.

FORFARSHIRE BALLAD.

CAN any one give me the remainder of the ballad referring to a marriage of some laird of Balgay, of which I have heard the following?—

Bonnie Balgay, where the sun sheens aye,
Bonnie Balgay and Logie,
O I wad gie a' my half year's fee
To be lady o' Balgay and Logie!
Balgay he stood on his stair head,

ALISON.

DRUNKARD'S REVEL (Vol. iii. 8).—Is the *Drunkard's Revel*, by Mudie, of Dundee, printed? and where is it to be found?

ALISON.

SEMPILL FAMILY.—When did the Sempill family part with the barony of Glassford, in Lanarkshire? and to whom was it sold?

ROLF.

* At p. 58 is Milton's *Fuiti Manarini Cardinalis Epiaphium*.

RUN AND RIDE LIVINGS.—A coachman's wife, of education and intelligence somewhat above her station, whom I was visiting pastorally some years ago, at Howe-next-Brooke, near Norwich, speaking of a clergyman then recently deceased, told me that the living he had held—one in the Chancellor's gift—was a "Run and Ride Living." On my asking what she meant, she informed me that when one of certain livings fell vacant, it was given, as a matter of course, to the parson who first presented himself to the Chancellor to ask for it. Hence, an anxious candidate, hearing of a vacancy, would "run and ride" to see the Chancellor. What might be the origin of this strange notion, which I doubt not was common among the poorer classes in Norfolk? Was any of our Chancellors in the habit of giving any of the livings in his gift to the earliest applicant?

FILMA.

AUTHOR OF THE "RISE OF CANADA."—I am compiling a Biographical Dictionary of Men of Letters, and should be much obliged if you or any of your readers could favour me with any particulars relating to the personal history of the author of the *Rise of Canada*, &c.; what are the titles of his other publications; and if his name is to be found in any published list of literary characters.

Liverpool.

G. C. POLLOCK.

[There is an account of this writer in the *Bibliotheca Canadensis*, by Henry J. Morgan, Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, Ottawa, 1867, as follows:—

"**ROGER, CHARLES.**—A Canadian historian and journalist. Born in Dundee, Scotland, 14th April, 1819. Studied for the ministry, and afterwards for the medical profession, and gave up both. Served in the British army in various parts of England and her dependencies. Left in 1842, and settled at Quebec. From 1849 to 1853 he edited the *Chronicle* there. For a short time he was editor of the *Gazette* in the same city. In 1854, some friends subscribed sufficient funds to establish a daily newspaper, called the *Observer*, the editorship of which they intrusted to Mr. Roger. [This is not strictly correct, the *Observer*, we believe, was Mr. Roger's own paper.] The enterprise did not prove successful, and at the expiration of ten months the publication of the paper ceased. In 1856 he again edited the *Gazette*, and the following year removed to Port Hope, U.C., where he established the *Atlas*. Mr. Roger also established the *Observer* [Chronicle], Millbrook, which he conducted for some years. He is now a clerk in the Civil Service, Ottawa."

"1. The Rise of Canada from Barbarism to Wealth and Civilization. Quebec, 1856, pp. 426, 8vo.

"Few of our readers, who take any interest in Canadian literary matters, can be ignorant of the name and pretensions of Charles Roger. The first volume of his *History of Canada*, which appeared some years ago, attracted general attention from the vigour and originality of its style, and the lucidness of its details. All persons capable of forming a judgment on the matter, confessed that the work was a credit to the Province, and many have been anxiously looking out for its continuation." (Rev. R. McGeorge: *Review*, Streetville.) Mr. Roger's other works are *Quebec, as it Was and Is*; *Ottawa, Past and Present*; *Representative Government a Sham*, &c.—Ed].

LEITH SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.—I am desirous of gaining information regarding the Leith Sugar Refining Company, which existed about the year 1810 or 1815. Can any one direct me where may be found a list of the partners?

R. C. S.

HERALDIC SUPPORTERS.—Can you or any of your correspondents inform me what families not belonging to the peerage have acquired a prescriptive right to use heraldic supporters? I am told that this matter was lately discussed in some contemporary publication, but do not know where to refer.

QUERIST.

We are literally inundated with inquiries on this subject, and think we cannot better satisfy the curiosity of our readers than by transcribing the account printed by Dallaway, as cited by Montague, in note D, of the Appendix to his *Guide to the Study of Heraldry*.

EDITOR.

With regard to supporters, of which little mention has been made, and as to who are entitled to use them, I cannot offer any better observations than those contained in MSS. Wingfield, York Herald, Coll. Arm. Lond., and printed in Dallaway's "Inquiry," &c.

Anciently there was no written precedent for ordering the bearing of supporters, nor for limiting them to the major nobility. The ancientest memorials are those inscribed in the old seals of many families, both peers, knights, and esquires, which is conceived among knights to mean knights bannerets, in the rest official dignities. The moderne use of them is now chiefly in the greater nobility and knights of the garter, or persons that were of the privy council, or had some command whereby they had the title of lord prefixed to their style, as Lord Deputy of Ireland, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Lord President, Counsellors of the North or Marches of Wales, or Lord Warden of the Stanneries. That the peers of the realm did and might bear them is not the question. That others under the degree of peers in Parliament did bear them, and by what reason or right, and how the precedent of their ancestors bearing supporters may justify the use of them in lineal heirs, is the question. It is confessed there is little or nothing in precedent to direct the use of supporters. I suppose, since custom and practice hath reduced the use of bearing supporters to the major nobility, no inferior degree may now assume them, nor may Garter assign them to the lesser nobility. But these families, whose ancestors have used supporters, whose monuments are accomplished with them, whose houses are adorned with them, and whose pious foundations continue them, the churches, chapels, and religious places whereof they were patrons, founders, and benefactors, that render memorials of them, have such possessory right unto them, that they cannot be suppressed or alienated, but may safely and justly continue.

It will not be impertinent to proof and illustration of this subject to set forth some few precedents of this nature, collected out of the many that are observable in every shire.

Sir Henry de Redford, bailiff of Alençon, in France, under the Duke of York.

Richard Courson, captain of Harfleur, in Normandy, 24 Henry VI.

John Stanlow, Esquire, then of Normandy.

John Morris, of Bray, com. Berks, 1 Edw. IV.

The ancestors of the Earl of Bath used the same supporters before they were peers, as they have done since that dignity.

Sir Simon Burley, Knight of the Garter, bore two greyhounds as supporters, proved by his seal, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

The Cheneys of Kent, as the same.

The Guildfords, as the same.

Sir Thomas Moyle, Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, temp. Hen. VIII., used supporters, which at this day remain upon his hall door.

An ancestor of the Earl of Essex, Marshal of Ireland, 50 Edw. III., which his successors, being peers, continued.

Thomas Hoo, Esquire, temp. Edw. IV., used the same supporters before as after he was created a peer, and his brother Theodosius Hoo, as appears from a seal penes Peter le Neve Norroy.

Sir Walter Raleigh, as Lord Warden of the Stanneries.

Sir H. Lee, Knight of the Garter.

Sir John Gage, comptroller of the household, temp. 2 Mary.

Sir Amias Powlett, of Hinton St. George, temp. 2 Eliz. Divers whose ancestors used supporters, who were never called to Parliament, whose descendants have still continued the same:—

Heavingham	...	...	Suffolk.
Stawell	...	...	Somerset.
Lutterell	...	...	Somerset.
Wallop	...	...	Hants.
Popham	...	...	Hants.
Covert	...	...	Sussex.
Savage	...	...	Cheshire.
Porter	...	...	Cheshire.

Pierpoynt	Notts.
Sherard	Leicestershire.
Paston	Norfolk.
Carew	Surrey.
St. Leger	Kent.
Hilton	
Houghton	
Heskett	
Gardiner	
Chudleigh	
Balfour	
Napier	
Vaughan	
Hele	Devon.
Pomeroy	Devon.
Baynard	Wilts.
Shireborne	Lancaster.
Foljambe	Derby.

The above list from the MSS. is anything but perfect ; many others might be addressed, as :—

Gregory, of Styvichall, com. Warw.

Stapleton, com. York.

And also the following, from seals which have come under my notice :—

Sir Henry Bromflete, 12 Hen. VI.

Sir Richard Spalding.

Sir Henry Redford, under the Duke of York, gov. of France.

Sir John de Bourchier, 13 Rich. II.

Sir Hugo de Stafford.

Sir Lancelotte de Lisle.

Sir John Devereux, 50 Edw. III.

Replies.

SURNAMES: SCOTS BALLAD.

(Vol. iii. 23.)

BILBO's note reminds me of a ballad which I took down from the recitation of an Aberdeenshire man as follows :—

"DONALD BLUE."

My name is Donald Blue, an' ye ken me fu' weel,
An' gin ye use me canny I'm a gay simple chiel',
But gin ye rouse my bluid I'm as rough as the diel,
An' ye touch me in the noddle i' the mornin'.

There ance was a smith, a wee bittie south,
An' he had a wife wha was ill wi' a drouth ;
She often put her ower muckle to her mouth,
An' then was carried hame i' the gloamin'.

It fell on a nicht that the smith bein' thrang,
They brocht him his wife wi' drink no fit to gang ;
He took her in his arms and up the stairs he ran,
An' flung her in her bed wi' a fury.

He lockit the door, took the key in his han',
An' down the stairs he ran cryin', "I'm a wretched man,
This conduct o' hers I'm no fit to stan',
So I'll list for a sojer i' the mornin'."

He fell again to work, he was shoein' a horse,
When the fouks cam' cryin', "your wife's lyin' at the corse ;"
He lifted up his hammer, brocht it down wi' sic a force,
Like to knock down the smiddy i' the gloamin'.

"The diel's i' the fouk ! fat do they mean awa ?
I've ae drucken wife, I'm no needin' twa !"
But still they cried out, "Jak, hev her in frae the snaw,
Or else she'll be deid lang er' mornin'."

At lenth he gaed oot, an' he lookit all aroun',
"By my faith, it's just her, an' how has she got doun ?"
Once mair again he hoised her into her ain room—
An' there lay the tither luckie snorin' !

But from that day to this Jeanie lives anither life,
An' now she is grown a quiet sober wife ;
An', for the smith himsel', she's the joy o' his life,
An' he sings like a lark i' the mornin'.

ALISON.

ROGER OF THAT ILK (Vol. ii. 289, iii. 21).—The place called *Roger*, to which your correspondent refers, is situate in Westmoreland. In Workman's manuscript, as cited by Alexander Nisbet, in his *System of Heraldry*, the armorial bearings assigned to Roger of that Ilk, are *Vert a fess argent, charged with a saltire of the first, between three piles in chief*, and a cinque foil in base of the second. No crest or motto is given with these arms, and for the reason probably that many families in times gone past had a right to use arms who were not entitled to use a crest or motto. "*Rogerton in East Kilbude*," the last word of this sentence is an obvious misprint for *East Kilbride*.

PITCON.

BOOK INSCRIPTIONS (Vol. iii. 32).—In my school-days—fifty years ago—the youths of England were to the full as fond as any lad of North Britain could be of rhymed inscriptions for their school-books. Something in the mother-tongue, as was but natural, came first :—

If I by chance should lose this book,
And you by chance should find it,
Think ! [William] is my Christian name,
And [Gladstone] comes behind it.

By-and-bye, when a little Latin could be done and childish things had been put away, the *toga virilis* was donned after the following fashion :—

Hic liber est meus,
Ei testis est Deus,
Si quis me quaerit,
Meum nomen—hic erit.

[CHRISTOPHER JONES.]

Islington.

Q. E. D.

TIRLING AT THE PIN (Vol. iii. 45).—"Harold" will find what he wants, I dare say, in the following extract from the *Traditions of Edinburgh*. F.S.A. SCOT.

"The Scottish ballads, in numberless passages, made reference to this article : no hero in those compositions ever comes to his mistress's door, but he *tirls at the pin*. What, then, was a pin ? It was a small slip or bar of iron, starting out from the door vertically, serrated on the side towards the door, and provided with a small ring, which, being drawn roughly along the serrations or nicks, produced a harsh and grating sound, to summon the servant to open.* Another term for the article was a *crow*. In the fourth eclogue of Edward Fairfax, a production of the reign of James VI. and I., quoted in the *Muses' Library*, is this passage :—

'Now farewell, Eglon ! for the sun stoops low,
And calling guests before my sheep-cot's door ;
Now clad in white, I see my porter-crow ;
Great Kings oft want these blessings of the poor :'

with the following note : 'The ring of the door, called a *crow*, and when covered with white linen, denoted the mistress of the house was in travail.' It is quite appropriate to this explanation that a small Latin vocabulary, published by Andrew Simpson, in 1702, places among the parts of the house, '*Corve or a clapper or ringle*'. Hardly one specimen of the pin, *crow* or *ringle*, now (1846) survives in the Old Town."

REID OF PITFODDELS (Vol. iii. 45).—If your correspondent SCEPTIC will glance over a few of the numbers of *Notes and Queries* subsequent to that to which he refers, (I cannot give the reference), he will find Anglo-Scotus's blunder pointed out by another writer. There certainly

* [Some years ago we accidentally stumbled on a "risp" in one of the older streets of Glasgow, with the ring portion of the instrument gone, however. In form it resembled a printer's bracket (}), the vertical part being about eighteen inches long.—Ed.]

were at one time Reids of Pitfoddels, some account of whom will be found in Nisbet's *System of Heraldry*. Although Anglo-Scotus complacently styles himself one of the "initiated," he has occasionally been guilty of some very gross mistakes.

PENGUIN.

FOLK LORE (Vol. iii. 19).—I have frequently taken part in the old custom noticed by PENGUIN, but always on Hogmannay Night, not New Year's Day, and the gift we expected was *car-cakes*—a kind of pancake. To complete the rhyme sung in Forfarshire the following has to be added:—

Lay by your stocks, lay by your stules,
An' dinna think that we are fules;
We are but bairns come to play,
Rise up an' gie's our hogmannay!

Fifty years ago, I believe this custom was common all over Scotland, and it is much to be regretted that it is now so seldom observed. Chambers, in his *Popular Rhymes*, notices the above without giving a complete version, but he has another version which is also to be heard in Forfarshire:—

"Get up, good wife, and shake your feathers,
And dinna think that we are beggers,*
For we are bairns come out to play,
Get up and gie's our hogmannay!"

In Aberdeenshire this latter is used with the following addition:—

"God bless the maister of this house,
The mistress also,
And all the little children
That round their table go;
Your pockets full o' money,
Your bottles full o' beer.
You'll never miss a ha'penny
To begin this gude new year!"

ALISON.

LAIRG, LARGS, LARGO (Vol. ii. 277, iii. 11).—Consult the *Statistical Accounts* of the parish of Largs, in Argyshire. To enliven the subject I may be permitted to tell a story I have heard. An Englishman, travelling in the neighbourhood of Largs, entered into conversation with his companion, a countryman, who belonged to that charming place. The Southern asked, "Have you magistrates here—mayor and aldermen?" "Fawt?" "Have you magistrates in Largs; provost and bailies I believe you call them in Scotland?" "On, ay, we've magistrates." "And do they wear badges?" "Fawt?" "Do they wear badges of office, chains and such like?" "Chains, na, they're joost like ither fouk. They gang lous!"

ALISON.

HEREFORDSHIRE NEW YEAR CUSTOMS (Vol. iii. 7).—Mr. Halliwell, in his *Popular Rhymes*, 1849, p. 230, gives a similar rhyme:—

"Ha wish ye a merry Chresamas
An' a happy new year,
A pantry full a' good rost beef,
An' a barril full a' beer."

ALISON.

TITLE "VERY REVEREND" (Vol. iii. 12).—The title of *Very Reverend* belongs also to the moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland—the executive head of the Church for the time being. Collectively, the members of the supreme ecclesiastical court are addressed as *Right Reverend and Right Honourable*.

A.

NATIONAL MONUMENTAL BRASSES (Vol. iii. 28).—I would beg to point out a few inaccuracies in the list of

* By-the-bye, does not this *begging* custom and the *beggers* of the rhyme lend some countenance to the suggestion that *Hogmannay* is a corruption of *an gnuex mènes*—bring to the beggars. But this is a "vexed question," and I stop.

National Monumental Brasses, compiled by Mr. Jeremiah from the report of the Sepulchral Monuments Committee. First, with the regard to the brass of King Etheldred, in Wimborne Minster, Dorset. Mr. Jeremiah, while attempting to correct the date given by the compilers of the report, has supplied another equally erroneous. He is, however, in good company. Leland has made the same mistake, and has given the date of the king's death as 827, instead of 872, as it should be. The inscription itself says 873, but it has been ascertained with certainty, that the engagement in which the king was slain, took place on April 23, 872. I subjoin the exact wording of the inscription.

"In hoc loco quiescit corpus sancti Ethelredi regis West Saxonum Martyris, qui anno dom. DCCCLXXIII 23^o die Aprilis, per manvs Danorum paganorum occubuit."

I would secondly observe, that in a few instances Mr. Jeremiah has been misled by the phraseology of the report, and has classed as brasses certain monuments which are quite of a different character. The tombs of King Edward IV., in St. George's Chapel, Windsor; Richard Weston, in Winchester Cathedral; and Richard Beauchamp, in Warwick Church, should for this reason have been excluded from the list. Again, out of the eight monuments in Westminster Abbey, named by Mr. Jeremiah, only three, viz., those commemorating John of Waltham, Robert de Waldeby, and Alianor de Bohun are strictly speaking brasses. Lastly, a few printers' errors may be pointed out:—On p. 28, the brass at Chigwell, Essex, is in memory of Samuel *Harnsett*, not *Hornsett*. So also the monument in Lincoln Cathedral, commemorates John *Russell*, not *Runell*; and the brass at Hackney is to Christopher *Urswick*, not *Alrswick*. On p. 29, in a line with Northamptonshire, for *Ashley*, *St. Leger's*, read *Ashby St. Legers*.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

READY RECKONERS (Vol. ii. 299, iii. 11, 34).—CALCULUS asks "About what period did this class of books first appear?" Upon referring to the splendid catalogue of the celebrated library of M. Guglielmo Lebri, part i. art. Arithmetic, I find the following entry, which I think is one of the earliest known works on this subject, p. 54, No. 473—

Arithmetic, Agucchia (Lattantio) Il Computista Pagato vellum. 4to. Roma, 1613.

"A very scarce Ready Reckoner and Tables of Interest unknown to Professor De Morgan."

Possibly, if CALCULUS can find it convenient, a reference to Prof. De Morgan's "Arithmetical Books" may better answer his query than I could attempt to do, more fully, in the pages of the *Antiquary*.

J. JEREMIAH.

CURIOUS MEANS OF LOVE CORRESPONDENCE (Vol. iii. 31).—In Byron's "Maid of Athens" is the following passage:—

By all the token-flowers that tell
What words can never speak so well.

Attached to these lines is a note, quite Byronic in character, which gives some further information on the custom of leaf and flower messages in the East.

J. P. EMSLIE.

Facts and Gittings.

"I KNOW A HAWK FROM A HANDSAW."

So vast and rapid are now the strides of the pen and the progress of literature, that one medium is often unconsciously left behind another in the course of events. Thus it has happened that the suggestion which you ascribe to Mr. J. A. Picton, and quote from *Notes and Queries*, was made public beforehand in the *Antiquary*. The facts have already been made known to Mr. Picton, and admitted by him.—Correspondent of the *Builder*.

ASSYRIAN RESEARCHES.—Fired by American example, the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*, with the concurrence of the trustees of the British Museum and the Lords of the Treasury, have arranged to despatch Mr. George Smith (the decipherer of the tablets relating to the Deluge) to Assyria for further explorations. They propose to devote to the object 1000 guineas within a period of six months, and are willing to exceed those limits if found desirable. Mr. Smith's official salary will continue. Any memorials of interest discovered will be added to the present collection of Assyrian antiquities in the British Museum.

ANCIENT TERRA-COTTAS OF SYRIA.—The incredulity with which the objects of idolatrous art, recently discovered in Moab, and of which Lieut. Conder sent water-colour sketches to the Palestine Exploration Fund, were received in this country must now be at an end. Some time since, the report of Pastor Weser, the Prussian chaplain at Jerusalem, who himself visited the sites of excavation, was published. An attempt was made to throw doubt even upon that. Now, Mr. Greville Chester, one of the opponents of the genuine character of the objects in question, writes, from Jerusalem a full recantation. He says that he has examined the collection of Mr. Shapira, and is convinced of its genuine character and extreme importance. At Berlin, the same conclusion was long since arrived at, and Pastor Weser has been elected a member of the Oriental Society, in consequence of the light he has personally thrown on the subject. Lieut. Conder's sketches were confined to the most striking objects, from an art point of view. Some of the jars are covered with incised characters, which, in some cases, are bi-lingual. The British Museum authorities based their condemnation of some of the jars, as forgeries, on the ground that they were impressed with unknown, as well as with well-known characters, a thing most unlikely for a forger to attempt. While we regret that these objects are lost to this country, it is very instructive to see the different tone in which any indication of important discovery is met in Germany.—*Builder*.

CHINESE TEMPLES.—To the eye of a European there is nothing about it to suggest its ecclesiastical character. It is more like one of the fanciful creations of gardener-artists, reminding you of the gardens at Versailles or the Crystal Palace. The circular space on the top looks as if intended for a band to play on. It is somewhat larger than one of the fountains in Trafalgar-square, with a pavement and balustrade of white marble. It stands on two other platforms, all formed of the same material, forming three terraces, each terrace being ascended by a flight of nine steps, or twenty-seven in all, from the ground to the top of the altar. There are four ascents, one from each of the cardinal points. The whole is surrounded by a low wall, with open marble gateways on each side, facing the four ascents. This wall is square in plan, and in the south-east corner is the furnace or altar for burning the bullock, with eight other altars, smaller, and of iron, where offerings to the eight deceased ancestors are also burned, the bullock being offered to Shang-ti alone. . . . To those who have taken an interest in Professor Smyth's inquiries respecting the Great Pyramid, this Chinese Temple ought to have special significance. Although round in plan and flat on the top, it may still be described as a modification of the Pyramid. Its astronomical character is indicated by the great ceremony at the winter solstice. The four ascents, with approaches and gates to the four cardinal points, suggest that an astro-geographical meaning was intended. Most of the imperial temples of Peking have been constructed with reference to the relation of numbers, and this is particularly marked in the Temple of Heaven. The number nine figures very largely in it. The ascent to each terrace has nine steps, the whole ascent being $3 \times 9 = 27$. The pavement on the circular top is formed by nine circles of

marble slabs. The centre circle has nine slabs, the second is formed of eighteen, the third twenty-seven; and so on, each circle being a multiple of nine, till, at the outer circle, it is $9 \times 9 = 81$, being a favourite number in Chinese philosophy. "The same symbolism is carried through the balustrades, the steps, and the two lower terraces of the altar. Four flights of steps, of nine each, lead down to the middle terrace, where are placed the tablets to the spirits of the sun, moon, and stars, and the year god, Tai-Sui. The sun and stars take the east, and the moon and Tai-Sui the west. The stars are the twenty-eight constellations of the Chinese zodiac, borrowed by the Hindoos, soon after the Christian era, and called by them Naksha-tras. The Tai-Sui is a deification of the sixty-year cycle. The present year, 1869, is the sixth year of the cycle, and is denoted by the characters Ki-si, taken from the denary and duodenary cycles respectively. For this year the tablet is inscribed with these characters; in 1870, the characters Keng-wu, next in order, will be taken, and so on." The work quoted from was published about two years ago, which explains the reference to 1869 and 1870. The same work gives a further illustration of these numbers:—"The balustrades have $9 \times 8 = 72$ pillars and rails on the upper terrace; on the middle terrace there are 108; and on the lower 180. These amount in all to 360, the number of degrees in a circle. The pavement of the middle terrace has in its innermost circle ninety stones, and in its outermost 162 stones, thus reaching the double of eighty-one, the outermost circle of the upper terrace. So again, in the lower terrace the circles increase from 171 stones, the innermost to 242, or three times the square of nine for the outermost."—*Daily News*.

MORTUARY CHAPEL, NAPOLEON III.—It is intended, it is believed, forthwith to begin the erection of a mortuary chapel at Chislehurst, projecting from the southern side of the chapel close to the break of the chancel.

Proceedings of Societies.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—A meeting of this society will be holden at 9, Conduit-street, W., on Tuesday, February 4, 1873, when the following papers will be read: 1. On the Era of Ezra and Nehemiah. By Rev. D. H. Haigh, M.A. 2. On an Assyrian Patera, with an Inscription in Hebrew Characters. By Rev. J. M. Rodwell, M.A. 3. Some Remarks upon a Passage in the Penulus of Plautus. By Rev. J. M. Rodwell, A.M. The following candidates will be balloted for: Rev. C. Beldon; William Alfred Burns, Esq.; Sir William W. Burton (of India); Arthur Cates, Esq.; Rev. J. B. Coles; Honble. Mrs. Henry Gage; John Harward, Esq.; Count Gleichen; Joseph Hassell, Esq., A.K.C.L.; Fredk. Morley Hill, Esq.; Rev. J. Johnson; Rev. George Miller, M.A.; John W. Phené, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.S.B.A., F.G.S., etc.; Robert Cooper Ready, Esq.; the Marquis de Rothwell, M.A.

The following gentlemen were yesterday called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law:—

By the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn.—Charles Deslandes Church Winter, of the Indian Civil Service; James Bridger Philby, B.A. and S.C.L., Oxford; Montague Johnstone Muir Mackenzie, Scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford; Elliot Charles Bovill, B.A., Oxford, junior student of Christ Church; Edwin Watson, M.A., Dublin; Harrington Arthur Harrop Hulton, B.A., Cambridge; Arthur Joseph Waley; Francis Eustace Ady, B.A., Oxford; John Gregory Apar, of Christ Church, Oxford; Timothy Nathaniel Hilbery, B.A., Oxford; Alexander Douglas Orr, B.A., Cambridge; Frank Russell, of Trinity College, Cambridge; Shelford Bidwell, B.A. and LL.B., Cambridge; Edmund Warren Craigie; Peter Frederic Shortland, LL.D.,

Cambridge, late Fellow of Pembroke College; and Gerald Henry Baird Young, John M'Millan, Arthur Houssemayne du Boulay, and Hugh Fortescue Locke King.

By the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple.—Christopher Venn Childe (holder of a certificate of honour of the first class, awarded Michaelmas Term, 1872), B.A., LL.B., Cambridge; George Frederic Holroyd, M.A., Cambridge; Francis Beaufort Palmer, Oxford; Samuel Henry Sandbach, M.A., Oxford; Edward Nicholas Fenwick Fenwick, B.A., Cambridge; Ingram Bathurst Walker; Charles George Walpole, B.A., Cambridge; Edwin Sandys Barker; Hugh Garden Seth Smith, B.A., Cambridge; George Knowles, B.A., Cambridge; Ebenezer John Buchanan; Bedford Clapperton Trevelyan Pim, Captain R.N., and J.P. for the county of Middlesex; Syed Ameer Ali, M.A., LL.B., Calcutta; George Edward Smythe, B.A., Cambridge.

By the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple.—William Yardley, of Trinity College, Cambridge; Arthur Gough Pigott, B.A., Exeter College, Oxford; William Cordeaux, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; William Croasidill, B.A., Pembroke College, Oxford; James Fenning Torr, B.A., Pembroke College, Oxford; Ernest John Trevelyan; Thomas Fuller, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; the Hon. Mark Pleydell Bouverie; Henry Whaley, of the London University; Kishon Mohan Chatterjee, B.A. and B.L., Calcutta University; Abel Thomas, B.A., University of London; John Macdonnell, M.A., University of Aberdeen; Walter Dalton, M.A., Pembroke College, Oxford; Evan Oakes Williams, of New Inn Hall, Oxford; Joseph Gompertz Montefiore; Henry Loudon Buck; Henry William Bleby, B.A., London University; Henry March Webb, University of London; Francois Claude Amable de Lapelin, Arthur Edward Tooze, William Hardy, John Peter Grain, Henry Rawlins; Pipon School—Charles Edward Lanauze, and Sitaram Narayan Pandites, University of Bombay.

Obituary.

THE Rev. Adam Sedgwick, LL.D., F.R.S., the Woodwardian Professor of Geology in the University of Cambridge, died on Monday morning, the 27th ult., after a few days' illness, at the venerable age of 87. He was born at Dent, in Yorkshire, on the 27th of March, 1786, and was the son of the vicar of that parish, who himself lived to the age of 92.

The funeral will take place in the chapel of Trinity College to day, at half-past eleven.

Notices of Books.

Ottawa; Past and Present. By Charles Roger, author of the *Rise of Canada from Barbarism to Civilization*. Ottawa: 1872.

THE capital of the Dominion of Canada was only founded in 1826, not half a century ago. Ottawa, or rather Bytown, was then a wilderness; now it is a city, with cathedral and other churches, thriving factories, beautiful streets, and pleasing terraces. The Parliament buildings, architecturally considered, are possibly the finest on the American continent, and the legislative halls are scarcely equalled here. Mr. Roger has given a full and rather particular account of the progress of this "city of the woods," from the time of the first settlement of the Ottawa valley until now. He writes racy, and alludes with considerable *nonchalance* to the settlement of "that vast country, in America, extending about 4000 miles," the superficial area of which is 3,500,000 square miles, 110,000 miles more than that of the United States, and only 150,000 miles less than that of all Europe. The Walls of the Rideau and the Falls of the Chaudiere, sublimely picturesque in their primitive grandeur, have been utilized and made to produce matches, tubs, pails, doors, sashes, deals, and even flour and cloth. And in these falls there is great, and indeed, limitless wealth. As a specimen of Mr. Roger's style we give the following:—

"The farmers soon became comfortable, and the village, or, as it was called, the town of Bytown, grew in wealth with the advancement of the surrounding country. The stores were ample for the wants of the community. They contained everything which a family

needed; the grosser woollen fabrics, coarse linens, strong cottons heavy boots, teas, sugars, molasses, needles and thread, wax and thimbles, hoes and pickaxes, spades and rakes, shovels and dog-irons. The shops were indeed stores of everything great and small, from a needle to an anchor. There were smithies, or blacksmiths' forges, cobblers' shops, flour and feed shops, taverns and livery stables; but the haberdasher or the ironmonger, the merchant tailor or the perfumer, the fancy goods shop or Vienna warehouse, the grocer and Italian warehouseman, nor the wine-merchant had not established themselves. There were few churches and fewer schools. There were no dancing masters and no gymnasts. The people were rude and unlettered, and the rising generation were even worse than their fathers, who had had at least the benefit in early youth of being brought up under the influence of an advanced civilization. Necessarily, the young men growing up in the village of Bytown, who could not be sent off to Montreal, Quebec, or New York, for the means of education, became roughs. They were being brought up, or rather, were growing up, as it were, beyond the influences of civilization, and their manners were such as might be expected from such training. They had little respect for the fifth commandment. They anathematized horribly, and lewd ideas suggested beastly language. The farmers' sons were contaminated by 'the Shiners,' and 'the Shiners' were not improved by young men, whose knowledge scarcely extended to the ten commandments, and whose fear of the law was only excited by the presence of an itinerant magistrate, while the abuse of justice by some political charlatan combining the office of storekeeper and justice of the peace became simply a matter of ridicule. The ministers of religion, when they appeared, were objects of aversion rather than of respect. Horse-racing took place on the Sabbath. The mob estimated crime and punished it. One fellow cut off the ears of his neighbour's horse or shaved its tail. A mob cut off the scoundrel's own ears, or threw him violently over the Sappers' Bridge. Political feeling, so late as twenty years ago, 'ran high,' uncontrolled by moral principle. Religionists were intolerant of each other. Roman Catholic was arrayed against Protestant, and Protestant against Roman Catholic. The two creeds, setting aside the precepts of that religion, the cause of which each pretended to espouse, came frequently into contact. There were fights as between the different tribes of Israel in David's time. The champions of Protestantism and of Romanism fought sometimes with sticks, sometimes with stones, and sometimes with fire-arms. It was dangerous for a resident of Wellington Street, twenty years ago, on some occasions, to pass the Sappers' Bridge. It would have been equally dangerous for a resident of Church Street to have crossed that celebrated structure and pass westward on the 5th of November. There was neither toleration nor good feeling. There was, indeed, scarcely order at any time, and, at all times, order was liable to violent interruptions.

"All this has been altered, as if by magic. Now there are schools, the buildings being good, and the teachers being men of high education, of talent, and of character. Now there are Bishops of the Church of England, and Church of Rome, and eminent preachers of the Gospel in the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregationalist churches. Now there are Young Men's Christian Associations, an improved police, a respectable magistracy, agreeable and instructive public entertainments, and that degree of civilization among all classes of the people which the presence of education on an extensive scale invariably produces. Crime, or that rudeness which is almost criminal without positively being so, no longer stalks abroad, feared and detested, but still unrebuked. It is not to be expected that an uncultured boor could to-day insolently ask a commanding officer of Royal Engineers to become cook to a wood-smack, and receive the reply given by Colonel By to the ruffian who had so insulted him, amounting to that inadvertently given by Venerable Principal of the University of Glasgow, to a persistent dun, who had rudely accosted him in the street—'*its ad infernam!*' All classes of the people are being more or less influenced by the great change which has come over Ottawa since the advent of the seat of Government. Fine shops, vying with those of Montreal or New York, in the character of their goods have sprung up; societies for the improvement of knowledge in literature and science have been instituted; agreeable promenades have been constructed; terraces of superior dwellings have taken the place of wooden buildings without eaves-troughs, or water-spouts; and all the banks are doing business in elegant and substantial stone structures. The hotels are of the first class, so far as management is concerned, and Ottawa now, indeed, affords enough of comforts for both man and beast."

The Scottish Branch of the Norman House of Roger. By the Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D., F.S.A., Scot. Historiographer to the Historical Society. One hundred copies printed for private circulation. London: 1872.

THIS small volume may properly take its place among the fictions of genealogy. It is what may be aptly termed a genealogical "Hotch-pot," a confused mixture or general jumble of incongruous impossibilities. The facts taken separately, most of them are accurate enough, but their relation to each other is neither apparent nor capable of proof. Of the family which the Reverend Historiographer dignifies with the imposing title of the "Scottish Branch of the Norman House of Roger," the first *authentic* notice is found in 1562. All beyond this—viewed in relation to the portions of Couparangrage and their descendants—is *pure myth*. In the Edinburgh Commissariat Register, deposited in the General Register House, is a transcript of the will and an inventory of "the guidis geir sounis of money and debitis pertaining to umquhill William Roger, in Couper Grango in

Angus, the time of his decease, quha decessit in the month of Junij, the year of God 1564 years." This individual was a tenant-farmer, paying an annual rent of 22*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* Scots to the Cistercian Abbey of Coupar. His son, William Roger, became the first *portioner* of Coupargrange, and from this time downward, with the exceptions presently to be noted, it is only fair to confess that we have verified the pedigree and found it correct. The exceptions are that our author, apparently with the view of substantiating his own claim as the "Head and Representative" of this supposititious "Norman House," omits all mention of the elder son of William Roger, the last portioner of Coupargrange, whose descendants are still living. Our author, Dr. Roger—who prints his publications under the assumed name of Rogers—also makes an unsupported statement in regard to the parentage of Baillie William Roger, the founder of a bequest called "Roger's Mortification." If this William Roger was the son of George Roger of the pedigree (of which there is not a tittle of evidence), it is an obvious impossibility that the assumed father of William could have been the brother of the first portioner, inasmuch as that the will of Baillie William Roger, which is still extant, goes to show that at the death of the latter his next of kin or nearest living heir male was "Thomas Roger in Loch, in the parish of Auchterhouse," whose name is not even mentioned among the multifarious ingredients of this extraordinary compilation. Thomas Roger is described in the will of Baillie William Roger as his "cousin-german," a circumstance wholly subversive of the statement set forth by Dr. Roger. Our author makes a difficulty as to the armorial bearings of this so-called Norman House of Roger, which by his account have not been ascertained, and, as we think, never will. He ignores the fact which is patent to every one at all conversant with the subject, that there were at one time several families of the surname of Roger in North Britain in no way connected, and with armorial bearings radically distinct. Of the truth of this statement our author may satisfy himself by reference to the MSS. of Workman and Pont (transcripts of which may be consulted in the Lyon Office, at Edinburgh), and to the well-known *System of Heraldry*, by Alexander Nisbet. It is a pity that this voluminous writer should waste his industry on matters which he plainly does not understand.

Preparing for immediate publication, *A Rudimentary Dictionary of Universal Philology* (Hall & Co.), of which the following may be taken as a specimen:—

Abenaki or **Abenakis**—A dialect of the Algonkin race of N. American Indians; originally located in Nova Scotia and Maine, they have since receded S. of the St. Lawrence, between St. John's, New Brunswick, and R. Richelieu, Canada.

Abiponion—A native dialect of S. America, vernacular on the eastern Andes.

Ahor—A dialect spoken by a hill tribe on the South-eastern boundary of Thibet.

Abnæ—A name for the ancient Abasci, now represented by Abascia, or Abgha, a country of Asiatic Russia, lying between the Caspian and Black Seas. The modern word *Assnæ*, is called Abkhazi by the Georgians; with the terminal *eti* for "land," it is Abkhazeti, and extends from Soukum-kale to Jennikale.

Abysinian—see *Amharic*.

Acaway—A dialect of native S. American, belonging to the CARIB group.

Accra or **Accrah**—A language of native African, spoken by a small nation on the Gold coast; it is sometimes designated the *Ghah*, and the people are supposed to be descended from the Ghannah, anciently so called. Ghana, or Gana, is a city, governed by a Sultaun, near the course of the Niger, here called Neel-il-Abeed, or Nile of the Negroes.

Achagua—A dialect of native S. American, vernacular on the R. Orinco; and closely allied to MAIPUR.

Acoma—A dialect of native N. American. It is one of the dialects spoken by the Pueblo Indians on the R. Grande.

Adaiel—A dialect of ETHIOPIA, allied to DANAKIL.

Adaihe or **Adaihi**—A dialect of native N. American.

Adampi—A native African dialect, closely resembling *Accra*, vernacular on the Gold coast, W. Africa.

Adelaide—A variety of native AUSTRALIAN, formerly vernacular at Adelaide, S. Australia; it differs but little from other dialects of the Gulf of St. Vincent.

Adige—A name for the CIRCASSIAN.

Adiyah—Otherwise FERNANDIAN; the language of Fernando Po, an island on the W. coast of Africa, near the mouths of the Niger.

Ethiopic under E.

Affghan, see *Pushtoo*.

African—A name for all native dialects of Africa, not directly SEMITIC.

Afudu—A native African dialect belonging to the same group as the KAFFIR, vernacular on the Gaboon, W. Africa.

Agau or **Agaw**—A name for various dialects spoken in the province of Lasta, called Agawmidr, *i.e.*, Agawland; the native term is Aghagha.

Agglutinative—A name applied to certain languages, when words, brought into mutual relation by syntax, undergo a change of form, accent or meaning; the COPIC, for example, is considered as essentially agglutinative. The American agglutinative languages are called polysynthetic.

Ahom—A nearly extinct dialect of Siamese, monosyllabic in form, and appears to have been transported by emigration from the borders of China.

Aiswong—A dialect of native Australian belonging to the W. coast.

Aimara—A dialect of the Indians of S. America, largely ascribed by Spanish; the natives were subject to the Incas of Peru, at the Conquest, and now inhabit the high ground near Lake Titicaca or Chucuito. They are closely allied to the Quichua or native Peruvians.

Notices to Correspondents.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at Vol. iii., page 4, to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 4, 20, 32).

F. Fitzgerald.—You are mistaken in supposing that the British General, Sir John Moore, was a native Irishman. This distinguished soldier was the son of Dr. Moore, physician to the Duke of Hamilton, and one of the professors of the University of Glasgow. General Moore's paternal grandfather was a Scotch parish minister, and his family, from time immemorial, had been connected with North Britain. General Moore's remains were interred in the citadel of Corunna, where a simple memorial was erected over the spot.

X. B.—It was Mungo Park who said, "A man may persevere in a wrong direction."

Colonist.—D'Arcy McGee was member for West Montreal. He was shot dead on the morning of the 7th of April, 1868, on his way to his lodgings. A tablet was inserted in the wall of the house at the spot where he fell; but the house has since been destroyed by fire.

T. Robinson.—You will find a "Roo-Barge" figured at page 75 (Appendix) of Montagu's *Guide to the Study of Heraldry*.

J. Neil.—The old motto of the Johnstones of Annandale was "Light thieves all," originally the war-cry of Johnstone, who was Warden of the Marches; the meaning of this was "Alight from your horses and surrender," but being liable to much misconception when used as a motto, it was exchanged for the perfectly unobjectionable one of *Nunquam non paratus*.

Herald.—The broom, or planta-genista, was introduced as a royal badge by Henry II. This monarch also used an escarbuncle of gold, an ancient mark of the house of Anjou. Royal badges appear to have been discontinued in the time of James I. The shloren of the Mackenzie was "Tullochdar."

C. C.—George Philip Harsdorfer, of Nuremberg, was the first German who wrote on heraldry; but it is the *Insignium Theoria seu Operis Heraldici* of Philip Jacob Spener, who wrote at the end of the seventeenth century, to which most of the other German writers are indebted for their information.

J.—Can you adduce documentary evidence to prove a previous foundation? We cannot undertake to return communications which for any reason we do not print.

C. C. B.—"Edward Waterhouse, Esq.," was the writer of *A Discourse and Defence of Arms and Armour*. London, 1660.

D. B., Peterboro.—The sect of "Dunkers" arose about the first quarter of the eighteenth century (we think 1724). Their chief tenet is the mortification of the body. They deny the eternity of future punishment. They are said to dress like the Dominican friars, and to live chiefly on roots. The *Brownists* were the followers of Robert Brown, at one time a clergyman of the Church of England, who lived about the year 1600. He died in Northampton gaol in 1630. He is said to have boasted in having been committed to thirty-two prisons.

Novice.—The person who draws a bill is called the *drawer*, he who accepts, the *drawee* or acceptor. A draft ceases to be a draft the moment it is accepted. It then becomes an *acceptance*. It is incorrect to say "My draft" to so and so, for so much falls due on such and such a date. The correct form of expression is "My acceptance," &c. The ignorance exhibited by many practical men of business in relation to such matters is surprising. Practically if a man once puts his name to a bill there is no getting out of the transaction without paying.

J. B. (Liverpool).—The first "surname" of the second line of our reply to you in our last issue should be *surname*. The sentence ought to be read, "Surname was the name of the sire or progenitor," &c.

C. C.—Lord Dalhousie was Governor of Canada about the year 1823 or 1824.

B. D.—A man marrying an heiress, according to ancient practice, might either impale her arms with his own or bear them on an escutcheon of pretence.

NOTICE.

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

To all communications should be affixed the name and address of the sender; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 11, Ave Maria-lane, E.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1873.

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Miscellanea.

INDIAN ARCHÆOLOGY, &c.

By the courtesy of Professor Max Müller, to whom our best thanks are due, we are enabled to give some extracts from the *Indian Antiquary*, published at Bombay, an excellent monthly publication, which we should wish to see better known at home. We are glad to find that it is ably supported by contributions from the best men in India.

PUBLICATION OF CHAND.—Mr. Growse, during the latter part of the rainy season of 1871, had begun an edition of Chand, founded on the Agra MS., when his attention was directed to the Baidla MS., as the only one "which the noble families of Rājputāna considered to be of any authority." Finding he would be unable to do anything towards preparing it for the press before March or April, 1873, he wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Bengal Asiatic Society, from which we extract the following:—

"I am convinced that in an *editio princeps* of a work of this peculiar nature, which is mainly interesting to the philologist, it is imperative on an editor, having once secured a good MS., to adhere to its *ipsissima verba*, without the slightest attempt at alteration or correction. If I continue editor, I shall simply make a faithful transcript of the Baidla MS., adding at the foot of the page the various readings which I find in the Agra copy. Now such a task, though laborious, is purely mechanical, requires no special knowledge, and can be equally well performed by any one who can read the character. I would therefore suggest to the Philological Committee the desirability of having the two MSS. sent down to Calcutta, and there made over to a native writer without engaging any regular editor, but simply having some trustworthy corrector of the press to add the *varia lectiones*, and compare the proofs with the MSS. . . . I am convinced that the adoption of the plan I have suggested above will obviate all cause for delay, and secure a result in all respects as satisfactory as if the work had remained under my supervision."

The philological committee has resolved to recommend to the council of the society, "that for the present the edition of Chand be deferred; but they have recommended also, that on the receipt of the Baidla and Agra MSS. a sum of about Rs. 200 be devoted to the collation of both MSS." The committee do not think that it would be of much use to print any portion of the Chand in the manner

which Mr. Growse suggests, without separating the words, which is of course the greatest difficulty.

We are not aware that the following extract from the *Delhi Gazette*, of October last, has been given in any of the home periodicals:—

"DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT COINS.—About a month and a half ago, some of the villagers of Sonpat, while digging out a ruin in the vicinity of an old tank, discovered an earthen pot, containing three sers and a half"—seven pounds in weight—"of silver coin. The earthen pot was buried about seven feet under ground; the coins at the bottom of the pot were completely defaced by corrosion, though nearly three-fourths of its contents were in a very good state of preservation. On examination the coins were found to belong to Græco-Bactrian kings. The coins of Meander are certainly more numerous than those of any other king, though by far the best impressions are on the coins of the King Philoxenus. The following are the names of the kings whose coins have been deciphered:—Meander, Philoxenus, Diomedes, Antialkider, Apollodotus, Hermæus, Helicales, Heaton, Antemachus, and Kaikalliope. A description of the coins and the circumstances of their discovery is being prepared for the London Academy.

BENGAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the society, Captain W. L. Samuels, Assistant Commissioner, Mānchūm, read a paper on the legend of Bāghesar, current among certain clans of gonds, descended from a family of five brothers, named Kūsrū, Sīvrī, Markām, Netia, Sārsūn, that once upon a time a tiger cub was born to Kūsrū. As it grew up, the young tiger made itself very useful in keeping predatory animals from its father's crops, and in consequence the greatest affection existed between them. To Kūsrū's intense grief the cub died, but shortly afterwards his wife gave birth to a daughter, who in due time became marriageable. The marriage ceremonies had been completed, and the party were about to enjoy themselves with feasting and dancing, when suddenly a frightful sound is heard proceeding from one of the company who had become possessed with a demon. On interrogation by an exorcist the demon is recognised by Kūsrū to be the spirit of his lost tiger-son. The demoniac is appeased with the sacrifice of a live kid, which he tears in pieces after the manner of a tiger, and after being presented with three cupfuls of liquor and some mouthfuls of fine glū (melted butter), disappears. The appearance is considered a most happy omen, and Kūsrū's tiger-son is henceforth deified, and worshipped under the name of Bāghesar by the five clans. To this day among the descendants of the five brothers, during their marriage ceremonies it is usual for one or two of those present, generally the officiating priest and a looker on, to feign possessed with the soul of a tiger, and tear in pieces a live kid. The demons are afterwards appeased by the bride's father with an offering of three cupfuls of liquor and a mouthful of glū. No marriage ceremony in these five clans is considered complete without the appearance of Bāghesar and the attendant rites.

WHITE AND BLACK YAJUR VEDAS.—It is worth noticing that the followers of the Black Yajur Veda are almost confined to Southern India, while the predominant or only Veda among the Gaudas of the North is the White Yajur. The Gujarat people have got a trace of one Sākhā only of the former, the Maitrayaniya among the Marāthas; the *Chitpāvana* Brahmans are nearly equally divided between the Rīg Veda and the Black Yajur Veda; while the Des'as'thas are Vajusaneyins (followers of the White) and Rīg Vedis. Whether this is to be accounted for by a revolution or some such event, enabling the followers of the White Veda to drive their rivals to the South, or by the supposition of that part of India being the country of the origin of the Black Yajur, is not determined. But there is a prophecy in the Agni Purāṇa, which represents the White Yajur Veda as a conquering or triumphant Veda, saying that the only Veda

that will prevail in the latter part of the Kaliyuga will be the Vajasenayaka; all others being lost, and the purohita, or priest of Kalki, the king that will overthrow the Mlechchhas, who will overthrow the earth, will be Yājñavalkya. This latter part of the prophecy occurs in other Purāṇas also. Yājñal Vkyā is the founder or first teacher of the White Yajur Veda.

WE learn that the well-known Mūmōṣā text-book, the Jaiminiya-Nyāya-Mālā Vistara, of which 400 pages in large quarto were completed by Dr. Goldstücker, will be completed by E. B. Cowill, Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Cambridge.

THE photo-lithographic fac-simile edition of the celebrated commentary by Pankanjali on Sanskrit grammar, entitled the Mahābhāṣya, which the same worthy and much lamented scholar had in hand, has only advanced to the 300th page, *i.e.* only one-half of the book has as yet been executed. Whether this will be completed remains to be seen. As the writing is very small, the exertion required for editing is almost too much for the eyes, and therefore, we have considerable doubts about its rapid completion. Should the work be published we understand that the price will be Rs. 500, which will of necessity place it beyond the reach of most scholars.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—From the Administration Report for 1870-71:—The materials collected from an examination of the ancient temple of Ambarnoth, by the party of artists sent to that place in 1868, and mentioned in the Administration Report of that year, have been utilized. Six sets of the casts and photographs of the temple have been completed, and one set of architectural drawings made. One of each of the former and the single set of the drawings were sent to England for the last International Exhibition, to be eventually handed over to the Secretary of State for India. Out of the remaining photographs and casts, two sets have been ordered to be sent to England and one to each of the museums at Calcutta and Madras. It has been proposed to cause copies of the architectural drawings to be made in England, by the carbon or other process, for distribution among learned persons, and institutions, and museums.

CHESS.—The Burmese game of chess differs slightly from the European game, but only where the Europeans have altered it since they received it from the east, for it was brought into Western Europe by the Crusaders, who appear to have altered the Burmese "horses" to "knights," and "chariots" to "castles," as now found in the European game. The Burmese name *checturin* has been defined "the chief ruler, a leader of an army," which is not quite correct. The name is derived from the Pali or Sanskrit, *chathu*, "four" and *enga*, "a member," *i.e.*, "the four members (of an army), elephants, chariots, cavalry, and infantry; and it is the same name dragged through Persian and Arabic which appears in the English word *chess*, which Webster refers to the French. The "rook" of the English game is the same word as the *ratha* of the Burmese, being the Pali or Sanskrit for a chariot.—Dr. F. Mason, "A Working Man's Life."

A LAKE LEGEND OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES, EAST INDIES.—Lake Taroba, in the Chanda district, situated 14 miles east of Segao, in the basin of the Chimar hills, at a considerable height above the plain, is believed by the natives of the surrounding country to owe its origin to enchantment. It is far from any village, and though artificially embanked at one point, has all the appearance of a natural lake. Its depth is very great, and the waters considered to be of peculiar excellence. In the early ages, so runs the legend, a marriage procession of Gavalis was passing these hills from the west. Hot and thirsty they sought for water but found none, when a strange-looking man suggested that the bride and bridegroom should join in digging for a spring. Laughingly they consented, and with the removal

of a few spadeful of earth, a clear fountain leapt to the surface. While all were delightedly drinking, the freed waters rose and spread into a wide lake, overwhelming bride, bridegroom, and procession; but fairy hands soon constructed a temple in the depths, where the spirits of the drowned are supposed to dwell. Afterwards on the lake-side a palm tree grew up, which only appeared during the day, sinking into the earth at twilight. One morning a rash pilgrim seated himself upon the tree-top, and was borne into the skies. The palm then shrivelled into dust, and in its place appeared an image of the spirit of the lake, which is worshipped under the name of Taroba. Formerly at the call of pilgrims, all necessary vessels rose from the lake, and after being used were washed and returned to the waters. But at last an evil-minded man took those he had received to his home; they quickly vanished, and from that day the mystic provision wholly ceased. In quiet nights the country-folk still hear faint sounds of drum and trumpet passing round the lake. The old men say that in one dry year, when the waters sank low, golden pinnacles of the fairy temple were seen glittering in the depths. The lake is much visited, especially during the months of December and January; and the rights of the god are performed by a Gond. Wives seek its waters for their supposed virtue in causing fertility, and sick persons for health. Fish in the lake grow to a large size, the skeleton of one which was stranded some years ago measuring eight feet in length.

LOCKIT BUIK OF THE BURGESSES OF DUNDEE.—

(Continued from page 31.)

- (57) Item furth of ye laird of Ogillis land Lyand on ye north syid of Argyllis gaitt Betuix ye land of Thomas annand on ye east The land of George Kellis airis on ye west pairtis To the Chaipplanrie of Sanct Agatha zeirlie
aucht lib
and furth of ye samyn land to the Hospitall zeirlie
Twelf ss and
To ye gray freiris zeirlie fyve ss
(58) Item furth of the foirsaid land of Thomas Annand quhilk sumtyme pertenit to James Scrymgeor havand on ye est the land of Alex^r annand To the said Chaipplanrie of Sanct Agatha zeirlie fyve merkis
(59) Item furth of ye said Alex^r Annandis Land foirsaid quhilk sumtyme pertenit to John Bell Lyand on ye west syid of ye Turnpeck to Sanct Androws Chaipplanrie zeirlie for ss vi^d and furth of ye said Alex^r Annandis land Lyand on ye east syid of ye said Turnpeck To the Choristaris zeirlie
Ten ss
(60) Item furth of ye land of Masie Watsoun Lyand on ye orth syid of Argyllis gaitt Betuix ye land of David Spankie on ye east and the land of James Duncan on the west pairtis to ye Choristaris zeirlie fourtie ss
(61) Item furth of ye Said David Spankie's land foirsaid haiffand on ye East the land of David Scrymgeor of fordy to the Chaipplanrie of Sanct Saluator zeirlie
foure lib ellewine ss iii^d
(62) Item furth of ye said David Scrymgeor of fordie his land foirsaid havand on ye east the land of ye airis of vmq^{le} James myln to ye choristaris zeirlie Ten ss
(63) Item furth of ye land of David Ramesay zounger baxter Lyand On ye south syid of Argyllis gaitt Betuix ye land of David Tendell on ye east and ye mid Kirkstyll on ye west pairtis to the Hospitall zeirlie aucht lib
(64) Item furth of ye land of David Ramesay elder baxter Lyand on ye north syid of Argyllis gaitt Betuix ye land of James Man on ye east and the land of James mylnis airis on ye west pairtis To the choristaris zeirlie Twelf ss
Sūma huius pag : xxxi lb xviii ss ii^d
(65) Item furth of ye land of ye Said James man foirsaid havand on ye east the land of ye airis of vmq^{le} Alex^r Maille To the Choristaris zeirlie fyve ss iii^d
(66) Item furth of ye land of Johne Baxter Lyand on ye east side of ye burial Wynd betuix ye land of James Craill

on ye south and the land of Mr David Campbell on ye north
 pairtis To the gray freiris zeirle threttie twa ss viii^d
 (67) Item furth of ye said James Craillis Land foirsaid hav-
 and on ye east the Land of Robert Rolland to the Choristar-
 is zeirle threttene ss iii^d
 (68) Item furth of ye said Robert Rollandis land foirsaid
 havand on ye east the Land of ye airis of vmq^{le} Alex^r
 Patersoun to the Chaipnanrie of Sanct Andrew zeirle

fyvetene ss
 (69) Item furth of ye said Alex^r Patersounis airis land foir-
 said havand on the east the land of Robert Kyd to the
 chaipnanrie of Sanct Andrew zeirle threttene ss iii^d

(70) Item furth of ye land of Thomas zounng Lyand on ye
 south syid of Argyllis gaitt Betuix ye land of ye airis of
 vmq^{le} Gabriel myn on ye west and ye thorterraw on ye east
 pairtis to ye Choristaris zeirle aughtene ss iii^d

(71) Item furth of ye land of Sanct blaze Chaipnanrie
 Lyand on ye west syid of ye thorterraw Betuix ye land of
 william Drumond on ye south and the land of Eufame bell
 on ye north pairtis To the said Chaipnanrie of Sanct An-
 drow zeirle Sex ss viii^d

(72) Item furth of ye land of Petir Clayhillis Sumtyme of
 Petir Newman Lyand on ye east syid of ye thorterraw To
 ye Choristaris zeirle Twentie ss

(73) Item furth of ye land of Thomas Traill sumtyme per-
 tening to Herbert Glandstainis Lyand on ye north syid of
 Argyllis gaitt Betuix ye land of James Scaymgeor^r listter on
 ye south the co noun buriall place on ye north The land of
 Alex^r Traill on ye east and ye land of william Kyd on ye
 west pairtis to the Choristaris zeirle aughtene ss

(74) Item furth of ye said Alex^r Traillis land foirsaid
 haiffand on ye east the land of Alex^r wedderburne to the
 Choristaris zeirle threttene ss iii^d

(75) Item furth of ye said Alex^r weddirburnis land foirsaid
 havand on ye east the land callit Sanct Michellis land
 ptening to Johne Kininmonth to Sanct Katherinis chaip-
 nanrie Threttie ss

(76) Item furth of ye said John Kininmonthis land
 havand on ye east the land of James Lowell sumtyme
 pertening to Patrik Lyoun To the Choristairis zeirle
 foure lib threttene ss iii^d

(77) Item furth of ye land of Alex Maill w'in ye y^{te} lyand
 on ye nor^t syid of Argyllis gaitt To ye Choristaris zeirle
 v ss iii^d

Sāmu huius pag : xiii lib iii ss vi^d
 (78) Item furth of James Lowellis land foirsaid Quhairin
 the Ketch pole is biggit havand on the east Sanct Saluator^r
 Landis to ye gray freiris Ten ss

(79) Item furth of ye landis of ye Closs Callit Sanct
 Soluatos^r closs Lyand on ye north syid of Argyllis gaitt
 Betuix ye land of ye said James Lowell on ye west and ye
 land of ye airis of vmq^{le} James Rollok on the east pairtis
 To ye Chaipnanrie of Sanct Saluator^r the few maillis vndir
 wretine rexie awand be ye persounis particulare proprietaris
 of ye said closs on ye west syid of ye Closs efter following
 To witt Beginning at ye foirland on ye west syid of ye
 Closs pertening to Petir Newman zeirle iii lib sex ss viii^d

Threttie 4 ss
 The nixt land northwart pertening to James Goldman-
 zeirle

The Third land northwart pertening to christopher zeirle
 tuentie ss

The fourt land northwart pertening to James Donaldsoun
 zeirle fourtie ss

The fyft land northwart pertening to ye airis of Johne watt
 zeirle twentie sex ss

Beginand at ye foirland pertening to Patrik rattray zeirle
 and on ye east syid of ye closs fourtie sex ss

The second land at ye north pertening to Johne Lowsouen
 zeirle twentie sex ss viii^d

The thrid land nor^twart with the bak zeard kill and malt-
 hous pertening to Johne Isak zeirle foure lib

The fourt land nor^twart pertening to Johne Adame zeirle

nyne ss quihilk land pertent of befoir to Johne Jamesoun
 Saidler

The fyft land pertening to Dionesse Conquero^r sumtyme
 perteing to Johne Spenss zeirle Sex ss

(To be continued.)

PROFESSOR WESTWOOD'S COLLECTION OF CASTINGS
 OF CARVED IVORIES.—Professor Westwood's very in-
 teresting collection of castings of a large number of carved
 ivories were exhibited at the conversazione of the Oxford
 Architectural and Historical Society, which took place on
 Nov. 13, 1872. Professor Westwood gave a lecture on the
 objects which he exhibited, in the course of which he said
 he began collecting the fac-similes with several gentlemen,
 most of whom had now given it up, but he had himself
 gone on collecting, so that his own casts at present con-
 sisted of nearly 1000 specimens: the South Kensington
 collection numbered 700. When he said that they had
 inspected only about a quarter of his collection, it would
 give them some idea of its extent and value: he had
 selected the pieces they had viewed because they could be
 seen and understood by that light, without much examina-
 tion. Ivory had been used for decorative purposes from
 the earliest ages, and the uses to which it had been put in
 various ages of the world were very different. Although he
 had not brought specimens of the Nineveh ivories, he had
 one or two at home, which were not, however, of very
 great interest; but in the British Museum there were a
 considerable number of interesting specimens, which had
 been brought home by Mr. Layard in a very friable and
 perishable condition. Professor Owen, however, with great
 tact saw what was needed, and thought that the only way
 in which they could be restored was to give them the
 animal constituents which they had lost by age; he had
 them boiled in gelatine, and in consequence, though ex-
 tremely delicate, they were now sufficiently strong to be
 handled. The ivories he had exhibited were made for the
 decorations of thrones, chairs, ladies' toilet cases, &c.; and
 at a later date the material was used especially for diptychs,
 i.e., two plates of ivory carved on the outsides, with a small
 space, about an eighth of an inch in depth, cut out on the
 inside, and filled with wax, on which what was wanted to
 be recorded was written with a style. In the Roman
 series they would see many of those diptychs, most of
 which contained portraits of the reigning emperor or consul,
 often in duplicate, which were presented by the emperor or
 consul to his friends on his accession to office. They often
 saw the consul seated, with the busts of his father and
 mother at the top, and at the bottom they generally had
 representations of the games of the Circus, and these were
 very interesting. One fragment, of which only the lower
 part was left, was very interesting, containing a group of
 acrobats, the strong fellow in the centre having three or
 four children on his arms and legs, and children hanging
 from his hands, while others represented the acrobat play-
 ing with five or six balls, and various other games of the
 Circus. Often they represented the victorious horses being
 brought before the Consul, and in some instances they would
 find the Consul represented as holding a napkin, which he
 threw down to the victor in the games. The most interesting
 diptych was that of the Symmachorum priestess, which for
 grace of attitude and beauty of execution was not approached
 by anything in the whole course of ivory carving; it was
 probably of the 2nd century, and Pagan. A rare
 representation, they would meet with was that of a
 countryman carrying a hare—used by the ancients to
 represent the season of winter. Another was a fine
 specimen of Bellerophon, from the British Museum, and
 of the diptych of Philip the Arab; in the lower por-
 tion stags were combating with men in the Circus:
 the wonderful expression of the animals and the action
 of the men was perfectly marvellous. It was the ear-
 liest of the consular pieces, being dated 248. If they

took any interest at all in sculpture and the mediæval arts, they would know that in the classical periods they had plenty of sculpture; the Sarcophagi brought them down to the 5th or 6th century, after which sculpture was unknown. The earliest sculptures known in England were the figures in churches, and the earliest of them was dated about the year 1300, so that from 600 to 1300 no carving was known in the world which at all equalled the beautiful specimens of early art now exhibited. A succession of the pieces during the 6th century were very badly done, and showed the wonderful degradation of the art, being all wooden-like, inexpressive, and unpleasant. Classical scholars would know the value of 50 Roman pieces, mostly dated, and so he would leave the Roman, and speak of the earliest Christian ivories. The later Roman Consuls introduced Christian symbols on their diptychs, the most frequent being the Greek cross. The first Christian ivory to which he would call their special attention was the diptych of Pope Gregory, which was sent by him to the Visi-Gothic Queen, Theodolinda, in the 6th century; in it Pope Gregory was represented with the tonsure, but in all other respects dressed exactly like a Consul; he bore in his hands a staff tipped with a Greek cross. It had been much disputed whether it was not a diptych of a Consul, which had been later converted into one of Gregory, but he might say positively, from a careful examination, that the statement which had been made about the falsification of the inscription was a great mistake. Another interesting object was the diptych of St. Paul, and Adam, naming the beasts, which was a wonderful piece of art. St. Paul was represented blessing a church dignitary; there was the scene where he was throwing the serpent into the fire, and below was a group in which he was curing the sick man in the island. At a later date ivories were used for a great many purposes besides that of diptychs. Some were made with three leaves, the central one being twice the size of those at the sides, which closed over it, and it thus became a triptych, while when it had several, perhaps five or seven pieces, it was called a polyptych. They also had round pieces, which were exceedingly interesting, especially to the ladies; many were no doubt Pagan, and were made for Roman ladies patch-boxes or rouge-boxes; they had been, however, converted to the use of foreign churches, where they were found holding the host. Then again, he had exhibited three great bookcases, one of them containing the figure of an archangel in the British Museum; it was one of the most glorious figures ever carved in ivory. The upper part of another cover had a transverse piece, on which was carved the Holy Child and father and mother, while the Lamb of God was represented in the centre, and below were a number of minor groups, one of which had long been a puzzle, but had now been ascertained to be the annunciation. The curious part about it was that the Virgin was represented drawing water, and they had found in the Apocryphal Gospels that she was so represented; this was very interesting, as showing that in the 6th century the Apocryphal Gospels were taken before the Bible in Italy, at any rate in the delineation of Gospel subjects. Another cover represented the Virgin seated between Melchisedec and (probably) Isaiah. It might give them some idea of the value of the originals from which his fac-similes were taken, when he told them that South Kensington gave 400*l.* for one piece, and 250*l.* for another; the value of such exact castings was therefore very great.

THE ART OF PAINTING.—In the public library at Brussels there is preserved a MS., written in 1635, by Pierre le Brun, a painter, in which a description of various matters connected with the art of painting is given, and many technical terms explained. In the first chapter, "De la Platte Pienture," a passage occurs which is translated by Mrs. Merrifield, in her work on the subject, thus—"The pencils are made of a soft kind of hair, but which has

sufficient resistance to keep itself straight, and to make a firm point for painting. The hairs of bears are very good, so are those of martens and similar animals. Small brushes made of hog's or pig's bristles are also used, and pencils of fishes' hair for softening." In a MS. preserved in the library of the University at Padua, is a receipt for making excellent boiled hair. The following translation of it is given by Mrs. Merrifield:—"Take the manes, forelocks, and tails of oxen, horses, cows, and calves (but remember that the tails of horses are not good), place them in fresh water, and wash them, so that there may not remain any grease or dirt; then string them on a cord, afterwards put them into a vessel with lye, and let them boil for six hours." In another part of the same MS. directions are given for making a brush for "graining," by inserting hogs' bristles into a flat back of wood.

Notes.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES ON FAVERSHAM CHURCH.

(Continued from p. 43.)

THERE were ten altars in this church, in addition to the high altar, dedicated respectively to St. Erasmus, St. John, St. Luke, St. Clement, SS. Peter and Paul, SS. Crispin and Crispinian, St. Catherine, St. Thomas, Jesus, and Morrow Mass; one named St. Peter in an old will, I think, is intended for SS. Peter and Paul. Besides the Corpus Christi light in the chancel, there were others named after St. Ann, St. Edmund, and one called the "Bachelor's." There are two tables mentioned, namely, St. Christopher's and St. Margaret's; and there were statues to St. Katherine (of alabaster), St. Mary, called, "oure lady of Bedlem," as well as to SS. Peter and Paul. It is unknown where most of the altars stood. St. Thomas's was in the chapel dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury; the one named SS. Peter and Paul I place in the Trinity chapel; the Morrow Mass altar was, I have no doubt, in the south transept, where it appears as if a mass was said in connection with a brotherhood of men and women every week-day, at half-past-five in summer, and half-past-six in winter. St. Edmund's light was in St. Thomas's chapel, the "bachelor's" light was at the entrance to the south transept, and St. Ann's light was in that transept, near the Morrow Mass altar, in my opinion. Among the vestments, &c., mentioned in the inventory dated 4 Hen. VIII., several have our Lord, Mary, and John, embroidered on them; a corporas had *£. 3*l.* 5*s.**; a frontlet was crowned, with ~~an~~ underneath the crown; a cross cloth had on it "the assumption of our Lady," another had "the pyctor of seynt George and a chalyce of gold," a stained (purple) cloth had on it a picture of St. Thomas. The inventory includes 9 chalices, 2 pixes, 3 paxes, 4 cruets, 3 "sencers," a chrismatory, a number of candlesticks of silver and brass, small bells of silver and laton, canopies with staves, basons of pewter and laton, holy water stops of laton, and "6 sconces of borde for the quyer," which I suppose were for holding lights for the choir boys—three to each of the stalls. One entry I am unable to explain, namely, "It. 2 little vestments for seynt Nicholas with 2 course mitos." Whether these are for a statue of St. Nicholas, or an altar not mentioned elsewhere, or that they were for the feast of St. Nicholas, is not clear. It is evident there were several statues in the church of which we know nothing from this entry. "Imprimis. 26 old steyned cloths for to cover the images in the churche in Lente." At the Morrow Mass altar was a chasuble of green damask with golden lions on it, and as this was where the members of the town guild had services performed, I think the arms of Faversham were on the vestment. One entry seems to intimate that

in the reign of Hen. VIII. it was not uncommon to administer the communion under both kinds—"It. A pyxe of copir and gylte with a little cuppe of sylver within for to visit sick folkes." Later on this occurs, "It. A lyttel bell of laton for to go on visitation." There are forty-one books mentioned, missals, gradualls, psalters, epistles, manuals, collects, sequences, &c., some in MS., but, judging from the following entry, most of them, I think, were printed—"4 Mannellys, two written, two preynted." A printed missal was at the Morrow Mass altar, the other volumes were in the vestry. A much larger quantity of books were no doubt in the vicarage. Among the corporation MSS. at Faversham are two documents, drawn up by Robert Hithiot, a lawyer, in the 22nd of Hen. VII., stating at length the duties of the two parish clerks and the sexton. The clerks were (1.) to wait on the vicar at all times both at night as well as in the day. (2.) To assist at the Morrow Mass (*i.e.*, the first mass), with a "rogett" on; to "apparell" the altars; to help the priest on and off with his vestments; to attend to the Corpus Christi light every day before noon. (3.) To carry the cruets, missal, chalice, and other ornaments to the altar before mass, and to return them after its conclusion. (4.) At high mass they were to sing the gradual at the upper desk in the nave, and to sing the epistle; to bring the books required into the quire at services where there was music, as well as the surplices, &c. They were also to inform the churchwardens what ornaments were required at each feast day, and to assist in bringing them from the treasury into the vestry, and to take them back and fold up the copes and other vestments. (5.) They were to sing their part in the quire. (6.) The cruets were to be cleaned within and without, daily, and clean water put in them. [Those with the wine were attended to by the vicar, I suppose.] (7.) The choir, the Trinity chapel, and the altars in them, with the walls and windows, were to be cleaned, and the cobwebs swept away. (8.) They were to sleep in the dormitory every night. (9.) They were not to have or cause disputes with the members of the corporation. (10.) They were to teach children to read, and sing in the quire. (11.) When some of the ringers were absent, they were to assist the sexton. (12.) On Sundays to carry holy water to every house. (13.) To be obedient to the churchwardens. (14.) To clean the holy water stops of brass, and "the bason and ewer which be ordained for christening of children." (15.) To swear to keep these articles before being admitted.

The articles for the sexton were made on the same day as the clerks', and are much shorter. (1.) He had to sleep within the building, in the dormitory, inside the old bell-tower; at 8 o'clock every night to ring with the usual bell the curfew for a quarter of an hour. (2.) To open the church every day at five in the morning in summer, and six in winter. (3.) On saints' eves to ring as had been customary with as many bells as was usual: this was at noon, and again in the afternoon at evensong; and on the feast, to ring at matins, mass, and evensong, with "as many peels as hath of old time been accustomed," and on week-days to ring to mass at the hour appointed by the vicar. (4.) The sexton with his ringers were to ring "in as due order and time as they may or can, and not too long, nor too short time." (5.) At the early mass he was to toll thirty strokes with the fourth bell, a quarter of an hour later fifteen strokes with the same bell, and six strokes at the third tolling, and after the parish clerk had rung in the people with the little bell (in the central tower?) three strokes were to be given with the fourth bell. At the high mass on week-days he was to toll with the first three bells. (6.) To make provision for lighting the lamp in the quire. (7.) To light the tapers and beams on holy days at first evensong. (8.) To fill the holy water stops with fresh water every Saturday at noon, and as often as necessary in the week. (9.) To clean the nave and transepts with the altars therein. (10.) To be obedient, &c., to the vicar or his deputy. These old MSS. are most valuable in showing

the arrangements for carrying out the services of a mediæval church, and I need make no comments on them as the entries speak for themselves. The sexton and clerks slept in the building, but I cannot discover if the chantry priests lived in the town, or in community at the vicarage. The ancient central tower may possibly have contained a dormitory where they slept, I certainly think it was used as such when the church was served by Benedictine monks, as they would then be close to the altar, where they could readily get into the quire at night, for I suppose they adhered to their rule in essentials although outside and far away from their abbey. With regard to the changes in the national religion at the period of the Reformation, so far as I am aware, I believe no documents are extant showing what was altered or destroyed in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., but the churchwardens' accounts show that purchases of church furniture were made in the reign of Queen Mary, presumably to replace what had been sold a few years earlier; and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it appears as if all pre-Reformation ornaments were soon swept away. The following is from the churchwardens' accounts for the year 1554:—"Itm. For clothe bought for surplices to the church, 26s. 1d. Pd. to Mr. Deale for the Chrysmytry, 20s.; for making the same surplices, 7s. 4d.; to John Wrenk, for the bowelle of lattyne for the roode loft, 40s. 11d." From the small number of these entries it would appear as if very few alterations had been made in the church in the time of Edward VI., in comparison with the doings in some churches. The following is undated, but it is no doubt early in the reign of Elizabeth:—

"The account of . . . Mr. Robard . . . Michael Allyn, Richard Lorens, and Anthony Love, Churchwardenes of Frsham.

who do charge oure selvyys of . . . gatheryd for the clarks wags 19l. 14s. 4d. Itm. pwayments in oure hands of the gatheryns of the communion money, 4s. 8d. Solde at London 33 boles of latten, a holy wafer stock, a payer of sencers, a shyp, 2 cannelsttycks of latten, a pewtre bassyn and aulure, all waying 2 hondred wayght and 10 lb. at 39s. le hondred, 4l. 3s. 0d. Solde to Mr. Solfewyck the lyttle organs, 40s. Sold to Thomas Mustard an egyll 20d., and 48 lb. of waxe, 16s. Recyd of the old churchwardenes, 12s. 4d., and of Mr. Buerly's bequest, 20s. Some total, 18l. 12s. 0d."

"Solde by me Symon Ancellin for the church. Fyrst, solde to John Vunter the bordys of sayntt Erasmus aulter pryser, 5s. Solde to Thomas Tenckyr the bordys of sayntt Crispyns aulter pryser, 3s. 4d. Sold to John Coltyn sayntt Marguryts table and a lyttill gratt that dye them before oure lady of bedlem pryser, 2s. 8d. Sold to John Vunter the coffyn of our lady of bedlem pryser, 1s. 4d., of Robert the shryptory there ffor the table of sayntt Xprytesyr 1s. 8d."

G. BEDO.

POPULAR RHYMES.—The following rhyme riddle is still popular in Forfarshire:—

Down in yon den there stands a kist,
And in that kist there is a cap,
And in that cap there is a drap,
And naebody can eat it, and naebody can drink it,
And naebody can live without it!

Den = house; kist = bed; cap = nightcap; drap = sleep. This rhyme bears so strong a resemblance to one given by Chambers (*Pop. Rhymes*, p. 245), that I much doubt whether the latter is genuine. I have a version of another riddle given by Chambers (p. 111)—

The minister and the dominie and Maister Andrew Lamb, Gaed to the garden where three pears hang,
Ilka ane took ane, and still twa hang?
Maister Lamb was both minister and dominie, *i.e.*, reader or schoolmaster. A similar trick of language is given by Jervise, in *Memorials of Angus and Mearns*, p. 379, referring

to Sir James Strachan, parish minister of Keith, deposed for Nonconformity, in 1690—

"The beltit knicht o' Thornton,
An' Laird o' Pittendreich
An' Maister James Strachan
The minister o' Keith!"

ALISON.

DOMUM TREE AT WINCHESTER.—Perhaps the following may interest some of your readers, if you think them of sufficient interest to publish in the *Antiquary*. Dulce Domum was formerly sung under an old tree that stood in the ground recently used as a wharf, but now converted into a garden. This I have heard from my relative, the Rev. Henry Sissmore, one of the oldest Fellows of Winchester College on record, who died in 1851, at the age of ninety-six. He related, that when a boy at school, it was the custom to sing Domum round the old tree, and he well remembered on one occasion a shed of some sort had been built round the tree, and the boys set to work to demolish the obstruction *vi et armis*, while Dr. Wharton, the head master, sat on his pony close by, looking on, and enjoying the fun. The tree now standing is not the same, but an offshoot from it.

WEDDING CUSTOMS.—It was customary at Cranbrook, Kent, when a newly-married couple left the church, to strew the pathway, not with flowers, but with emblems of the bridegroom's calling. Carpenters walked on shavings, butchers on skins of slaughtered sheep, the followers of St. Crispin were honoured with leather parings, paper-hangers with slips of paper, blacksmiths with old iron or rusty nails.

H. T. S.

TAKING HIM DOWN A PEG.—It may be interesting to those curious about such things to know the origin of this colloquial expression. In the old, deep-drinking days, a tankard with pegs down the middle was sent round the table, and each man tried to outdrink his neighbour. He who drank most would tell his neighbour, "I have beaten you; I have taken you down a peg."

ROLF.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS, &c.—The following curious extracts have lately been printed for private circulation, by Mr. J. Hargrave Harrison, of Great Yarmouth:—

FROM THE PARISH REGISTER OF CATFELD, NORFOLK.

Let none which cannot well endite,
Presume within this booke to write,
Recordes of liues and deathea of Men,
Ought not be scraped by a hen.
The names, the dates of daye & yere,
Ought plainly euer to appeare,
In Incke most black, and voide of blottes;
In parchement faire without all spottes;
In Latine true or English plaine,
Or els the truthe may take his Baine.

ANTHO. HARISON,

Rector of Catfelde, 1609.

Ianuarie the ninetenthe, Ao Dni. 1611.

Ioan Stoeker, borne in Walden, in the Countie of Essex, first married to William Harison, father of Anthony Harison, Clerk, now Rector of Catfelde, after married to Iohn Roiston; after his decease, died in Ludham; and was buried in Catfelde Churchyarde, near the parsonage Northgate there. She was a reuerend religious matron, & brought vp all her children in learning, both weomen and men, & did at her death give straight charge that her posteritie for euer might doe the like, namelie, that they all might reade at the leaste. She was buried the ninetenth daie of Ianuarie, A° Ch. 1611.

The Oke tree sett in the Churchyarde, in the waie going from the Parsonage to the Church porch, was there planted by the saide Anthony, in memorie of the saide Ioane his Moother, at the West end of her saide Graue, March 4, Ao. Dni. 1615

Anthonie Harison, clerk, Sonne of y^e saide Joane Stocker by her saide first husband William Harison after many changes and chances of this mortall life, died at *Catfelde* y^e *seuenteenth* daie of *September*, In y^e yeare of our Lord God one thousand Sixe hundred *thirty and eight*, and was buried in y^e Churchyarde of Catfelde, nere his aforesayde beloved Moother, on y^e *eighteenth* day of *September* A° D. —————* and desirerth as followeth—

When I am dead, then burie me
nere by my Moother's side,
Or with her bones, if that they be
from danger purified.
But laie me not in any coffe,
but my bare winding sheete
Let not a coffyn so be loste,
Earth is for earth moste meete.
This is my will, this my desire,
touching my bodies graue;
Those whoe me loue, what I require,
I hope will lette me haue.

By me, ANTHONIE HARISON

Rector of Catfelde.

F. C. T.

ROUNCE; ROUNCIE; ROUNCY.—Chaucer, describing a seaman, in the Prologue to *The Canterbury Tales*, say:—

A Schipman was ther, wonyng fer by weste:
For ought I woot, he was of Dertemouthe.
He rood upon a rouncy, as he couthe,
In a gowne of faldyng to the kne.

On consulting Bailey, I find he says, "rounce," = "a little pony or tit." Ash, no doubt following him, has, "rouncy" = "a tit, a pony." Johnson, Webster, Richardson, Hyde Clarke, all leave the word out; nor does it occur in Jamieson. In his useful glossary to *The Canterbury Tales*, Mr. Wright says, "rouncy (A.N.)" = "a common hackney horse;" and again, in his *Dictionary of Obsolete Words*, I find the following entry: "rouncie, rouncy, (A.N.)" = "(1) a common hackney horse, any horse. (2) A vulgar woman." Mr. Wright, as will be seen, looks on the term as of Anglo-Norman origin. Why travel so far afield, when in the Welsh, as spoken at the present day, we have "rhwnsi" = "a rough coated horse"? The Shipman came from Dartmouth close by a district where, in the poet's days, Welsh was a spoken tongue, and was anything more likely than that a writer of his amazingly keen accuracy would give the horse its native name? Chaucer, by the way, must have had a quick eye for the points of a horse and eke for the behaviour of its rider, as I will show you in my next Note.

H. P.

CHAUCER'S HORSES AND THEIR RIDERS.—The Prologue to *The Canterbury Tales* are full of minute but graphic touches, bearing intimately on the manners and customs of the time at which the poem was written. In the matter of horses and horsemanship, for example, where in the same space shall we find so much information? Chaucer's eye would seem, indeed, to have been as keenly alive to the points of a horse as that of any Guy Livingstone. To begin with the Knight:—

He was a verray perfight gentil Knight.
But for to telle you of his aray,
His hors was good, but he ne was nought gay.

* The words in italic he also left blank.

Then, again, of his son, the Squire :—

Schorte was his goune, with sleeves long and wide.
Wel coude he sitte on hors, and fair ryde.

Turning to the Monk we have :—

A Monk ther was, a fair for the maistrie,
An out-rydere, that loved venerye ;
A manly man, to ben an abbot able.
Full many a deynthe horse hadde he in stable :
*And when he rood, men might his bridel heer
Gynge in a whistlyng wyns so cleere,
And eek as lawde as doth the chapel belle,
Then as the lord was the keper of the selle.*

His palfrey was as broun as eny berye.

The Merchant is touched off briefly thus :—

A Merchant was ther with a forked berd,
In motteleye, and high on horse he sat,
Upon his heed a Flaundrisch bever hat ;
His botus clapsud faire and fetously.

Next to the Merchant comes the Clerk :—

A Clerk ther was of Oxenford also,
That unto logik hadde longe i-go.
*Al so lene was his hors as is a rake,
And he was not right fat, I undertake.*

The Sergeant-of-Law was a modest man :—

*He rood but hoornly in a medled coat,
Gird with a seynt of silk, with barres smale ;
Of his array telle I no longer tale.*

The Shipman came from Dartmouth, and, no doubt, like Dolly Pentreath the famous Cornish fishwoman, could speak a little Welsh.

*He rood upon a rouncy, as he couthe,
In a gowne of faldyng to the kne.
A dagger hanging on a laas handde he
Aboute his nekke under his arm adoune.*

Though the picture of the Wife of Bath appeared in the *Antiquary* a few weeks ago, it will well bear re-exhibition :—

*Upon an amblere esely sche sat,
Wymplid ful wel, and on hire heed an hat
As brood as is a bocler or a targe.*

The following lines form the close of the short but exquisite picture of the noblest of ploughmen :—

His tythes payede he ful faire and wel,
Baith of his owne swynk and his catel.
In a tabbard he rood upon a mere.

The last of the gay cavalcade to be mentioned is the Reene, the name of whose steed, "Scot," I have been told, is to this day still to be heard among the ploughboys in the stables of the counties of Essex and Suffolk.

*This reene sat upon a wel good stol,
That was a homely gray, and highte Scot.*

Were I to go into the Tales, I might add largely to the heap, but I forbear for the present.

H. P.

THE EMPEROR VALENTINIAN.—I send you a sketch of a coin which was found in the year 1870, by a ploughman on the estate of T. D. Embleton Fox, Esq., in the parish of Northorpe, near Kirtlington-in-Lindsey, in the county of Lincoln. It is a silver medallion of the Emperor Valentinianus, who was born A.D. 321, elected emperor A.D. 364, and died A.D. 375. The head on this coin is very well formed, and ornamented with the diadem peculiar to the emperors of the Lower Empire. The diadem was not used by the Roman emperors until after the time of Constantine the Great. It consists of a fillet of pearls of two rows, and it is tied in a

knot behind the head, the ends resting on the neck. The silver appears to have slipped a little on one side when it was stamped, as the right-hand side of the legend is not wholly impressed. The legend around the head consists of the following letters : DNVHLENTINIANVSPFAVG, i.e., Dominus noster Valentinianus Pius Felix Augustus. In this legend the mintmaster has used the Greek Π for the Latin A. On the reverse of this coin is the figure of the emperor clothed in a military garment [paludatus], having the sabarum in his right hand. This standard is square. On it is represented the monogram of the name of Christ, which was first used by Constantine the Great, after he had embraced Christianity. It has the letters A and Ω on it to signify the divinity of Jesus, who says of Himself in the Revelation of St. John the Divine, chap. i. verse 8, "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending." In the left hand the emperor bears a globe, to signify that he is the master of the world. This globe is surmounted by a winged Victory presenting a crown, to remind his majesty that he owes the empire of the world to her favour. The legend around the emperor is, RESTITVTORREIP, i.e., Restitutor Reipublicæ, the Restorer of the Commonwealth, or the State. In the exergue are the letters PLVC, i.e., Pecunia Lugduni signata : money coined or stamped at Lugdunum. Lugdunum is now called the city of Lyons. The half-moon character is used instead of the letter S ; it was the Greek sigma. Valentinianus, son of Gratian, was elected to wear the purple for his talents and bravery, A.D. 364. He defeated the Alemanni, and by his General Theodosius repelled the Caledonians from Britain. This coin was struck in honour of Valentinianus, after he had raised Britain from a sinking state, and called that part which he had recovered by his own name, Valentia. The district comprehended the five Scottish tribes named Mæata, lying between the walls of Antoninus and Senorus.

GEO. DODDS, D.D., &c.,

Vicar of Corringham, Gainsborough.

ESSEX HOUSE, PUTNEY.—This edifice in the High Street is doomed to destruction. Here Thomas Cromwell, son of the Putney blacksmith, is believed by some persons to have been born. A survey of Wimbledon, A.D. 1817 described, as upon that spot, "an ancient cottage, known as the smith's shop, west of the highway leading from Putney to the upper gate, and on the south side of the highway, from Richmond to Wandsworth, having the sign of the Anchor." Essex House was built A.D. 1596, which is the date upon the old plastered ceilings of the house, with the royal arms of England and the initials of Queen Elizabeth. Cromwell was created Earl of Essex A.D. 1540, and executed shortly afterwards, hence his birthplace was a building which was anterior to the Essex House above mentioned. But, prior to the destruction of the building, still standing, a photograph should be taken, and that without delay.

GARRAWAY'S COFFEE HOUSE.—This old building in Change alley, London, is to be removed shortly. It was for many years a notable city coffee house, where sales by auction were held. Thomas Garway, the original proprietor, was a tobacconist and coffee man, who here popularised the use of tea, early in the 17th century. He offered it at about from sixteen to fifty shillings per pound. The price had been 6*l.* and even 10*l.* per pound weight. Formerly, at this house, wines, timber, &c., were sold by "inch of candle," i.e., it was necessary to conclude each auction before the inch of candle had been consumed. It was frequented by Dr. Radcliffe, the notable physician, during the South Sea Bubble Panic, when it is stated that he lost 5000 guineas in the scheme. After the next month of March, the site of this coffee house will be occupied by a new building, and thus another landmark will be removed finally from the city of London, familiar to the readers of the "Spectator," "Rambler," &c., and probably to the authors of these well-known periodicals.

.C.C

THE COINS OF THE BAEBIAN FAMILY.—This family name often occurs in Roman history, but the coins and medals that can be attributed to them with certainty do not very frequently come to hand. In the days of the Consulate of Marcus Babius Tampilus, great plagues appear to have raged in Rome, and also in the towns and villages of Italy. The surnames that distinguish this family are Dives, Herennius, Julea, and Tampilus, but it was the descendants of the branch of the Tampili family that were commemorated by great sacrifices. These lasted for three successive days (A.U. 571), and the then pontiff is alleged to have declared that spears were seen to move of themselves, and that the senate decreed solemn supplications to all the gods and to Apollo in particular. It was also reported that it rained blood in the courts of the Temples of Vulcan and Concord. The relation of these prodigies and wonders, with which fear and superstition were associated, were readily believed and imagined. Livy, Hippocrates, and Homer, all testify to this belief—

God of the silver bow! thy shafts employ,
Avenge thy servant and the Greeks destroy.

Pope's Homer.

The family or consular coins generally bear on the obverse the head of the goddess Roma, which is reckoned the most ancient type, although others are known. On the reverse of nearly all the coins of the Baebian family, Apollo is represented driving a car drawn by four horses, and with the bow and the pestiferous arrow in one hand, and the lustral branch in the other.

Silver Types.

- | | | | | |
|------------|---|--------------------|---|--|
| 1. Obverse | + | TAMPIL. | = | Galeated head of Roma. |
| Reverse | | ROMA. | | (beneath the horses' legs). |
| In Exergue | | M. BAEBI. Q.F. | = | Apollo in a quadriga, with reins. Bow and arrow in left hand, and bough in right hand. |
| 2. Obverse | + | TAMPIL. | | Head of Roma. |
| Reverse | | ROMA. | | |
| Exergue | | M. BAEBI. Q. | = | Apollo (as on the last). |
| 3. Obverse | + | TAMPIL. | = | Winged head of Minerva. |
| Reverse | | ROMA. | | |
| Exergue | | M. BAEBI. Q.F. | = | Apollo, as in the former. |
| 4. Obverse | | (No inscription) | = | Head of Jupiter. |
| Reverse | | TAM. (in monogram) | = | Victory crowning a trophy. |
| | | ROMA. (below) | | |
| 5. Obverse | + | TAMPIL. | = | The head of Roma with a helmet. |
| Reverse | | ROMA. | = | Apollo on a car with four horses. |

Exergue M. BAEBI. Q.F.

The + on the above stands as the mark of the Denarius.
The Q.F. stand for (*Q*uinti) (*F*ilius).

Although I have only given the above readings from the silver types, specimens are known in first, second, and third brass. The silver vary in weight, 59.2, 59.7, to 60.7 grains. The numbers 3 and 4 are rare and rather scarce. At some future time I may furnish accounts of some of the other rare consular Roman coins.

C. G.

FOLK LORE.—If, in walking along with a companion, you both should chance to think of the same thing (as a name, &c.), you mention it first, you will be luckier than your companion. If you see a man with a white hat on, you will be lucky. If you crack a nut and find therein two or more kernels, you must wish, and it will be fulfilled, but if you reveal it, the luck departs. When a tooth is drawn, it must be sprinkled with salt and thrown into the fire; or, without using the salt, it must be thrown over the right shoulder, and a good straight tooth will grow in its place.

If either of these ceremonies be neglected, a crooked tooth will ensue. The celebrant must bear in mind that in throwing the tooth over the shoulder, he must not turn round to see where it fell, as that will also be unlucky.

J. JEREMIAH, Jun.

[This ceremony in regard to an extracted tooth was lately noticed in *Notes and Queries*.—Ed.]

SS. CRISPIN AND CRISPINIAN.—There are some odd legends about these Roman saints that are worth noting. At Stone End, near Hythe, is a heap of stones which is pointed out as the grave of SS. Crispin and Crispinian; it is said their bodies were washed ashore, and they were buried on the spot. Thomas Southouse, of Faversham, who died towards the end of the seventeenth century, left some MSS. which were printed in 1727 by Lewis, in his "History of Faversham." In these it is said, an ancient house called the "Swan," was actually the residence of these saints, and where they made shoes for a living. He also says, that "foreigners of that gentle calling," namely, shoemakers, still visit (*i.e.*, *circ.* 1680) the house to pay their love, if not their devotion, to their patron saints. Now I have taken much pains in trying to get at what this Mr. Southouse meant in saying this; I know he was a wag, and it seems as if he is simply poking fun at the "profession," for the "Swan" was an ale house, and he meant that a devotion to Bacchus was the kind they paid to SS. Crispin and Crispinian; at any rate, shoemakers are notoriously credited with doing quite their share at such "devotion." The "Crosse-well" adjoined the "Swan," that is to say, a large stone cross was beside the well. Perhaps it was a holy well, and called SS. Crispin and Crispinian's; certainly they were somehow associated with the place, for an altar in the parish church was dedicated to them, and it is possible a legend was trumped up from this, and made to apply to the house close by. I can find no trace of either of these legends in any well-known work on the subject. The fact is, SS. Crispin and Crispinian died at Soissons, in France; at least all good works on lives of the saints tell us so.

NOTES ON OLD KENTISH MANSIONS.—From *Add. MS.* 14,306 is the following relating to ten shields of arms which were in the windows of Sharsted Court, in the parish of Doddington, early in the 17th century. The first eight were in "y^e greate parler windowe," the ninth was "in glasse going to y^e stayers in y^e great chamber."

1. Quarterly, Ellis, with a fess gules between six fleurs de lis, impaling Cromer and Squirry quarterly.

2. 1. Gules, three mullets or. 2. Vert, two lions rampant guardant azure. 3. Argent, a cross-crosslet azure. 4. Not drawn. 5 as 2. 6 as 3, in pale with Cromer and Squirry quarterly, a crescent for difference.

3. Cromer and Squirry quarterly, with a crescent, in pale with Flake.

4. Guildford and Culpeper quarterly, surrounded with the garter.

5. Bourne in pale with Cromer and Squirry quarterly with a crescent.

6. Bourne in pale with sable, a chevron argent, between three birds argent, crowned or.

7. Clifford, of Bobbing, in pale with Bourne.

8. "Dearing and Twisden in a paper schochinge."

9. Bourne in pale with Cromer and Squirry quarterly with a crescent.

10. Ellis quarterly with a fess gules between fleurs de lis. The last shield was "in the parlor at Shasted," presumably a different apartment to "y^e greate parler." The shields one and ten neither the colours of the fleurs de lis nor the field is given in the MS.

In the old manor house of Cooksditch, in Faversham, were the following shields "in y^e parlor."*

1. Or, three leopards' faces azure, a roundlet gules.

* Harl. MS. 3917.

2. Gules, guttee de larmes a fess nebule argent, Drelonde.
3. Clifford, of Bobbing, in pale with argent, six lions rampant sable, Savage.
4. A plain cross, in dexter chief a dagger, City of London.
5. France and England quarterly.
6. A coat indistinctly pencilled. I am almost inclined to think it is intended for the arms of Hatch, although it appears as if there are six keys crossed in pairs in chief, and seven fish, two pairs crosswise, the other three in pale.
7. Argent, three bears sable, muzzled or, Barham, of Bocton.

So God be pleased.

In Yaldham House.—The six shields here described were "In y^e greate chamber."

1. Isley and Culpeper.
2. Cobham, viz., on a chevron or, three lions rampant, sable.
3. Stafford, or a chevron gules.
4. Arundel and Warren quarterly.
5. Per pale azure and gules, a lion rampant ermine, in pale with Morant.
6. Peckham, ermine, a chief or and gules.

These were in the hall:

1. Sherland, azure, 5 lions rampant argent, on a canton gules, a mullet or.
 2. Chich, azure, 3 lions rampant argent.
 3. Peckham and Isley.
- The three here mentioned were in the parlour:
1. Guildford and Halden.
 2. Peckham and Burgoyr.
 3. Peckham and Isley.

The foregoing is from *Harl. MS.* 3917, and in the first page of the same MS. it is written thus:

"In boughton-under-Bleane in a house there I did see these" viz. or, on a plain cross azure, 3 fleurs de lis or and the letters *J. H.* crowned. I think this house was the ancient mansion of Nash Court, in Boughton. The coat described may be the arms anciently borne by the Hawkins family, and the initials those of John Hawkins.

G. B.

Queries.

TOPOGRAPHICAL QUERIES.

I SHALL feel greatly obliged if you or any of your correspondents will give me any information on the following subjects:—

What is the authority for the boundaries (as given in maps of Saxon England) of the kingdoms of the Heptarchy?

I have read that Middlesex received its name on account of being the land lying in the midst of the kingdoms of the East, West, and South Saxons. Was it at any time an independent kingdom? When, and why, was it first severed from Essex?

What are the derivations of Brent and Coln? names applied to rivers.

What are the derivations of the names of the following places in Middlesex, Mims, Enfield, Bull's Cross, Ponder's End, The Hale, Ruislip, Tottenham, Harrow, Kenton, Preston, Wembly, Twyford, Yedding Green, West Drayton, Staines, Hanwell, Ealing, Laleham?

Is there any work containing a list of the dedication of the churches of England? Or any work giving a list of all the churches dedicated to St. Olave, St. Chad, St. Etheldreda, and St. Ethelburga?

J. P. EMSLIE.

FORMULA OF LL.D.—Can any of your numerous correspondents inform me what the characters LL.D. are in *extenso*. I am aware they are usually said to be *Legum Doctor*, i.e., Doctor of Laws. Where is the authority to be found for translating LL. *Legum*?

G. D.

ST. MARGARET'S-AT-CLIFF, KENT.—Some time since, when staying at Dover, I took the opportunity of paying a visit to the very interesting church of St. Margaret's-at-Cliff. The building is usually considered a very fine specimen of *Norman* workmanship, and I was pleased to observe that the sacred edifice, so far as the interior was concerned, had been placed under the hands of the "restorer," and thereby preserved from falling into that state of decay and ruin, which, as I understand, at one time threatened it. Can any of your readers tell me what topographical work is likely to contain the best account of this church?

P.

SAVAGES IN HERALDRY.—Savages, or wild men, are frequently given as supporters to armorial bearings, and occasionally, as in the case of Viscount Halifax, where three are introduced, as charges upon the shield itself. They are represented naked, and also, particularly in later heraldry, wreathed about the head and loins with laurel, and often furnished with a club in one hand. Can any of your readers inform me, what was the reason of these nude figures being introduced into heraldry, and what they are intended to signify? I find they are very prevalent in the heraldry of Scotland.

A. B.

THE DUKEDOM OF ROUSSILLON.—I shall feel obliged if you, or any of your readers, will kindly throw any light on the above ancient title. Roussillon was formerly a province of France; now, I believe, it forms the French department of the Pyrénées Orientales. In ancient times the capital was *Ruscino*, which stood in the vicinity of Perpignan, and it was near this place, as I understand, that the holders of the title of "Duc de Roussillon" formerly owned estates. I am anxious to know whether the title is still in existence; or, if it has become extinct, the probable date of the death of the last holder of the title.

X.

SINGULAR PROPERTY CONVEYANCE.—The following copy of a paper in the church chest at Runham (marked see Bap. Regr. 1600 T. B.), has been recently printed for private circulation by Mr. J. Hargrove Harrison, of Great Yarmouth:—

BE IT REMEMBERED

That the Protector's Chaplain, Thomas Goodyns, of nonconformist fame,

In the presence of Robert Mapes, Esquire, did hereunto subscribe his name.

"A brave old kinsman of mine own when first he saw
Himself deadly wounded upon Marston Moor,
Unto me gave the House where-in he was born,
At Bixly Town in Norff, with goodly Land and Corn;
And Oxen too and twelve score Sheep, all fully grown,
On *Tony Harryson's* walk in *Catfield* town,
Yet 'twas but in trust for my dear Sister's son,
Thomas, Son and heir to Richard Harryson."

Possession and season he did fully deliver and make
Over to the aforesaid Thomas of Plumstead Great,
At Rolisbie, his birthplace, 'twas Signed, Sealed, and Given,
Anno Domini 1644, Septembre Seven.

(Endorsed) Singular Conveyance, Translated for E. M. Brissingham, 1802.

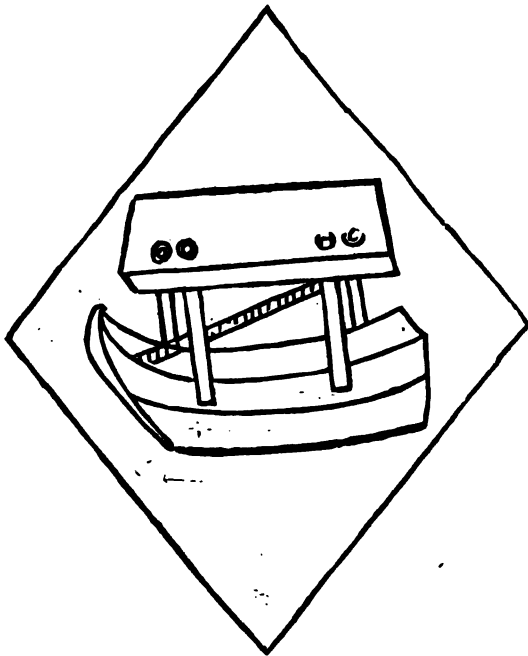
Who was this Thomas Harrison? One bearing this name was born at Great Plumstead June 10th, 1620, gent., married a "Norfolk gentlewoman, named Anne ———," whose father is also recorded to have been wounded on Marstone Moor. Can this have been the same?

MAELSTROM.—Where can I find some account of this sea-wonder, which poets and prozers seem to look on as the whirlpool of whirlpools?

Beirwick.

B. A.

HERALDIC BADGES (?).—The enclosed was traced by me a few weeks since from one of the quarrels in the western-most window on the north side of the nave of "Weston-on-Avon" church, Warwickshire.



The window is of the latter part of the 15th century, and has been glazed throughout with quarrels of the same pattern, which appear to be as old as the window itself. The device looks like a badge, and I shall feel much obliged if you, or any of your readers, can tell me by what family or person it was borne, and what the ladder-like and other appendage to the boat are meant to represent?

J. A. COSSINS.

THE BRASSETT FAMILY.—My copy of *Interesting Anecdotes, &c.*, by Mr. Addison* (edit. 1794) was formerly in the possession of "Chas Brasset, † Trinity Asylum, Acre Lane," who has inscribed round the margin of page 17 (Part II.), which contains an anecdote of Matthew Prior, the following interesting items: "The Brasset family married into another noble family, that of y^e Suttons Booth of y^e County of Surrey." "My father's mother was niece to Matthew Prior.‡ Another of the family thought proper to make a few lines in verse on the Rector and Church Staple for which he was put into the Special Court Dr Commons." In the absence of definite information, two of these statements necessarily appear vague. Is it in the power of any of your correspondents to completely elucidate these particulars?

J. PERRY.

* This is a pseudonym.

† This gentleman has written upon the blank leaves at the end of this book, several anecdotes, &c., from which have been selected the following:—

"Mr. Fisher, of Norwich, being some time ago dangerously ill, and recovering again, said to a friend: 'I have been in sull (sight) of the harbour, and, alas! am blown back again.'"

"As I would not throw away my watch for varying a few minutes from the exact point of time; so neither would I disclaim a degenerate person, for his not in everything exactly thinking with me. Christians are no more infallible than watches."

‡ The poet.

Replica.

GLASGOW ARMS.

(Vol. iii. 45.)

THE representation given by Mr. Seton, at page 12 of his *Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland*, appears to be taken from one of two carved circular detached stones, at one time in the Chapter-house of Glasgow Cathedral. They originally formed part of the sepulchral monument of Sir Matthew Stewart of Minto, the remains of which are still to be seen in one of the side aisles. The sculptures referred to have been long since removed from the monument, at one time a stately erection, and very unlike what it now is. On the other circular stone are contained the arms and initials of Sir Matthew Stewart.

J. CK. R.

TULCHANE BISHOP (Vol. iii. 46).—C. J. N.'s query gives me an opportunity of pointing out a recent misuse of this word, which, if not the fruit of mere ignorance, is most reprehensible. In *The Contemporary Review* for November last, a writer on "Anglo-Catholicism" employs the phrase with this explanation: "It was applied as a nickname to the Presbyterian 'Superintendents,' who governed the Scotch Kirk before the introduction of Episcopacy in the 17th century. Some of these 'tulchan' (*sic*) bishops were afterwards made real bishops by consecration at the hands of English bishops." A correct notion of what "tulchan" meant, or even a knowledge of what the Presbyterian Superintendents were, would have prevented this perversion of history. Knox's Superintendents did not "govern" the Kirk, and there were no Presbyterian Superintendents in Scotland at the introduction of Episcopacy in the 17th century. The nickname was never applied to Presbyterians, but, on the contrary, it was they who made use of it, and in the sixteenth century, to designate the Scotch bishops, just as they at the same period called the "real bishops" of England "belli-god bischopes." The writer in *The Contemporary* informs us that "tulchan means a stuffed calf which Scotch milkmaids used to put under the cow to keep it quiet during the process of milking." James Melvill, in his *Diary* (p. 31 Wodron Soc.), while noticing the first application of the name to bishops, gives it a very different interpretation. Writing in 1574, he says, "A number of Commissioners of the Kirk, meat at Leithe, with the Lords that haid the guid caus in hand (wharof everie ane was hounting for a fatt kirk leiving, gwhilk gart them fecht the faster) and thar agreeit to mak Bischopes; the warst turn that ever was done for the kirk leiving, as experience atteanes* declared, when they war named 'Tulchans,' that is, calff's skinnies stuffed with stra, to cause the cow giff milk; for everie lord gat a bishoprie, and sought and presented to the kirk sic a man as wald be content with least, and sett them maist of fewces, takes † and pensiones." And again he has, "because the Tulchain causit nocht the kow giff milk aneueche to my Lord" (p. 48). This interpretation entirely agrees with the editor's explanation of the nickname, and shows that the word had no connection whatever with apostolic succession.

ALISON.

THERE'S A SPIRIT ABOVE," &c. (Vol. iii. 46).—Mr. J. C. Hotten in his *History of Signboards*, p. 321 (Sixth Edition), in speaking of the "Church" as an ale-house sign, quotes this epigram, but names Bristol as the scene of its birth. As the following tends directly to the point, I give the whole *in extenso*—

"At the present day the CHURCH is a very common ale-house sign, either on account of the esteem in which good living has been held by churchmen in all ages, '*superbis pontificum potiore canis*,' or from the proximity of a

* At once.

† Give them most fees and leases.

church to the ale-house in question; thus, one inn in the town would be known as the 'Market House,' whilst another might be known as the 'Church Inn.' It has been said the name was given that toppers might equivocate and say that they 'frequently go to church.' Be this as it may, there is generally an ale-house close to every church (in Knightsbridge the chapel of the Holy Trinity is jammed in between two public-houses,) whereby a good opportunity is offered to wash a dry sermon down. In Bristol, at the beginning of the present century, it was still worse. A Methodist meeting-room was immediately over a public-house, which gave rise to the following epigram:—

"There's a spirit above and a spirit below,
A spirit of joy and a spirit of woe.
The spirit above is the spirit divine;
But the spirit below is the spirit of wine."

This is more piquant than the version already quoted.

Waltham Abbey.

J. P.

FOLK LORE (Vol. iii. 7).—It is not in Galloway only that fruitful cows are shown a degree of care clearly bordering on superstition. An aged relative of my own, who spent some years, when a girl, in the domestic service of a farmer, in the county Antrim, tells me that there when a cow dropped a calf, the first food given to her was a sheaf of oats, carefully dried or rather parched, over the kitchen fire. Were there no stack in the barnyard from which a sheaf could be taken, a handful of the grain, parched in a like fashion, was administered instead. Though there may not appear to be much in this, I nevertheless suspect that we have here a remnant of some bloodless sacrifice or other, dating, it may be, from a time long before the existence of either Lutetia, Rome, or even Mycenæ. The same informant tells me, moreover, of a strange ceremony which she has sometimes seen carried out on a cow unable or unwilling to let down her milk. None could officiate here but those endowed with special gifts, received in direct succession from a line of sacerdotal predecessors, nobody knows how long.

In the neighbourhood where my friend's home was, the medium, between the unseen powers and earthly things, was an old woman, of whom all youngsters had an *ærie* dread, and who for any professional work, never would permit her hands to be defiled by touching the current coin of the realm. Meal, potatoes, and such like might be taken, but no money. The armoury wherewith she defied the Evil Eye, or other occult powers, was of the simplest, being nothing more than a hank of "green," that is, unbleached linen thread, and a pint or two of a solution of salt and water. With sundry mysterious mutterings the yarn was wound nine times round the trunk of the animal, and then, with more mutterings, was the salt and water sprinkled along its back. Last of all, no doubt, there would come the old crone's fee, a guerdon given, I daresay, with a thankfulness greater far than any veterinary surgeon of this mechanical age is ever likely to experience. A noteworthy point about the matter is this—that, unlike other priestcrafts, this gift of charming away disease was believed, throughout the district, to be conveyable only from "a woman to a man, or *vice versa*." Your correspondent, "A. B. C.," will observe that his old friend, *salt*, is once more before us.

Dublin.

L. E. X.

TIRLING AT THE PIN (Vol. iii. 45, 56).—The extract from the *Traditions of Edinburgh*, is interesting, but I am not by any means satisfied that the writer was quite warranted in throwing "pin," "ringle," "risp," and "crow," together as so many names of one and the same article. "Pin," it strikes me, must stand alone. In the first place, I am doubtful whether any one who had not heard the ballad phrase ever called the ringle by such a name, seeing that there was really nothing characteristic of a pin, in the

common sense of the term, about it. I have both seen and used the ringle, and, certainly, *pin* was the last word I would have chosen had I been asked for a name for it. Besides, what call could there have been for a ringle to a "leddy's bower," which was, of necessity, an inner chamber, just as a bed-room of the present day is? Like knockers, rings were for outer doors, not for the doors of apartments beyond the hall. Keeping these points in view, I am inclined to think that the phrase of the minstrels means, originally, nothing more than "tapping at the door-handle," or, to use words familiar to every Lowland Scot, "jingling at the sneck;" and that the "pin" which was "tired" (a word obviously connected with "dirl," "thrill," "trill," and perhaps "twirl") was the part of a primitive door-handle by which the latch was lifted. Be this explanation right or wrong, I have, at least, a real *pin* to support my view.

T. J.

BOOK INSCRIPTION (Vol. iii. p. 32).—I have in my possession a little work on Composition, bearing date to have been used at the Glasgow Grammar School 45 years ago, and which speaks, by an inscription, to all whom it may concern, thus:

"Whoe'er you be that handle me
Be sure you keep me clean,
For I am not as linen cloth
That can be wash'd again."

To Chester people the book inscription, about being "laid in grave," being eaten up of "greedy worms," and so forth, comes like the echo of a very old story, indeed. Topographers say that when the grave of the great Norman Earl of Chester, Hugh Lupus, was opened in 1724, there was found a stone coffin on which was carved a wolf's head and a rhyming inscription which began as follows:

"Although my corpse it lies in grave,
And that my flesh consumed be,
My picture here now that you have,
An earl sometime of this city,
Hugh Lupe by name—"

The rest I forget. I have been told, on good authority, that the sword of the said Hugh is preserved in the British Museum.

T. IRVINE.

POPULAR RHYMES (Vol. iii. 31).—A rhymed account of the influences of particular natal days, almost identical with that given by your Leadhill's correspondent, will be found in Holm Lee's novel, titled *Sylvan Holt's Daughter*.

T. J.

SONGAIGN (Vol. ii. 289).—By turning up Bailey's *Universal Etymological English Dictionary*, your correspondent J. K. L. will find the words "songal" and "songle" given there as meaning "a handful of gleaned corn." *Hertfordshire*. Under "songle" and "songow," Wedgwood refers to the appearance of the word in Bailey's work, and says that its origin is the Danish "*sauke*, to gather, cull, glean, pick."

H. P.

Facts and Gittings.

BURY ANTIQUITIES.—At the last monthly meeting of the Numismatic Society held in London, Mr. C. Golding exhibited a fine specimen of a leaden *plaque* of St. Nicholas, which had been recently found near Bury St. Edmund's. It bore the full-faced figure of the Saint, mitred and crowned, and with a crozier, and the inscriptions—SANCTUS • NICHOLAVE • ORA PRO • NOBIS.—AVE • REX • GENTIS • ANGLORVM • MILES.—O • NICHOLÆ • EPISCO • REGES. It attracted much attention, and was supposed to be of English workmanship, and of the middle of the 15th

century. It was remarked also that, singular enough, these pieces, although differing in size and in inscriptions, were generally found in Suffolk, and none are on record as found elsewhere than in Norfolk or Suffolk. It is in remarkably fine condition, and doubtless formed a portion of the ecclesiastical usage of those days.

RESTORATION OF WARWICK CASTLE.—During the past year considerable progress has been made in restoring the private apartments and hall of Warwick Castle, which were destroyed by fire in December, 1871. The whole of the external walls have been repaired, and the partition walls of the domestic apartments are nearly completed, and the work of internal decoration will shortly be commenced. The baronial hall is also progressing satisfactorily, but the workmen have only just begun to restore the dining-room and the grand entrance hall. At the east end of the hall, two doorways have been discovered, with arched heads of the 14th century, but no trace remains of the rooms or corridors with which they must at some time have communicated. Four closed apertures have also been found in the south wall, overlooking the river Avon, corresponding with the windows in the external hall, which light the corridor which passes within it, from the domestic to the state apartments. These will be opened out so as to light the upper part of the hall. Amid the *débris* carted out of the ruins of the hall, many relics of the armour which adorned its walls have been recovered. Notwithstanding the intense heat to which it was subjected, and the molten lead from the roof having poured down into the hall, it is believed that nearly the whole of the steel armour will be restored. The work has been intrusted to Mr. Syers, an experienced antiquarian armourer, who has already recovered and restored some of the most valued specimens. Among the number are Lord Broke's armour in which he was killed at the siege of Lichfield, Cromwell's elaborately-embossed helmet, the Duke of Montrose's polished armour, a splendid fluted suit of the time of Henry VII., and a variety of minor but valuable articles. The greatest loss will be in the woodwork of the Indian guns and other armour, many of which were richly inlaid with silver and studded with jewels. The state apartments, from which the costly furniture and the gems of painting and sculpture were hurriedly removed, when the total destruction of the castle seemed imminent, have been carefully and skilfully replaced, and now bear only slight traces of injury.—*Times*.

HIMALAYAN CUSTOM.—Dr. Cowan, in his "Medical History of the Himalayas," speaking of a native tribe in the northern districts of the peninsular, says when a mother goes into the field to work, or is otherwise unable to take her child with her, she selects some sheltered spot near a stream, in which she places a little straw for a bed for her infant, and then directs, by means of a piece of split bamboo, a current of water, of from one to two or three inches in diameter, on its uncovered occiput or temples. This produces a soporific effect, which generally lasts as long as the water continues to flow. The sleep is said to be very soothing, and children who have been much subjected to its influence are known to have been unusually free from the annoyance incidental to the period of dentition.

Obituary.

YATRAMULLE UNNA'NSE.

THE death of the Buddhist priest Yātrāmullē Dhammārāma, of Bentota, in Ceylon, will be severely felt by Pāli scholars. He was not only one of the most learned of the Buddhist priests, but he held such advanced philological views that his assistance was perhaps more valuable to the English Pāli student than that of any other monk in Ceylon. A fellow pupil of his was the founder of the now rapidly spreading Rāmanna-Samāgama, a sect which strives to restore the old purity of life among

the Buddhist monks. The following is abridged from a notice of Yātrāmullē, by Mr. Childers, in *Trübner's Record*:—Though far junior to many of the most eminent Pāli scholars of his native country, his erudition was perfectly astounding, and his opinion on points of scholarship was treated with universal respect. He lent to the great Synod of Palamadulla, held for the revision of Tripitaka, all the aid which his immense range of reading and his critical acumen rendered invaluable to it, and he was a leading promoter of Tripitaka society, organized for the purpose of printing the entire Buddhist Scriptures—a scheme which, it is to be feared, will hardly survive his premature death. Yātrāmullē shrank habitually from publicity, and seldom quitted the retirement of the provincial monastery of his choice, in which he lived a simple and blameless life. Those who have had the good fortune to know him personally will recollect the singular fascination he exercised upon all with whom he was brought into contact. During the last three or four years he was repeatedly prostrated by the attacks of a torturing malady, to which he had long been a victim, and to one of these attacks he has succumbed after protracted suffering.—*Indian Antiquary*.

EARLY in January, there died at his residence in Paris one of the most eminent of French Egyptologists. M. Olivier Charles Camille Emanuel, Vicomte de Rougé, Professor of Archæology in the College de France, and keeper of the Egyptian Museum in the Louvre. He belonged to an ancient Breton family, and was born in 1811. He was a frequent contributor to the *Revue Archéologique*, and translated, from the D'Orbigny papyrus in the British Museum, the Egyptian romance of "The Two Brothers," which was written some 3000 years ago; he also translated the Sesostris Ballad, written by Pindar, of Egyptian Thebes.

Notices to Correspondents.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at Vol. iii., page 4, to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 4, 20, 32).

Querens.—The Earl of Derby is descended from Adam de Aldithley, a Norman who accompanied William I. to England.

J. F. F.—Your paper is scarcely suitable for our pages.

S. H. (Chester).—The Colossus at Rhodes was dedicated to the sun. The height of the statue was about ninety feet.

H. P. W. (Rochester).—The lines which you quote are in Spenser's "Faery Queene," first booke, Canto iii.

Lex.—The Exchequer Chamber is a court of equity to correct errors made in other courts.

J. H. D. (Ryde).—The order of Knights Templars was established in the year 1118.

N. A. (Norwich).—Some of the most distinguished artists named in ancient history were both sculptors and painters. Phidias, Euphranor, Zeuxis, Protogenes, and Polygnotus, gave attention to modelling and statuary.

J. Cooke.—Your MS. has been received.

L. L. (Bangor).—At the period you refer to, five languages were in use in Britain, the Latin, Saxon, Welsh (or British), the Pictish, and the Irish.

H. L. B. (Winchester).—Gladiatorial combats appear to have been first exhibited by the Etrurians. They were not witnessed in Rome before 264 B.C., and were at first confined to public funerals.

NOTICE.

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archæology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

To all communications should be affixed the name and address of the sender; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 11, Ave Maria-lane, E.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1873.

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THE CASTLES, HALLS, AND MANOR HOUSES OF ENGLAND.

KNOLE, KENT.

THE stately mansion of Knole, the seat of Lord Buckhurst, and one of the grandest of the baronial halls of England, is pleasantly situate in the midst of an extensive park, adjoining the town of Sevenoaks. The park comprises about 1600 acres, and is well varied by hills and vales; whilst venerable elms, stately beeches, and enormous oaks spread over its vast and undulating surface, so that new points of view are constantly presenting themselves. At the end of a valley extending in a south-westerly direction from the house, a most magnificent prospect bursts upon the view; on either side the groves rise majestically, many of the trees, especially the beeches, being of enormous size; whilst the mansion, with its numerous turrets and gables, and a background of hills covered with wood, terminate the vista. The scene from this point at sunset is particularly striking, the whole of the foreground being thrown into a great mass of shade, the sun at the same time lighting up the house with its golden rays, and bringing it forward in a most imposing manner. The principal gateway of the park is nearly opposite Sevenoaks church, and from it the carriage-drive passes over gently undulating ground, presenting frequent views of hill and dale, where large herds of deer are seen quietly grazing, or half-shrouded from sight in the deep fern; then on through a long and winding avenue of stately beech trees—

"O'er sloped and lawns, the park's extensive pride,
To where the victims of the chase reside;"

and finally, taking a bold sweep over a broad expanse of open greensward, leads up to the principal, or north-west front of the house. The edifice from this point appears somewhat heavy and sombre; the centre is occupied by a square embattled tower, from which a long range of buildings extend on either side, the windows are square-headed, and, with the quaint gables and chimney stacks, the effect of the whole is somewhat collegiate.

The space occupied by the buildings is upwards of five acres in extent; they form a spacious quadrangle, with smaller ones behind, a modern suite of apartments in the west front being the portion occupied by the family of the noble owner. No precise date can be assigned to the structure. That there was a residence here as far back as the

time of the Conquest, history clearly shows; but there are no authentic records of its occupants prior to the early part of the reign of King John. About the middle of the 15th century, the greater part of the house appears to have been rebuilt by Archbishop Bouchier, and to have been added to by his successor, Cardinal Morton. Other enlargements have been since effected at different periods, and consequently, seen from a distance, the mansion presents a somewhat irregular appearance; "but although the erection of several periods, and enlarged from time to time to meet the wants or wishes of its immediate occupiers, it exhibits few parts out of harmony with the whole, and presents a striking and very imposing example of the earlier baronial mansion, such as it was before settled peace in Britain warranted the withdrawal of all means of defence, in cases of attack from open or covert enemies."*

Knole House is full of highly honourable and deeply interesting associations with the past. Its walls are adorned with portraits of many of England's greatest worthies, who, when living, flourished here, not merely as owners of the mansion, but also as guests; every room is a perfect storehouse in itself of the most exquisite and costly examples of artistic production, not only in the way of pictures, but also with regard to furniture and fittings generally, which date from the time of James I. and Charles I. Horace Walpole, in speaking of his visit to Knole, says it contains "loads of portraits, not good nor curious; ebony cabinets; embossed silver in vases, dishes, &c.; embroidered beds, stiff chairs, and sweet bags lying on velvet tables, richly worked in silk and gold." Although many of the portraits, it is true, are only copies, Walpole's remark as to their merit generally, is of course, simply his own opinion.

Passing under the embattled tower above mentioned, the visitor enters the first or outer quadrangle, carpeted with a smooth velvet-like turf, ornamented with statuary on either side of the pathway, and crossing it passes through another tower-portal of much earlier date, to the inner or paved court, on the opposite side of which is a long Ionic colonnade and the entrance to the great hall. This noble apartment was partially rebuilt and fitted up by Thomas Sackville Lord Buckhurst (afterwards first Earl of Dorset), to whom the estate was presented by Queen Elizabeth. It is 75 feet long, 27 broad, and 27 high; the walls are partly oak-panelled, and the upper part painted red, whilst the flat ceiling is ornamented with pendants. At the upper end of the hall is a dais, upon which is placed a fine antique statue of Demosthenes, brought from Greece, and at the opposite end runs a music-gallery of elaborate workmanship, rich in carvings and further adorned with the painted armorial bearings of Lord Buckhurst, in front of which is a statue of "Perseus with the head of Medusa," a fine Florentine copy of the famous statue by Benvenuto Cellini. Upon the walls are several full-length portraits and other pictures, including one of Rubens' most powerful works, "The Triumph of Silenus," whilst over the dais is a large one representing the installation of the first Duke of Dorset as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, which includes a view of Dover Castle, painted by Wotton, in 1727. The spacious fireplace at the side contains the ornamental fire-dogs bearing the arms (and initials H. A.) of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, brought from Hever Castle, and the original oak tables, where the retainers feasted long ago, still remain down the sides of the hall.

Passing up the grand staircase, the room first entered is called the Brown Gallery (88 feet in length); it is a narrow apartment, panelled, roofed, and floored with oak; the antique fastenings to the doors and windows are preserved in their early purity, whilst the stained windows are as fresh as if painted yesterday. The walls of this gallery are hung with a long set of historical portraits, chiefly of the reigns of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and James I., for the most part copies from Hans Holbein's pictures of the Reformers; the

* "Baronial Halls of England," by S. C. Hall, vol. ii.

names of these distinguished worthies appear on the top of the paintings. The furniture is of the 15th and 16th centuries.

Running parallel with this gallery is another one of similar dimensions, which time has shaken into the picturesque. It is known as the Retainers' Gallery. As it forms the communication with the sleeping apartments of the domestics, which branch off from it, the public are not admitted to this gallery. The spacious chimney-piece, although much dilapidated, is of the finest marble, and of rare workmanship.

From the Brown Gallery, we pass into two bed-rooms, with their dressing-rooms adjoining, elegantly furnished, and hung with tapestry and paintings. These rooms are known respectively as Lady Betty Germaine's Chamber and the Spangled Bed-room. The first-named apartment is so called after the second wife of Sir John Germaine. It is said to be in the same state in which it was when the house was presented by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Thomas Sackville, afterwards Earl of Dorset. A piece of tapestry here contains portraits of Vandyke and Sir Francis Crane, and there is an oaken bedstead with somewhat singular furniture. The Spangled Bed-room is so called from the bed hangings being worked with gold spangles in profusion, which form a striking contrast to the black oaken floor; the furniture of this room was presented to Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, by James I., and among it is a curious and valuable cabinet of ebony. In the dressing-room attached to Lady Betty Germaine's Chamber is a portrait of Thomas Sackville, first Earl of Dorset, Lord High Treasurer, and his Countess, together with the Countess of Abergavenny; there are also portraits of the second, third, fourth, and fifth Earls of Dorset, and several articles of antique furniture. In the Spangled Dressing-room, amongst other paintings, is a fine copy of Titian's Venus; two landscapes by Salvator Rosa; "Venus and Satyr," by Correggio; the "Miser," by Quintin Matsys; and three portraits by Sir Peter Lely.

The Billiard-room and Leicester Gallery are next entered. These rooms contain, besides a copy of Rubens' "Diana and Acteon," a large number of full-length portraits; among which is one of the Earl of Surrey, by Holbein, another of the Earl of Middlesex, above mentioned, whom Walpole speaks of as being "the citizen who came to be Lord Treasurer, and who was very near coming to be hanged," and other members of his family.

Next in order comes the Venetian Bed-room, so named from having been fitted up for the ambassador, Nicolo Molino; the walls are hung with Arras tapestry, and the toilet-table and mirror-frame are of chased silver. The state bed, with its green velvet furniture, and headboard surmounted by the royal arms, is said to have been prepared for the reception of James II., who, however, never occupied it. The single portrait in this room is that of Catherine II. of Russia, in a soldier's red uniform. In the Venetian Dressing-room are several fine paintings, including the "Death of Cleopatra," by Domenichino; a landscape, by Salvator Rosa (very good); "Marquis de Champcenetz," by Gainsborough; "Holy Family," by Tintoretto, and also a spirited little sketch of a Boar-hunt, by Rubens.

The Organ Gallery, which is next entered from the Leicester Gallery, is hung with tapestry, and contains an ancient instrument, used for divine service. This instrument was some time ago removed into the chapel, which was erected by Archbishop Bourchier, but has since been replaced in its original position. In the chapel is preserved an interesting piece of wood-carving; it represents the history of the Crucifixion, and was presented by Mary Queen of Scots to Thomas, first Earl of Dorset, shortly before her execution. The chapel has a row of open seats on each side, with a pulpit, reading-desk, and a communion-table, and a pew or closet for the family of the noble owner placed at a considerable elevation. There is a fine crypt beneath

the chapel, with a vaulted roof; whilst in one of the chambers on the left of the entrance to the chapel is a curious old chimney-piece, bearing the cognizance of Archbishop Bourchier.

The Ball-room is a lofty and noble apartment, with a magnificent marble chimney-piece, and the walls are hung with family portraits, chiefly whole-lengths. The Crimson Drawing-room contains the best pictures in the house, among which are nine by Sir Joshua Reynolds; and from this we pass to the Cartoon Gallery, so named from containing copies by Daniel Mytens of six of the well-known cartoons of Raffaele. Here is a fine full-length portrait of James I., together with the identical chair in which his majesty sat; also a very good one of the Earl of Essex, with a page, by Dobson. The furniture of this room is very rich, and the sconces and fire-dogs are of chased silver. The richest display of silver, however, is in the adjoining room—the King's Bedroom, so called from having been fitted up, as it now is, for the use of James I., when he stayed for one night only at Knole. The furniture of this room, which is entirely of silver, is said to have cost 20,000*l.*, and the bedstead, the furniture of which is of gold and silver tissue, and embroidered and fringed with the same metals, alone cost 8000*l.*; the walls are hung with tapestry, illustrating the history of Nebuchadnezzar. Passing down stairs we now enter the dining-room, the walls of which contain a series of portraits—upwards of sixty in number—of literary men, contemporaries of Charles II., the sixth and witty Earl of Dorset. In this room, in 1645, the Court of Sequestration met, and deprived, for loyalty to his sovereign, Edward, fourth Earl of Dorset, of his estate. Among the more interesting and important of the portraits are those of Waller and Addison, by G. Jarvis; Cowley and Rochester, by Du Boyce; Sedley, Dryden, Locke, Hobbes, and Newton, by Kneller; Garrick, Dr. Johnson, and Goldsmith, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Otway, by Sir Peter Lely; Burke, by Opie; Tom Durfey, by Vandergucht; together with copies by less famous hands, of Ben Jonson, Gay, Pope, Handel, Wycherley, Congreve, Rowe, Swift, Garth, Cartwright, Betterton, &c.

"Such were the rooms in which, of yore,
Our ancestors were wont to dwell,
And still of fashions known no more
These lingering relics tell.

"The oaken wainscot richly graced
With gay festoons of mimic flowers,
The armorial bearings, now defaced,
All speak of proud and long-past hours.

"The ceiling quaintly carved and groined,
With pendent pediments reversed,
A bygone age recalls to mind
Whose glories song hath oft rehearsed.

"These tell a plain, unvarnish'd tale
Of wealth's decline and pride's decay;
Nor less unto the mind unveil
Those things which cannot pass away."

The rest of the house being in the ordinary occupation of the family of the noble owner, is, of course, not shown to visitors.

In the reign of King John, the manor of Knole was held by Baldwin de Bethun, Earl of Albemarle; but after passing by marriage or otherwise to the several families of the Mareschals, Earls of Pembroke, the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk, the Grandisons, the de Sayes, and the Fiennesses, Lords Saye and Sele, it was purchased, in 1456, by Archbishop Bourchier, who enclosed the park, rebuilt the greater portion of the house, and dying in 1486, left it to the see of Canterbury, when it became the principal archiepiscopal residence. His successor, Cardinal Morton, largely augmented the building, and was visited here by Henry VII.

He died here in 1500. His successors, Archbishops Dene and Warham, seem to have preferred the neighbouring Palace of Otford, but the latter prelate resided much at Knole, and between the years 1504 and 1514 was visited by Henry VII. and Henry VIII. Cranmer, who resided some time at Knole, relinquished the estate to the king, but it was subsequently granted to the Protector Somerset, and on his decapitation, to the unfortunate John Dudley, Earl of Warwick (afterwards Duke of Northumberland), who lost his life for upholding the pretensions of his daughter-in-law, the Lady Jane Grey, to the crown of England. Queen Mary granted Knole to her kinsman, Cardinal Pole, but on his death it again reverted to the Crown, with whom it continued till Elizabeth gave it to Robert, Earl of Leicester; he, however, five years afterwards, surrendered the estate to the queen, and in the following year it passed into the possession of Thomas Sackville,* who was knighted, in the presence of Queen Elizabeth, by the Duke of Norfolk, 8th June, 1567, and on the same day created Lord Buckhurst, of Buckhurst, Sussex, in the peerage of Great Britain. On the death of Burleigh his lordship was raised to the post of Lord High Treasurer. His lordship enjoyed the confidence of James I., by whom he was confirmed in the post of Lord High Treasurer, and created Earl of Dorset, in 1604; and four years afterwards he died suddenly, while attending the Privy Council. His eldest son, Robert, second Earl, enjoyed the family honours but a few months, dying in February, 1609, having married Lady Margaret, daughter of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, by whom he had, with other issue, Richard, third earl, who died in 1624, leaving two daughters only, when the title devolved upon his brother Edward, fourth earl. He was installed K.G. in December, 1625. Before he attained the title, his lordship was concerned in a fatal duel at Antwerp, which is thus mentioned by Lord Clarendon:—"He entered into a fatal quarrel upon a subject very unwarrantable with a young nobleman of Scotland, the Lord Bruce, upon which they both transported themselves into Flanders, and attended only by two surgeons, placed at a distance, and under an obligation not to stir but at the fall of one of them. They fought under the walls of Antwerp, where the Lord Bruce fell dead upon the place; and Sir Edward Sackville (for so he was then called), being likewise hurt, retired into the next monastery, which was at hand." His lordship married the daughter and heiress of Sir George Curzon, of Croxhall, Derbyshire, and dying in 1652, was succeeded in the title by his eldest, and only surviving son Richard, fifth earl. This nobleman married the Hon. Frances Cranfield, eldest daughter of Lionel, Earl of Middlesex, and, eventually, sole heiress of her brother Lionel, third Earl of Middlesex. His lordship died in 1677, leaving several children, and was succeeded by his eldest son Charles, sixth earl, K.G., who on succeeding in right of his mother to the estates of the Earl of Middlesex, had been created, in April, 1675, Earl of Middlesex, and Baron Cranfield, of Cranfield, Beds. He left at his decease an only son, Lionel Cranfield, who succeeded as seventh Earl of Dorset, and was a K.G. His lordship was created Duke of Dorset in June, 1720, and by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant-General Colyear, he had three sons and three daughters. George, the third son, assumed the additional name of Germaine, and was elevated to the peerage, in 1782, as Baron Bolebrooke and Viscount Sackville, and dying in 1785, left a large family, of whom the eldest son, Charles, subsequently succeeded his cousin in the dukedom of Dorset. Lionel, first Duke of Dorset, died in 1765, and was succeeded by his eldest son Charles, upon whose death without issue, in 1769, the title devolved upon his nephew, John Frederick,

third duke. His Grace was Lord-Lieutenant of Kent, and Vice-Admiral of the coasts of the said county; and in 1783 filled the office of Ambassador to the court of France. He married Arabella Diana, daughter and coheir of Sir John Cope, Bart., and died in 1799, leaving an only son, George John Frederick, fourth duke. This nobleman was accidentally killed by a fall from his horse, in 1815, while hunting in the neighbourhood of Dublin, being at the time on a visit to his mother, who had married Charles, Earl of Whitworth, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. As his grace was unmarried, the family honours devolved upon his cousin, the Hon. Charles Sackville-Germaine, as fifth duke. He had succeeded to the viscountcy of Sackville and barony of Bolebrooke on the death of his father, in 1785. His grace died in 1845, when his honours became extinct. Most of the estate of Knole was alienated by the third Earl of Dorset, but was repurchased by Richard, fifth earl, in the reign of Charles II., and has continued in the family since that period. On the death of Charles, fifth Duke of Dorset, the property devolved upon his elder sister and coheir, the Lady Mary, Dowager Countess of Plymouth, and widow of Earl Amherst, at whose decease, in 1864, it passed to her only sister, the Lady Elizabeth, Countess De-la-Warr. Her ladyship was created a baroness of the United Kingdom in April, 1864, under the title of Baroness Buckhurst, of Buckhurst, Sussex, with remainder to her second surviving son. Her ladyship married, in 1813, George John, fifth Earl De-la-Warr, who died in February, 1869, by whom she had a family of seven sons and three daughters; and at her decease, in January, 1870, the barony of Buckhurst, together with the estates of Knole and Buckhurst, passed, in accordance with the above remainder, to her second surviving son, the Hon. Reginald Windsor Sackville-West, who, soon after his succession to the title, obtained the royal licence to drop the name of West, retaining only the ancient surname of Sackville.

It only remains to be added that the principal or state apartments of Knole are open to the public on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and being "full of highly honourable and deeply interesting associations with the past," the building is one which would well repay the trouble and expense of a journey thither from any part of the country. W. D.

LOCKIT BUIK OF THE BURGESSES OF DUNDEE.—

(Continued from page 63.)

- (80) Item, furth of ye land foirsaid pertening to ye Saidis airis of James Rollok havand on ye east Sanct Margaretis land to Sanct Johne the Euangelist his chaipplanrie zeirlie
fourtie twa ss
- (81) Item furth of ye land of Patrik rattay Lyand on ye south syid of Argylls gait Betuix ye land of George Rollokis airis on ye east and ye land of Johne Stewart on ye west pairtis To the chaipplanrie of Sancte Johne the baptist zeirlie
fourtie sex ss viii^d
- (82) Item furth of ye land of the airis of vmq^{le} William barrie Lyand on ye north syid of ye mercat gait Betuix ye land of Thomas man on ye east and ye land of Sanct Thomas Chaipplanrie on ye west pairtis to ye zeirlie
threttie sex ss
- (83) Item furth of ye said Thomas land of Thomas Mannis land foirsaid havand on ye east the land of ye airis of vmq^{le} Andro Barrie to the chaipplanrie of Sanct George zeirlie
Sewine lib ten ss
and furth of ye samy land to ye Ruid chaipplanrie zeirlie
ten ss
- (84) Item furth of ye land of ye airis of vmq^{le} James Hay Lyand on ye north syid of ye mcet gait Betuix ye land of ye saidis airis of Andro Barrie on ye east and ye land of ye said Thomas man on ye west pairtis to ye Ruid Chaipplanrie zeirlie
fourtie ss
- Sūma huins pag: is xxxiii lib i ss vii^d
- (85) Item furth of ye tenement pertening to ye airis of vmq^{le}

* The noble house of Sackville, or Sankeville, as the name was anciently written, have been persons of considerable power, wealth, and influence since the Conquest, the direct ancestor of the family being Sir Robert de Sankerville, Knight, third son of Herbrand de Sankville, one of the chieftains in the army of the Conqueror.

Johne fferiare and William Ker Lyand on ye nor^t syid of ye Murray gaitt Betuix ye land of Robert barreis airis at ye west and ye landis of Andro Guthrie at ye east zeirlie

vi ss

Sūma huius pag: is xxxiiii lib vii ss viii^d

(86) Item furth of ye land pertening to Johne Andersoun Lyand on ye north syid of ye mercat gaitt Betuix ye land of Robert Barrie on ye east The land of Johne gairdine and Alex^r Kyd on ye west pairtis to ye Hospitall zeirlie

Threttie ss

Quhilk annualrent wes bocht be vmq^{le} Tibbit Barrie fra Andro barrrie and James barrie

(87) Item furth of ye land of Daud Robertsoun Lyand on the north syid of ye flesche hous and ye north end of ye closs yat ye castill burn cumis throch to ye choristaris zeirlie

twelf ss

(88) Item furth of Andro Fotheringhame's airis landis lyand in ye closs foirsaid on ye east syid of ye zett yairof havand on ye east the land sumptyme pertening to Robert Qhite now to Daud Robertsoun mariner to ye choristaris zeirlie

threttene ss iii^d

(89) Item furth of ye land of ye airis of vmq^{le} William Caddell lyand on ye east syid of ye Castell burn Betuix the Murray gaitt on ye north and the land of Richard Kilgo^r on ye south pairtis to the choristaris zeirlie

sextene ss vii^d

(90) Item furth of ye said Daud Robertsoun mariner his land foirsaid havand on ye east ye land of Daudil Ogilvies airis to ye Hospitall zeirlie

fourtie ss

Quhilk annualrent wes bocht be vmq^{le} Tibbit Barrie fra andro Barrie and James Barrie his sone and furth of ye samy land to the chaipplanrie of Sanct Androw zeirlie

Threttene ss iiiii^d

(91) Item furth of ye land of William Walker sumtyme pertening to Thomas Logy Lyand on ye north syid of ye murray gaitt Betuix ye land of Andro Robertsoun on ye east and ye land of ye said Daud Ogilvies airis on ye west pairtis to ye Hospitall zeirlie

Sextene ss viii^d

and furth of ye samy land to Sanct Katharinis chaipplanrie zeirlie

fyve ss

(92) Item furth of ye land of Alex^r Richardsoun and Janet Saidler his spous Lyand on ye south syid of ye murray gaitt Betuix ye land of James Andersonis on ye east and ye land of Robert barrie on ye west pairtis To oure Ladie Chappell in ye Kowgaitt zeirlie

Twelf ss

and furth of ye samy land ane vther annuelrent bocht be James Forrester to ye Hospitall zeirlie

fourtie ss

(93) Item furth of ye land of James browne Lyand on ye south syid of ye Murray gaitt Betuix ye land of William Clepen on ye west and ye Land of Robert Gibsoun on ye east pairtis to ye Choristaris zeirlie

Twentic ss

(94) Item furth of ye land of Robert Smith Lyand on ye south syid of ye Murray gaitt Betuix ye land of ye said Robert gibsoun on ye west and ye land of ye airis of vmq^{le} Alex^r Smith on ye east pairtis to ye choristaris zeirlie

Ellewine ss iiiii^d

(95) Item furth of ye land of Thomas Buchan Lyand on ye Sou^t syid of ye murray gaitt to zeirlie

xv ss

Sūma huius pag: xii lib v ss i^d

(96) Item furth of ye said Alex^r Smith his airis land foirsaid haiffand on ye east ye hors wynd to Sanct Katharinis Chapplanrie zeirlie

fyvetene ss

(97) Item furth of ye land pertening to Thomas Patersoun alias Sandie & Alex^r zounge maissoun quhilk pertent sumtyme to vmq^{le} Alex^r Piggatt Lyand on ye north syid of ye murray gaitt Betuix ye land of James ferriare and James Lowell on ye west and ye land of James Roch his airis on ye east pairtis, zeirlie, to o^r Ladie chapell in ye Kowgaitt

twentic ane ss iiiii^d

and furth of ye samy land to ye gray freiris zeirlie

fyve ss iiiii^d

(98) Item furth of ye land of William Mathow Sumtyme pertening to vmq^{le} William Merschel Lyand at ye head of

ye hors wynd Betuix ye said hors wynd at ye west and ye land of Nicoll Symson at ye east pairtis to zeirlie

auchtene^d

(99) Item furth of ye said Nicoll Symsonis land foirsaid Lyand on ye south syid of ye murray gaitt and haiffand on ye east the land of Richard Daudsoun zeirlie to ye Choristar

Ten ss

Notes.

ON SOME UNDESCRIBED MÆDÆVAL ANTIQUITIES.

IN the Guildhall at Faversham are some antiquities of much interest, but I believe no account of them has ever been published. They comprise the following articles:—1. A large and elaborately carved oaken chimney ornament. 2. Five iron helmets. 3. A small cannon. 4. A large iron key.

1. The large oaken carving hangs in the large hall, and was originally over the fire-place of an ancient house in Market-street, where formerly resided one Henry Hatch, who was a successful burgess in Faversham, and belonged to the company of Merchant Adventurers. Mr. Hatch, for whom the carving was no doubt made, died in 1533, and I think the date of the work is *circa* 1520. The ornament is oblong, divided into twelve compartments; the upper row consists of six subjects, and the lower row is made up of six medallions containing some very well carved heads. The following is an account of the upper row of carvings: (1.) Three demi-lions joined with three demi-ships, with a crown over all. This may be either the arms of the cinque ports, or the arms of Sandwich, Hatch's native place. (2.) A pomegranate crowned. (3.) Legend of St. George and the Dragon, and something over it I am not clear about—possibly it is intended for St. Anthony and his pig. (4.) The monogram of Henry Hatch, similar to one in brass on his tomb. (5.) Arms of King Henry VIII. crowned. (6.) A Tudor rose crowned. The following is a description of the medallions:—(1.) Medea is represented very much like No. 3 and No. 5; all are in general appearance the same as Katherine of Arragon is usually drawn. Beneath is cut "Medee." (2.) A well cut head with a helmet on, *temp.* Henry VIII., and underneath "Jason." (3.) A head which might easily be mistaken for Queen Katherine of Arragon, with "Ellenne" under. (4.) A man's head, with the cloth hat worn in the reign of Henry VIII., very similar to that worn by Sir Thomas More in Holbein's portrait of him, and underneath "Paris." (5.) A female head with "Ivdic" under. (6.) A man's head crowned, with spikes in the crown, and "Oloferne" under it. The pairs of heads associated in either biblical or classic history are facing each other. All the other objects enumerated in the beginning of this paper, are hanging together on the wall of the Council Chamber.

2. The five iron helmets are of the early part of the 16th century, and appear to be all that is left of the armour formerly belonging to the corporation. The following entry in the records of Faversham probably refers to the five helmets—"Michas, 1523, to Michas, 1524. Harnessing 5 men sent out of the town to the king, 3*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*" I find the town of Faversham assessed to find five men-at-arms as early as 11 Edw. III. I believe very little is known of the history of these helmets beyond the fact that they were found many years ago in a loft at the back of a house in the market-place.

3. The cannon is a curious specimen of ancient gunnery. It has a lining of what I suppose is steel, enclosed in thick wrought iron. The lining projects a few inches. At the sides are two large iron rings for suspending this odd piece of ordnance. An iron cannon ball is laid on it. I can give no probable date, as I am totally unaquainted with the study of ancient gunnery.

4. A large iron key, nine inches in length, which, according to tradition, belonged to the Abbey. It is very likely to be the key of the court gate of the Abbey, as the corporation had some interest in a piece of land just within the gate.

Among my collection of MSS. is the following note written to me by the late Mr. Gibbs, the well known antiquary of Faversham, relating to the foregoing:—

"The piece of carved work was found in the house of Mr. Chas. Smith, over a fire-place, at the time of making some improvements; it was covered up then, and supposed to have been formerly brought from the Abbey, being remains similar to some found in other parts of the town. The iron helmets and gun were given by Mr. Giraud, they had been lying in an old loft in a house he lived at, now occupied by Mr. S. Higham. I do not think he knew their origin. The key was supposed to be from the Abbey."

G. B.

EGYPTIAN RECORDS, THE EXODUS, &c.—Eager as the learned world is to wrench from the monuments of the Pharaohs the secrets of past ages, the number of able Egyptologists is necessary small; few young men have either the determination or the means to devote themselves to a study which, generally speaking, brings little grist to the mill, and only results in barren honours attained when life has lost its prime relish. Our neighbours, the French, have of late years devoted much attention to ancient lore, but the savans amongst them who can translate a papyrus with any success may be counted on the fingers of one hand. Under these circumstances, the death of M. le Comte de Rougé, who filled the chair of Egyptology in the College of France, is a real loss; but when work has to be done, the man generally appears, and just at the moment when the remains of the learned professor are laid in the tomb, his assistant in the chair, M. Maspero, has taken the learned world by surprise, and already marked himself out for the vacant professorship. This gentleman, formerly a pupil of the Ecole Normale, was selected some few years since by the Government to produce a French translation of the famous work of Champollion, which is progressing under his hand. His appointment as assistant professor (*repetiteur*) in the new Ecole pratique des hautes études has, however, brought him into great prominence; his teaching has already formed several young Egyptian scholars of great promise, and his efforts in deciphering papyri have been crowned with remarkable success. One of his recent works was a paper read by him before the Academy of Inscriptions, which touches on a subject which has a peculiar attraction for Englishmen—the Hebrew exodus. M. Maspero says it would be difficult to account for the success of the flight of the Jews, which took place at the moment when the Egyptian power seemed to be at its height, between the reigns of the great Sesostris (Ramesis II.), and that of Ramesis III. The monuments of the Pharaohs, notwithstanding their reticences and the blanks which the hands of time and man have created in these stone pages, did not inform us clearly that after the death of Sesostris, Menephtha, the thirteenth of his sons who succeeded him on the throne, had a sharp contest for it. Numerous pretenders arose, and the country which had formerly overrun Asia in triumph, was now so weakened and distracted that the Delta was invaded by a league of Libyans, Scicules, Sardinians, and Achæens. A decisive battle which occurred near Memphis saved Egypt, which was in the greatest danger, for the government of the Ptolemies depended almost entirely on the personal character of the sovereign, so that when the throne was in trouble all Egypt languished; the fruits of former conquests were lost; the stream of riches in the form of tribute was dried up; the colossus at once dwindled to a frail and puny body. There is no doubt that at the time of the exodus Egypt was suffering under one of those interior crises which rendered it powerless. The invasion referred to above is

itself evidence of this, but the hieroglyphic texts, the remains of the royal cartouches, the certain existence of a usurping dynasty which existed for some time *pari-passu* with the legitimate successors of Ramesis II. and his son Menephtha, all prove that the bold enterprise of Moses, which a few years earlier or a few years later would have been an act of madness, surprised the Egyptians in the midst of their intestine quarrels so favourable to the success of the oppressed people. M. Maspero has contributed other remarkable additions to Egyptian lore: when passing for his doctor's degree before the heads of the University of Paris at the Sorbonne, his thesis presented a mass of epistolary correspondence drawn from the ancient Egyptian records and monuments, which he sustained before that critical audience for six or seven hours, finally obtaining his degree not only by a unanimous vote, but with brilliant honours. Another small publication of the young, but already famous Egyptologist, gives an account of the trial and condemnation of a number of men in the Pharaohs for the high crime of desecrating a temple. The College of France is to be congratulated in numbering such an accomplished scholar and professor in its ranks.

R. N.

THE OLDEST CHURCH IN ENGLAND.—One of the most amusing things to read of is the large number of churches claimed by some one or other to be each in its way the oldest church in England. And not in books alone is this to be noted; for, as well as hearing people who come from some remote part say their parish church ranks the highest in antiquity, I have seen more than one photograph in shop windows in London, taken from some tumble-down place, claiming the distinction. One of the photographs is actually from an old wooden barn-like structure, which could not possibly be very old, for I should say a wooden church erected at the Norman period would rot wholly away, as well as three or four others to replace it from that time till now. In Kent, the claim is laid to two or three I need not mention; but that of St. Martin's, Canterbury, is so generally believed to be the veritable one, that it is heresy almost to doubt it; yet that is mainly an "Early-English" building, and centuries later than scores of other churches. There is no doubt that St. Martin's is so persistently spoken of as being the most ancient church in England, on account of St. Augustine using a building which stood on the site of the present church for divine service when he first arrived in England.

G. B.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE RELICS.—At Witcombe, near Cheltenham, is a Roman villa, open to inspection, discovered A.D. 1818. The pavement is of mosaic work, and ornamented. The contents of the villa were removed to the British Museum; they consisted of various articles of furniture, found in a room 19 ft. by 13 ft., the walls of which remained perfect to the height of 6 ft. A steelyard, with its weights; iron; ploughshare; flint hatchet; iron axe, used to slay beasts for sacrifice; and a variety of building tools. Baths surrounded the edifice. Fragments of columns, white marble, coins, &c., were also discovered here. At Cleeve, and four miles from Cheltenham, is a Saxon and Norman church, also an ancient parsonage, where the Bishops of Worcester formerly resided. The church contains the effigy of a Crusader, and two figures, male and female, names not known, supposed to belong to the De La Bere family, and apparently of the time of Queen Elizabeth. Near to Cheltenham is Southam, where the De La Beres resided, one of whom rescued the Black Prince, at the battle of Cressy. The house is ancient; it contains an old hall, pictures, tapestry, and an oak bedstead, &c., of the time of Oliver Cromwell. This house is near Prestbury—"The Priest's Town." In the village of Swindon is an ancient church, with an octagonal unique Norman tower. At Shurdington, in this vicinity, Roman relics have been discovered—namely, a jar and numerous coins, together with a Danish coffin, of the time of Ethelred II. At Leckhampton, near Chel-

tenham, in the Manor Court House, is an entrance-hall of the date of Henry VII.; and in the church is the tomb of a Crusader. At Painswick is a British camp; and at Bod-dington, a Danish entrenchment. At Whittington, was a Roman station.

CHR. COOKE.

Queries.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—At Eaton, in Norfolk, some sixteen years ago, it was customary for the school-children of the village to go "valentining" on the 14th February.* The local term, "valentining," implied the custom of singing appropriate ditties, &c., before the houses of the well-to-do residents in and about the neighbourhood; and the persons thus honoured were expected to give something tangible in return. Hard-hearted must have been the one who could withstand the melting voices of the little innocent pleaders. Can any of your correspondents inform me whether this custom is (or was) prevalent in other districts? If so, could they furnish your pages with the rhymes sung on the occasion? J. PERRY.

IN an unpublished letter of Dr. Samuel Johnson, of the date Aug. 15, 1772, allusion is made to the failure of one Fordice, of London, the result of which was that distrust and timidity were diffused through the whole commercial system. Can any of your readers give me any information respecting this circumstance? J. S. DOXEY.

ST. MUNGO.—I shall be glad if you, or any of your readers, can tell me anything concerning the history of the above-named saint. T. R. MOORE.

DEVONSHIRE CUSTOMS.—I remember reading, some years ago, of a curious custom being observed, on the eve of the Epiphany, by the farmers and their labourers in the south of Devonshire. As near as my memory serves me, the ceremony alluded to consisted in the men repairing to the orchard, where, encircling one of the most fruitful trees, they drank the following toast three times:—

Here's to thee, old apple tree,
When thou mayst bud, and when thou mayst blow!
And when thou mayst bear apple enow!
Hats full! caps full!
Bushel—bushel—sacks full!
And my pockets full too!
Huzza! Huzza! Huzza!

Can any of your readers inform me, through your columns, why this ceremony was gone through? and whether the custom is observed in any part of Devonshire in the present day? R. T.

MINSTER CHURCH, KENT.—In Mr. John Timbs's very interesting work on the "Abbeys and Castles of England," under the heading of "A Legend of Minster Abbey"—which, by the way, is followed by an account of an abbey founded some centuries ago at Minster, in the *Isle of Thanet*—there is a long account of a tomb of Sir Richard de Shurland. On a visit to that church lately, I failed to discover any trace of such a tomb, can any of your readers enlighten me on the subject? RAMBLER.

ROMPU.—Can any of your heraldic readers inform me, through your columns, what is the meaning of the above term? It is, I believe, not very commonly given in heraldry. T. R.

BOULTBEE.—I am anxious to obtain some information respecting *Boulbee*, of Loughborough, a painter of the last century, several times mentioned by Throsby (*Views in*

Leicestershire, pp. 230, 257, 305, &c.), and other Leicestershire historians. Can any reader of the *Antiquary* give me information about this painter, or tell me where such may be found? F.

FORFARSHIRE BALLAD.—The following ballad-fragment seems to refer to some proprietor of Kinblethmont, an estate near Arbroth, now for long possessed by Carnegie, Spynie, and Boysack. I am not aware of the historical circumstance here commemorated.

"Kinblethmont's woods are bonny woods,
And fair Kinblethmont 's green.
Kinblethmont's lord 's a bonny lord;
I met him late yestreen.

"He vows to tak me to his towers,
And gie me maidens three.
He vows he lo'es me best o' a';
He'll lo'e me till he die.

"Kinblethmont's woods are bonny woods,
Kinblethmont's tours are hie;
Kinblethmont's lord 's a bonny lord,
An' the love blinks in his e'e."

Kinblethmont chanced to pass that way,
An' he heard his fair may sing;
Sae lightly lap he aff his horse,
An' tirl'd at the ring.

An' ready was the lady Jean
For to rise and let him in.
"O welcome, welcome, gude lord William,
Ye ere thrice welcome in."

He steppit ance, and in his arms
He held her for a wee,
And aye he looked the look o' love that wins,
An' he kissed her tenderlie.

Then sune upon his milk white steed
He's set that lady fair;
And they are on to * *

* * * * *
He's ta'en her gently by the hand,
And led her to yon hill;
An' there aneath the siller birks
He's kissed her at his will.

When her proud father he heard o' this,
A richt angry man was he,
"I'll mak Kinblethmont rue the day
That ever he did her see!"

He's ca'ed unto his serving man,
"Gae saddle me my steed;
An' sax o' the best among you a'
Sall follow me wi' speed."

But word is gane to Kinblethmont,
Her father sought him to slay.
* * * * *

This is all I have of it. I must say, too, that from certain turns of expression in it I am inclined to doubt its being a genuine relic of the past. But I should like much to know if any of your correspondents have heard the ballad, or know anything of the circumstances related? W. L. F.

ARMS OF THE ISLE OF MAN.—Can any of your readers tell me what the singular charge in the arms of the Isle of Man is supposed to denote? The same coat—namely, *Gules, three legs conjoined in the fess point or*—I find is quartered by the Duke of Athole in his armorial bearings. R. JOHNSON.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TRADESMEN'S TOKENS.—Having a few uncertain and unpublished tokens of the

* If this day fell on Sunday, the next day, Monday, was commemorated.

17th century, I shall be glad if you will allow me to give from time to time a representation and description of them in the *Antiquary*. I now enclose a sketch of one, and I am



desirous of ascertaining, if possible, the locality from whence it was issued. The device on the obverse is evidently intended for a clasped book (? a Bible). Can any of your readers enlighten me on the subject?

H. C.

THE EARL OF ROCHESTER.—This gallant but profligate courtier, it is said, was the writer of the following mock epitaph on Charles II. :—

"Here lies our sovereign lord the king,
Whose word no man relies on;
He never says a foolish thing,
Nor ever does a wise one."

The Earl was Gentleman of the Bedchamber in the royal household. Can you or any of your readers tell me where these lines were written?

X. Y. Z.

[The Earl of Rochester held not only the appointment mentioned by our correspondent, but he was also Comptroller of Woodstock Park; and it has been considered probable that it was at Woodstock Palace that the above lines were scribbled by him on the door of the king's chamber.—Ed.]

CLAUDII PTOLOMEI COSMOGRAPHIA, printed at Ulm, by Leonard Holl. 1482.

This edition is generally considered as the earliest example of maps engraved on wood, no mention being made of the French xylographic calendars with maps in the British Museum (MSS. Sloane, No. 966), and in the collection of Lord Spencer, described by Dibdin (*Æd.* Althorp, Vol. II. p. 303); and also by Mr. Berjeau, in "*Le Bibliophile*," Vol. II. pp. 74, 79.

The dedication of the 1482 edition of Ptolemy reads as follows :—

BEATISSIMO PATRI PAULO SECUNDO
PONTIFICI MAXIMO DONIS NICOLAUS
GERMANUS.

"Non" [the initial letter N is a large woodcut representing the translator offering his book to Paul II.] "me fugit beatissime pater cūq; summo ingenio exquisitaq; doctrina Ptolomeus cosmographus pinxisse [? pinxisset] in his aliquid novare attempt aremus fore; ut hic noster labor in multorum reprehensiones in curreret," &c.

And the colophon reads—

OPUS DONNI NICOLAI GERMA
NI SECUNDUM PTOLOMEUM
FINIT.
ANNO MCCCCLXXXII. AUGU
STIVERO KALENDAS XVII.
IMPRESSUM ULMEPERINGENI
OSUMVIRUM LEONARDUM
HOL PREFATI OPPIDI CIVIS.

The above dedication seems to show that it was written, and most probably printed, during the lifetime of Paul II., who, according to Platina (b. 1421, d. 1481), in his "*Lives of the Popes*," was appointed Pope August 31, 1464, and died of apoplexy, 25th or 28th of July, 1471. See also "*Annuario Pontificio*, 1869." Paul II. succeeded by Sixtus IV., 1471.

Now, as Paul II. died in 1471, and the edition of Ptolemy was not printed until 1482—eleven years after his death—and as it seems very improbable that it should have

been dedicated to him when dead, there must be an error either in dedication or date.

We know that wrong dates were sometimes inserted; for example, another edition of Ptolemy, dated MCCCCLXII., printed at Bologna, by Dominico de Lapis, and edited by Philip Bervaldus the elder, who was born in 1450, if not in 1453, which would make him, if born in 1450, twelve years old in 1462. Raidel, in his dissertation, published in 1737, on this edition of Ptolemy, thinks the two numerals XX have been accidentally omitted, and that the date ought to be 1482.

Will some of the readers of the *Antiquary* be good enough to make any suggestions in explanation of this seeming anomaly, as the result seems to me to be important to bibliographers, and I can find no mention of it in any books I have consulted?

If the date, 1482, should prove to be an error for some earlier one, between 1464 and 1471, say 1467, as suggested by a possible correction, then this edition would be earlier than the so-called "*Editio Princeps*," printed in 1475, at Vicenza, by Herman Levilapidensis, without maps; or the one printed at Rome, in 1478, with copper-plate maps engraved by Sweinheim and Bukinck, which would make the first known date of wood engraving, as applied to maps, date some years earlier than generally supposed, wood engraving would have then no doubt suggested the idea of copper-plate engraving, which seems more probable than the reverse.

The edition dated 1482 also has what are called "*signatures*," which are generally supposed to have been first used in the "*Terence*," printed at Milan, by Anthony Zorat, in 1470, or the "*Præceptorium divinæ legis*," of Joannes Nider, printed at Cologne, by Joan Koelhoff, in 1472. Dibdin, in his *Bib. Spenc.* has brought forward considerations which render it highly probable that "*signatures*" were known and employed in 1470, and probably earlier. Then the alteration in the date, 1482, would also prove that these were used in Ulm at least three years earlier than the earliest supposed date, 1470.

It might be said that as the maps would certainly take much time in cutting, the dedication may have been printed during the life of Paul II., but the book not completed and issued until the time of his successor, Sixtus IV., who occupied the Papal See from 1471 to 1484. But as the name of the Pope only occurs once, which would be easily altered, and as the dedication would have no doubt applied equally, perhaps better, to Sixtus IV., it does not seem probable that the printer or editor would allow it to leave the press dedicated to a Pope already eleven years dead. May even eleven months be admitted, and the date, when corrected, prove to be 1472?

I shall also be obliged for any particulars about Leonard Holl, and the dates of the years during which he printed.

W. HY. RYLANDS,

Replies.

THOMAS HARRISON (Vol. iii. 69).—He was the great-grandson of Rycharde Heryson, last Roman Catholic rector of Bradeston, Norfolk (deposed by Queen Mary for being a married priest); also grandfather of Thomas Harrison, of Great Plumstead, the author of "*Postwick and Relatives*," &c., and bore the arms of Harrison quartered with those of Hargrave, in right of his paternal grandmother. There is a remarkable and valuable portrait of him, and also portraits of several of his descendants.

THE FLEUR-DE-LYS OF FRANCE (Vol. iii. 46).—The origin of this most ancient symbol, though obscure, is most probably *phallic*; but in its more decorous and ornamental guise, appears (almost contemporaneously) among other hieroglyphic characters upon the illuminated manuscripts of the *Tollies* of ancient Mexico; upon head-dresses and other

ornaments of early *Egyptian* statuettes of royal personages, as also on some idoles; upon *Etruscan* necklaces of pure gold; and on military standards and weapons of the *Roman* period. Its revival in the dark ages is due to debased phallic influences, as certainly proved by the mode of its portraiture in sculpture and upon medals and counters. A leaden piece, found in the Seine, bears on one side a phallus *pur et simple*, and on the other a plain Maltese cross; other examples show the merging of the former into the lily flower. To King Cloris (A.D. 481–511) the first assumption of the fleur-de-lys is assigned by the early chroniclers, on this wise; hardly pressed by his enemies, he made a solemn vow to God, which was answered by revelation to a holy anchorite, that as the will of heaven, the king should substitute for the *three toads* of his emblazonry, a similar number of the holy emblems, *lilies*. Hence the crowning of the celebrated *Oriflamme* by the fleur-de-lys, and the acceptance of this cognizance as the *permanent badge* of the royal house of France, which had hitherto acted in this respect as personal choice dictated. (*Vide Notes and Queries*, series xi., p. 121.)

T. E. S.

IRISH CANNIBALISM (Vol. iii. 46).—Strabo's statement will be found in the *Geographica*, Book iv. c. 5, s. 4 (*Meineke's Ed. Lipsiæ*, 1852, vol. i. 275), which, as likely to be readable by a greater number, I will give in Latin and French.—Sunt quidem aliæ circa Britanniam insulæ parvæ: et magna (insula) Ierne, versus Septentrionem juxta illam porrecta, longa magis quam lata; de qua nihil certi habemus quod dicamus, nisi quod agrestiores Britannis sunt ejus incolæ, quod et carnibus humanis vescuntur, et valde sunt voraces; et patres mortuos comedere honestum ducunt, ac palam concubare non cum aliis solum mulieribus, sed etiam cum matribus et sororibus. Sed hæc ita referimus ut testibus fide dignis destituti. Carnibus tamen humanis vesci Scythicum quoque esse dicitur; et in necessitatibus obsidionum, Kelti (Galli) Hispani alique plures idem fecisse feruntur.—Autour de Bretagne il y a d'autres petites îles et celle d'Ierne, au nord, près de la première, d'une étendue considérable, plus longue que large; sur laquelle nous n'avons rien de certain à raconter, si ce n'est que ses habitants sont encore plus sauvages que ceux de l'île de Bretagne: ils sont anthropophages, et très voraces; et regardent comme très louable l'usage de manger les cadavres de leurs pères, et d'avoir publiquement commerce avec les femmes, sans en excepter leurs mères et leurs sœurs. Mais nous n'avons pas des témoins fidèles de tout cela que nous avons rapporté; quoique l'usage de manger de la chair humaine existe aussi chez les Scythes; et qu'on rapporte d'ailleurs que les Gaulois, les Ibères, et bien d'autres peuples en ont mangé dans les fâcheuses extrémités des sièges. Thus, Strabo introduces the statement by saying that he had nothing certain to tell about Ireland, and adds again that he had no trustworthy witnesses for the truth of the story. Diodorus Siculus (v. 32) also speaks of the cannibalism; but Ptolemy and later writers, who were much better informed than Strabo or Diodorus, say, I believe, nothing about it. The same thing, adds Strabo, has been reported of the Scythians; and also of Gauls, Spaniards, and many others, when pressed by the dire straits of a siege. Instances of the latter will be found in Thucydides II. 70; Cæsar, B. g. vii. 77, 78; Val. Max. vii. 6, &c.

F. J. LEACHMAN.

THE ABBOT OF MISRULE (Vol. iii. p. 53 *ante*) was probably the same respectable personage known after the Reformation—when the term Abbot had acquired an ill sound—by the title of Lord of Misrule, who presided over Christmas revels, promoting mirth and jollity at that festive season. The Scottish Abbot of Unreason is taken as meaning no other than the English Abbot or Lord of Misrule. In the report of the sixth Parliament of Queen Mary of Scotland (1555), an item is recorded respecting this (unreasonable) abbot. "It

is statute and ordained, that in all times cumming, na maner of person be chosen 'Robert Hude,' nor 'Little John,' Abbot of Unreason, 'Queenis of May,' nor otherwise, nouthir in Burgh nor to Landwart (*i.e.*, in the country) in onie time to cum." And this under very high penalty, viz., in burghs, to the chusers of such characters, loss of freedom, and other punishment, "at the Queenis grace will," and banishment from the realm to the "acceptor of sik-like office." And in the country of the chusers a forfeiture of £10 and imprisonment "during the Queenis grace pleasure. And gif onie women or others about summer, hees singand (singing), throw Burrowes and uthers Landward Townes, the Women sal be taken, handled, and put upon the Cuck-stules of every Burgh or Towne." In a diary belonging to the Earl of Northumberland's family, commencing early in the 16th century, is the following note:—"Item. My Lorde usith ande accustomyth to gif yerely when his Lordshipe is home and hath an Abbot of Miserevill in Cristynmas in his Lordschippis Hous upon New-Yers-day in rewarde — xxs."* Perhaps the subjoined copy of an appointment of a Lord of Misrule may serve as a supplement to the former article on this subject given by J. P. Earwaker, B.A., F.S.A., *i.e.*, "Articles made and appoynted by the Right Wo^{ll} Richard Evelyn, Esq., High Sheriffe and Deputie Leavetenant to the Kinges Ma^{tie} for the Counties of Surrey and Sussex.

"Imprimis, I giue free leave to Owen Flood my Trumpeter, gent, to be Lo^{pp} of Misrule of all good Orders during the twelve dayes. And also I give free leave to the said Owen Flood to com' and all and every person or persons whatsoever, as well servants as others, to be at his com' and whensoever he shall sound his Trumpett or Musick, and to do him good service as though I were present my selfe, at their perills.

His Lo^{pp} commands every person or persons whatsoever to to appeare at the Hall at seaven of the Clocke in the morninge, to be at prayers and afterwards to be at his Lo^{pp}'s commands upon paine of punishment, accordinge as his Lo^{pp} shall thinke fitt.

If any person shall sware any oath w^{thin} the precincts of the . . . shall suffer punishment at his Lo^{pp}'s pleasure.

If any man shall come into the Hall, and sett at dinner or supper more than once he shall endure punishment at his Lo^{pp}'s pleasure.

If any man shal bee drunke, or drinke more than is fitt, or offer to sleepe during the time abovesaid, or do not drinke up his bowle of beere, but flings away his snuffe (that after say), the second draught, he shall drinke two, and is towards be excluded.

If any man shall quarrell, or give any ill language to any person duringe the abovesaid twelve dayes w^{thin} the gates or precincts thereof, he is in danger of his Lo^{pp}'s displeasure.

If any person shall come in to the kitchen whiles meate is a dressinge, to molest the cookes, he shall suffer the rigor of his Lo^{pp}'s law.

If any man shall kisse any maide, widdow, or wife, except to bid welcome or farewell, w^{thout} his Lo^{pp}'s consent, he shall have punishment as his Lo^{pp} shall thinke convenient.

The last article: I give full power and authoritie to his Lo^{pp} to breake up all lockes, bolts, barres, doores, and latches, and to flinge up all doores out of hendges to come at those whooe presume to disobey his Lo^{pp}'s commandns.

God save the Kinge."

In the diary of John Evelyn, son of Richard before-mentioned, it appears that his father kept his shrievalty of Surrey and Sussex in 1634 in a most splendid manner. At Wotton is an account of his particular charge attending it, amounting to no less than 80*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, besides his extraordinary entertainment given at his house at Christmas. In

those days of hospitality, when the hall of the great house was open to the neighbours during the Christmas holidays, they used to contribute some trifling amount towards the provisions; a list has been kept of what was sent to Mr. Evelyn on this occasion:—Two sides of Venison, Two half Brawns, Three Pigs, Ninety Capons, Five Geese, Six Turkeys, Four Rabbits, Eight Partridges, Two Pullets, Five Sugar Loaves, half pound Nutmegs, One Basket of Apples and Eggs, Three Baskets of Apples, Two Baskets of Pears. What more was found to be in requisition besides plenty of good Roast Beef of Old England, was furnished from his own stock.* A most interesting account is given in the *Archæologia*, see *infra*, of the clothes worn by the Lord of Mistrule on the three special days, namely, Christmas, New Year's, and Twelfth Days. W. WINTERS.

THE DUKEDOM OF ROUSSILLON (Vol. iii. 69).—The question asked by X. was asked in *Notes and Queries*, by a correspondent "THUS," about three years ago, when the *Pall Mall Gazette* mentioned that a pretender to the title of "Duc de Roussillon" had been lately turned out of (I think) the Athenæum Club. As at that time I made some researches into the matter at the libraries of the British Museum and the Herald's College, I send you an abstract of my notes. I regret to say that you will find them far from satisfactory. In the first place, I will say that although a "Duke" of Roussillon figures in Boccaccio, and also in Shakespeare, it is only as an imaginary character; for although there were "*Counts*," there never were *Dukes*, of Roussillon, so far as I can discover. I will give a list of the works searched by me, with the result in each case.

1. *Histoire Genealogique et Heraldique des Pairs de France, des Grands dignitaires de la couronne, des principales familles nobles du Royaume, &c.*, par M. Chevalier de Courcelles (Paris: A. Bertrand, 1824). There is no mention of any Dukedom of Roussillon.

2. *Almanach Royal; année bissextile, 1788, mis en ordre et publié, par Debeure, avec approbation et privilege du Roi (Paris, 1788).* This volume tells us on its title-page that it is the 89th year of annual publication; but no Dukedom of Roussillon figures in its pages, though on pp. 148-150 it contains a list of "the Dukes of France," distinguishing those which were from those which were not "Peers of France."

3. *Rietstaf, Armorial Général (Paris, 1861).* No Dukedom of Roussillon is mentioned.

4. *Anselme, Histoire Général de France (Paris, folio, 1733).* In this large and comprehensive work, extending to ten or twelve folio volumes, and one which fairly exhausts the subject of which it treats, there is no mention of a Dukedom of Roussillon. In volume ix. I find mention of a "*Seigneurie*," a "*Baronie*," a "*Comté*," and a "*Marquisate* of Roussillon, but no Dukedom; and I may add that in A.D. 1683, the *Count* de Roussillon was M. Charles-Balthazar de-Cleamont-de-Chaste.

5. *Les Ducs et les Duchés Français, avant et depuis 1789, par Edouard de Barthélemy (Paris, 1867).* No such title is to be found.

6. *Dictionnaire de la Noblesse, par M. de la Chenaye Desbois (Paris, 1775).* In volume ix. pp. 410-414, I find a full account of the *Comté* de Roussillon, from A.D. 1480 down to the date of publication, but it does not mention a "Dukedom." The Comte was at that time in possession of the family of Malarney.

7. *Armorial Général de l'Empire Française, par H. Simon (Paris, folio, no date),* contains no mention of any Dukedom of Roussillon.

8. *Etat présent de la Noblesse Française et Dictionnaire de la Noblesse Contemporaine*—no mention is made of any ducal title of Roussillon, though there is a notice of the de Roussillons (without title), of the Château de

Vergne at Aubuyson, in the Department of Creuse, central France.

9. *Les Antiquités des Villes de France, par J. Tourangeau (Paris, 1609),* has an account of Perpignan, the capital of the ancient province of Roussillon, but it does not mention any château or other residence as having belonged to any Dukes or Counts of Roussillon. Perhaps such a residence, situate as it must be near the Eastern Pyrenees, may turn out to be "*un château en Espagne*," and as mythical as the Dukedom of Roussillon itself.

But it may be said that the Province of Roussillon was Spanish and not French until ceded to the latter country, and that for the dukedom we must go to works on Spanish, and not French, genealogy. But here I find myself confronted with the damning fact that—

10. Imhoff, *Recherches des Grands d'Espagne (1707),* is perfectly silent as to any dukedom of Roussillon being recognised in Spain.

I may add two facts, on my own knowledge. First, that when, in 1808, and the succeeding years, the great Napoleon re-established titles of nobility in France, when many ancient honours were revived, and when many military and civil officers were ennobled, taking their titles from various towns, chateaus, and localities in France, Italy, Germany, and Spain, with incomes charged on those localities as a means of their support, no Comté or Dukedom of Roussillon was either restored or created. Secondly, I have ascertained by personal inquiry at the French Embassy in London, both under the late empire in 1870, and more recently under the new republic, that no such title as that of "Duc de Roussillon," is or has been recognized by France. Such being the case, I must own that I am very sceptical as to whether there has been a Dukedom or a Duke of Roussillon, except in the poetical imaginations of a Boccaccio and a Shakespeare, and possibly in the head of some visionary dreamer of more recent times.

HERALDICUS.

VICARAGE HOUSE, CRANBROOK, KENT (Vol. iii. 9, 20).

—I have no doubt the woodcut at p. 20 is a representation of a date: the first figure I take to be 1; the second, from plenty of examples that have come under my notice of early 16th century carving, I think is clearly a 5. I place the date between the year 1500 and the date of Queen Elizabeth. G. B.

Facts and Gittings.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE AND THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.—At the usual meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, held yesterday week, at the office, in Spring Gardens, a report was received from the Works and General Purposes Committee, having reference to the steps taken by the committee upon the resolution of the Board of the 11th of October, 1872 (No. 22), referring it to them to negotiate the terms of purchase, and prepare an agreement, subject to the approval of the Board, for the purchase of Northumberland House, and all other property necessary for making a new approach from Charing Cross to the Embankment, and to report to the Board thereon. From the report, which was read, it appeared that negotiations had taken place with the advisers of the Duke of Northumberland on this subject. The committee deemed it advisable, previously to the commencement of the negotiations, to obtain the opinion of an eminent surveyor, in addition to that of their own officer, as to the value of his Grace's interest in the property required, and they accordingly consulted Mr. George Pownall on the subject. The report continues:—"Instructions were subsequently given to the solicitor to enter upon negotiations with the representatives of the Duke, and in the result your committee, after the fullest deliberations upon the communication which was from time to time reported to them, felt justified in intimating to the advisers of his Grace that they would be prepared to re-

commend the Board to pay a sum not exceeding 500,000*l.*, for the whole of his interest in the property, and also to pay the professional charges of his solicitors and surveyors. Your committee have had before them a letter from Messrs. Bell and Steward, the solicitors of the Duke, intimating his willingness to accept the sum of 500,000*l.*, subject to a contract for carrying the arrangement into effect. The draught contract, which has been since received from Messrs. Bell & Co., deals with conditions as to title and time of completion, and many details which are not yet arranged sufficiently to report upon, and will have to be further considered by the Duke's advisers and the solicitor of the Board. Looking, however, to the near approach of the Parliamentary Session, your committee think it right not to delay making this report to the Board, and they beg to recommend that the Board do confirm the negotiations so far as they have proceeded, and that it be referred back to the committee to consider all further matters of the contract and arrangements, with authority to carry out all such resolutions as they may come to, and to complete the contract." In the course of the remarks which followed the reading of the report, it transpired that, in addition to the property of the Duke, there was a smaller one of the value of 25,000*l.*, which it would be necessary to take, so that the total cost of this improvement would be 525,000*l.*, and the estimated recoupment to the Board would be 275,000*l.*, thus reducing the net cost of the work to a quarter of a million sterling. The motion was eventually put, and unanimously agreed to.

WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.—The restoration of Worcester Cathedral, which has occupied many years, is now drawing near to a completion. The work has been carried out from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott, Mr. E. A. Perkins, of Worcester, acting as the local architect. The principal recent work has been the completion of the choir flooring, the erection of the grills behind the stalls, the erection of the screen between the choir and nave, the flooring of the nave, and the lighting. The whole of the carved oak in the choir are exquisite specimens of design and most artistically executed; some of the human figures, although small, representing the passions as powerfully as an oil painting. The carvings on the stall ends are remarkable specimens of workmanship. The grills behind the stalls of ornamental metal work are now in their places. The new floor to be laid on concrete is of blue slate and white (Hopton Wood) stone of great hardness. The stones are cut square, and will be laid in patterns. The Earl of Dudley has just offered to defray the cost of flooring the nave with white and black marble, and the offer has been accepted by the Restoration Committee. The cost of the marble flooring, it is stated, will be between 4000*l.* and 5000*l.*

FOSSIL QUADRUMANA.—Scientific men are interested just now by Professor Marsh's discovery of fossil quadrumana in the eocene deposits of the Rocky Mountains, thus carrying animal life back to a very remote geological epoch. This discovery reminds me of a story current in clerical circles. Professor Huxley had been delivering a lecture at Sion House, and had pointed out that certain geological phenomena, which he explained, involved the existence of the earth for many hundreds of thousands of years. Of course, the majority of his reverend hearers were quite willing to give the Professor any number of ciphers he wanted; but there was one divine who still believed that the world was made in six astronomical days of twenty-four hours each, and he being moved to speak, declared that the geological phenomena in question did not at all perplex him. He had not the smallest doubt that after the Creator had finished His work, the devil had deliberately, and with malice aforethought, introduced all these marks and relics of antiquity in order to deceive. He did not say how it was that the devil had been permitted to do this. That would have opened too large a theological question. It is satisfactory to know that the cleric who thus had the courage to avow his convictions received his reward.

TOMB OF KING JOHN.—This famous monument, in Worcester Cathedral, has lately been repaired. The tomb itself has been scraped, and it is intended to recrown the effigy of the king. Traces of paintings on the outside of the tomb had been found, but no attempt has been made to restore them. This tomb was formerly looked upon as a cenotaph; but in the latter end of the last century the dean and chapter determined on opening it, in order to settle the point, which was still disputed by some persons. On the 17th July, 1797, the tomb was opened, and the remains of the king were found deposited in it, but it was evident that they had been disturbed since their first interment. The body was laid in a stone coffin, with a cavity cut to fit the head. It measured 5ft. 6½in. in length, and was covered with a robe reaching from the neck to the feet. Besides the above tomb, the mortuary chapel of Prince Arthur, elder brother of Henry VIII., has also been restored. Being considered as national monuments, a grant was made by the Government, and their "restoration" has been executed by Government officers.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT.—At Copley House, High-street, Margate, on Thursday, January 30, died Mrs. Frances Dodgson, in the 95th year of her age, having been born, according to the *Thanet Guardian* (of February 1), in October, 1778. She remembered seeing Dr. Samuel Johnson, and the preparations for his funeral, and she possessed a relic of the lexicographer, given by him to her father:—a common tin snuff-box, resembling the boxes in which boys used to carry their worms on fishing expeditions some thirty years ago, and perhaps do still. The deceased lady, who seemed not long ago quite likely to live to confute the anti-centenarianists, retaining the use of her faculties, being able to read and write without spectacles, chatty and cheerful almost to the last, was very weakly and delicate as a child, and was, by medical advice, taken to Margate for the benefit of sea bathing, which for some years she continued, as she assured me, all the year through. She could remember Margate when it was scarce one-eighth of its present size; before the New Town and much of the old town were built; before the Pier, or Jarvis's Landing-place (the old jetty) or the New Road (Marine Terrace) were formed; and when, though comparatively small, Margate was, as described by Brayley, in 1808, "one of the most fashionable and best frequented watering places in the kingdom;" when the only means of getting there from London were the post-chaise, the stage-coach, or the Margate hoy. She could also, of course, remember the exciting times of the first French revolution, the rise of the empire, and our war with Napoleon; and she liked to talk about the great events and persons of her earlier days. She was, however (and herein, probably, lay the secret of her longevity), by nature easy-tempered, quiet, unimpressible, unexcitable, and self-contained, able to do without society, and for many years she lived very much alone, with only a servant in the house, and only occasionally visiting or being visited by a neighbour.

Proceedings of Societies.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting of this society, held on Monday last, Sir H. C. RAWLINSON, President, in the chair, a paper was read by Mr. C. R. Markham, "On Discoveries East of Spitzbergen and Approaches towards the North Pole on the Spitzbergen Meridians." The chief points of this paper were a review of the progress of discovery since the end of the 16th century in the Spitzbergen Archipelago, and a refutation of the hypothesis that there was any extent of unfrozen sea in the Polar area. The voyage of Barents, the gallant Dutch explorer, in 1596, was recapitulated, and the honour claimed for him of having been the discoverer of Spitzbergen; but it was argued, contrary to the opinion of some critics, that Barents did

not proceed up the eastern side of Spitzbergen, but up the western. Barents wintered in Nova Zembla, and various utensils and books were two years ago recovered from his winter quarters in that island, where they had lain undisturbed for nearly 280 years, and purchased for the Netherlands Museum at the Hague. Hudson was the next to visit these islands, in 1607, and he was followed in the succeeding years by a succession of whaling adventurers, under the auspices of the Muscovy Company. The author claimed the restoration of the old English names on modern maps. After a review of all that had been done down to the Swedish expeditions and those of English private gentlemen—Birkbeck, Lamont, and Leigh Smith—in recent years, the author concluded that no ship had ever yet passed round the eastern side of the Archipelago, against which the ice pressed all through the summer, while the western and northern shores were free between July and September. To the east and north-east of the islands he believed there was another extensive tract of land or group of islands yet remaining to be visited. He quoted Scoresby and others to show there was no evidence of the existence of land to the north of the islands, and he believed there was no open sea in the height of summer, but that the loosened ice pressed away southward, past Spitzbergen, even from the Pole itself, leaving only lanes and small spaces of open water. On this account he maintained that it was not a route to be recommended for a national expedition making scientific investigations towards the Pole, but that Smith Sound, with its long lines of coast extending northward, giving the safeguard of the land, was the best route that could be chosen. The reading of Mr. Markham's paper led to a discussion in which Captain Sherard Osborn, the Netherlands Minister, Admiral Collinson, Mr. Lamont, Captain Wells, R.N., and others joined. The following new Fellows were elected:—Dr. F. Hirth, Robert E. Large, William J. Mantle, James M. Spence.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of this society was held on Monday last, at University College, Gower-street, J. ORDE HALL, Esq., in the chair. Exhibitions of Samian ware and Roman glass, found in Plough-court, Lombard-street, by Mr. F. J. Hanbury; of an early gold and silver (mixed) needle, from the excavations of St. Mildred's Church, Poultry, by Mr. J. E. Cussans; silver plate and a silver-gilt triptych and plated dishes (late 16th or early 17th century workmanship), by Mr. G. Lambert, F.S.A., and other objects of interest. A valuable paper by Mr. John G. Waller, on "Mediæval Moralities, the Wheel of Fortune or of Life, and the Seven Ages of Man on Ecclesiastical Art," was listened to with much attention, illustrated as it was by various large and well-executed drawings, prints, and also by rubbings of part of a monumental brass at Bruges, illustrative of the wheel and its various representations of the stages of life. A discussion ensued, in which Mr. Weil and others took part. Suggestions in favour of Sir J. Lubbock's Bill for Preservation of our National Monuments, was freely commented on, and its recommendations met with the hearty approval of the meeting.

ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—At a recent meeting of the fellows of this society, under the presidency of Colonel LANE FOX, Mr. John Evans delivered an address on "The Bronze Period." After giving a most elaborate description of the varied forms of bronze implements, weapons, and ornaments discovered in many barrows and other places, Mr. Evans said that they were evidently of local manufacture, and were not derived from any one centre by commerce, because wherever they were found there also were discovered the moulds in which they were cast. The theory therefore, he contended, of bronze articles being supplied solely by the Phœnicians was a fallacious one. As to the chronological history of the bronze period, very little was known, but it was certain when the Romans invaded this country iron was in use. It was impossible, however, to

say at what period the bronze period ended, or when that of iron began. It was probable that the end of the one and the commencement of the other overlapped each other, and bronze might have remained in use within a century of the invasion of Cæsar, and it doubtless extended back for several centuries from that time. It was, however, obvious that while the manufacture of bronze was developed by contact from without, it was originally derived from the invention of the inhabitants of the various countries where it was used. The bronze period formed an important link between the stone and iron periods in the history of the manufacture of implements of various kinds. The lecture was illustrated by constant reference to the specimens exhibited in the room, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Evans terminated the proceedings.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—At the meeting of this Society held on Tuesday, February 4 (Dr. BIRCH, F.R.S.L., president, in the chair), the following candidates were duly elected members:—Rev. C. Bolden; William Alfred Burns, Esq.; Sir William W. Burton (of India); Arthur Cates, Esq.; Rev. J. B. Coles; Hon. Mrs. Henry Gage; John Harward, Esq.; Count Gleichen; Joseph Hassell, Esq., A.K.C.L.; Frederick Morley Hill, Esq.; Rev. J. Johnson; Rev. George Miller, M.A.; John W. Phené, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.S.B.A., F.G.S., &c.; Robert Cooper Ready, Esq.; the Marquis de Rothwell, M.A. Two following papers were then read:—(1.) *On the Coincidence of the History of Ezra with the first part of the History of Nehemiah.* By Rev. Daniel Haigh, M.A.—In this paper the learned chronologist endeavoured to show that Xerxes being the Ahasuerus of Esther, and his wife Amestris the famous Jewish queen, his son Artaxerxes was assumed at a very early age into coregency with his father in Persia, while in Babylon he did not date by his regnal years till after the death of Xerxes, at which time, he being thirteen years old, there would consequently arise that difference of chronology between the records of the two kingdoms. In the book of Ezra, the Babylonian era was adopted, whilst in that of Nehemiah the Persian computation is used; upon synchronizing the passages contained in Ezra vii. 9-11, and viii. 15, 31, and ix. 1, with Nehemiah i. 1, ii. 1, 3, 9, 18, and viii. 1, &c., it would appear, according to Mr. Haigh, that Ezra started first for Jerusalem, and that at Ahava Nehemiah joined him, about Nisan, B.C. 458, and probably visited Jerusalem for the last time in B.C. 409. (2.) *On an Assyrian Patera, with an Inscription in Hebrew characters.* By J. M. Rodwell, M.A.—This Patera, one of the finest discovered, was shown by Mr. Rodwell to have been used for purposes of divination, the text beautifully written in square rabbinical Hebrew characters, having reference to magical prognostics; although of late date, it yet represented a large class of more ancient bowls, to which, and the practices based upon them, there were many references in the Scriptures. *Some Remarks upon a Passage in the Panulus of Plautus.* By Rev. J. M. Rodwell, M.A.—In this paper the learned author had succeeded, by a new transliteration and arrangement of the words in the famous Phœnician soliloquy, to make a perfectly congruous Hebrew passage, which threw some light upon the reason why king Solomon supplied his Phœnician builders with such large supplies of meal and oil in preference to other commodities; in conclusion, certain Phœnician words were translated, and were shown to occur in an Hebraised form in the Old Testament.

NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—The sixtieth annual meeting of this society was held at the Castle, Newcastle, on Monday, February 3.—Mr. JOHN CLAYTON presiding, in the unavoidable absence of Lord Ravensworth, the president. The Secretary (Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe) read the report of the council as follows:—"The council of the society, on the sixtieth anniversary, have in the first place to congratulate the members on the issue of the handsome Part III. of Dr. Bruce's able 'Lapidarium Septentrionale.'

Independently of the high merit which it possesses for book collectors, and gentlemen specially learned in Roman antiquities, its contents have an intrinsic interest for students of other ancient objects, on which the earlier remains here illustrated throw no little light. The plates of the finished part of the 'Archæologia Æliana,' to which Mr. Clayton is kindly contributing, have not yet been completed, but the printing of another part is proceeding, and the issue of both will speedily be effected. Reverting to the 'Lapidarium Septentrionale,' to which, after all, our attention must be principally fixed, we have to report that Part IV. is progressing as rapidly as the careful tests of accuracy permit; and that it is the intention of the learned author to prefix an introduction, in which he will attempt to grasp a general idea of the state of society of Northern Britain, as revealed by the monuments, the minute details of which at present occupy his time.

The society took active measures, which its noble president heartily and usefully supplemented, to prevent the further removal of local records to London. The Duke of Richmond took charge of our petition to the House of Lords, and considerable public interest was excited by the clauses in the Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries Bill, which proposed to transfer all episcopal registers and parish registers to the metropolis. They were eventually withdrawn, but the subject requires the most constant vigilance. A recent volume of the Surtees Society (which, with the corporation of York, was also energetic in opposing the removal of records and the attempted destruction of local research) may be mentioned with advantage. It is a full summary with frequent copies of the register of Archbishop Gray, of York, one of the documents sought to be removed. Under the able editorship of our member, Canon Raine, it has received ample illustration by other documents, and it is specially mentioned here, because its title might not at first sight lead the Northumbrian inquirer to the valuable mass of matter connected with the Hexham district which it contains, by reason of the liberty of Hexham having belonged to the archbishops. It shows, moreover, that the marriage and hereditary succession of priests, to which attention, in connection with Hexham, was drawn at one of our annual meetings, continued in the North of England more extensively and at a much later period than we then supposed. There seems to have been a doubt as to the validity of the title of new incumbents of the livings when the system was brought to an end; and we find Pope Honorius, as late as 1226, ordering Archbishop Gray not to eject one of the hereditary priests until he had provided him with some other competent benefice. In conclusion, we have to announce the opinion of Canon Greenwell that, while our collection of British antiquities comprises many objects of great interest and value, its condition and the means afforded for its study are unsatisfactory. He suggests the immediate publication of the catalogue of our British remains, which it is understood has been prepared by Dr. Charlton, and volunteers to have them properly cleaned, joined, and arranged at his own cost. Another offer has been made, which we will thankfully accept. Mr. Bates, of Wolsingham, has determined to procure a copy of, and to print, the Commonwealth survey of the Durham benefices, similar to that of the Northumberland ones already given by Mr. Hodgson, and to present to us sufficient copies to form an appendix to the current volume of 'Archæologia Æliana.'

Notices of Books:

Pedigrees of Lancashire Families. Compiled by Joseph Foster. This work is a companion volume to Baines's "Lancashire," and bids fair to inaugurate a new feature in Pedigrees. From the list of families which it embraces, the work must be of undoubtedly great interest to every one connected with the Palatinate, and might, indeed, pass as the Visitation of Lancashire in 1872. Many of the more important Pedigrees have been revised and corrected, and, as is stated in the preface to the work, "everything that could have been

done to ensure accuracy—by careful revision and by the transmission of proofs of each Pedigree to the heads of every respective family—has been done, so that this work may fairly be accepted as an authority;" indeed, we are told that its success has already been so complete that the compiler (Mr. Foster) announces volumes for Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire.

These Pedigrees are by no means a mere dry record of genealogy, but history or anecdote, where possible, has been introduced; thus rendering the perusal of this work to any one associated with it of almost infinite interest. To single out any special Pedigrees for any but special features would be invidious, but the following are mentioned as not having hitherto been published in *extenso*:—Benson, of Stang End; Blundell, of Ince Blundell; Bridgeman, of Great Lever; Chorley, of Chorley; Cunliffe, of Cunliffe; Dawes, of Shawe Place; Forde, of Forde Green; Kenyon, of Gredington; Morley, of Morley; Peel, of Peele Fold; Rawlinson, of Greenhead; Sandys, of Graithwaite; Shuttleworth, of Lancashire, &c.

The Sheet Pedigrees are, without exception, the most comprehensive of their kind ever published, and contain all the living representatives of each family, in addition to including many of the extinct branches, which often have been the most distinguished. It only remains for us to add that the printing of the work has been most admirably executed by Messrs. Head, Hole, Co., of Farringdon Street, and that the general appearance of the volume does great credit to all concerned in its production.

Lodge's Peerage and Baronetage, a new edition of which has just been published by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett, has now reached its forty-second year of publication; and, judging from the care that has always been bestowed upon this work, we have no doubt that the present edition will prove equally useful and trustworthy as a book of reference as its predecessors have been.

A new edition of Mr. Walford's *County Families* has just been published by Mr. Hardwicke, of Piccadilly. This very useful work is dedicated to the Prince of Wales, and has now made its thirteenth annual appearance. In the preface the author tells us that about 250 new names have been added to the present edition, without however increasing its bulk. This, Mr. Walford adds, has been effected by the omission or curtailment of redundant matter, which was not in strict keeping with the plan of the book.

Notices to Correspondents.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at Vol. iii., page 4, to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 4, 20, 32).

J. S. (Ipswich).—Sir Robert de Septvans died in 1306. The "brass" which you allude to is in Chatham Church, Kent, and has been often engraved. The arms of the family were *Azure, three running fans, or*. Mr. Planché, however, in his "Corner of Kent," is of opinion that the fans were at first seven in number, for "Sept-vans."

A. Z.—The lines on King Arthur's Round Table will be found in Drayton's "Polyolbion."

T. Spencer.—The title of Prince of Mindelheim in Suabia, of the Holy Roman Empire, was conferred on the Duke of Marlborough in 1708.

H. P.—The lines on Netley Abbey, which you quote, were written by the Rev. Canon Bowles.

F. T. (York).—The Venerable Bede lived in the second half of the seventh century.

A. R. (Maidstone).—The Barony of Le Despencer was conferred by writ in 1264. Any good peerage will give you the other information you seek.

S. L. (Wallingford).—The legend of Herne the Hunter occurs in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor." The period when Herne lived—if, indeed, such a personage ever existed at all—is unknown.

R. M. E.—The author of the poem you allude to was King James I.: in it his Majesty tells the story of his love for Jane Beaufort, daughter of the Duke of Somerset.

Invicta.—Malling Abbey, Kent, is supposed to have been built about the same time as Rochester Cathedral. Bishop Gundulph was the builder of both.

T. F. F.—Basing House, which forms the subject of one of Landseer's most popular pictures, is about a mile from Basingstoke, in Hampshire.

NOTICE.

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

To all communications should be affixed the name and address of the sender; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 11, Ave Maria-lane, E.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1873.

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THE CASTLES, HALLS, AND MANOR HOUSES OF ENGLAND.

HADDON HALL, DERBYSHIRE.

THE noble mansion which forms the subject of this paper is situated near Bakewell, and occupies a position of great beauty on a natural elevation formed by a mass of lime stone, at the base of which flows the river Wye, spanned by a pretty but venerable bridge. Viewed from a short distance, Haddon Hall, with its towers and battlements, has somewhat the appearance of a fortress; but a closer inspection will show that it is little fitted for the purposes of defence—indeed, the greater part of the present building is said to have been erected at a period "when moral force and law had superseded the tenure by which property was maintained in earlier times, and, unlike most of our ancient baronial halls, its history from the first may be said to have been one of peace and hospitality."

At a very early period, Haddon, it is recorded, was held by tenure of knight's service by William Avenell, who resided there, and held much land in the neighbourhood. From the Avenells, the manor and estate of Haddon passed by marriage into the family of the Vernons. For upwards of three centuries and a half Haddon remained in the possession of this family, many of whom, we are told, held situations of great trust and importance, including that of Constable of England. Sir George Vernon, the last of this branch of the family, succeeded to the estates on the death of his father, in 1515, and lived at Haddon in such a style of princely magnificence and hospitality as to earn for himself the title of "King of the Peak." It is said of him that he was not only generous and hospitable, but also one of the most just and strict of men, which latter quality, perhaps, he exercised to too great an extent, as will be seen from the following anecdote, narrated by the authors of a very interesting and useful account of Haddon Hall,* which has been recently published:—"It is related that a pedlar who had been hawking his wares in the neighbourhood was found murdered in a lonely spot. He had been seen the evening before to enter a cottage, and never afterwards seen alive. As soon as Sir George became aware of the fact of the crime having been committed, he had the body of the

pedlar removed to Haddon, laid in the hall, and covered with a sheet. He then sent for the cottager to come immediately, and, on his arrival, at once questioned him as to where the pedlar was who was seen to enter his house the night before. The man denied having seen him, or knowing anything about him; when Sir George uncovered the body before him, ordering that all persons present should touch the body in succession, at the same time declaring their innocence of the murder. The suspected man, when his turn came, declined to touch the body, and instantly rushed out of the hall, and made his way, 'as fast as his legs could carry him,' through Bakewell and towards Ashford. Sir George instantly ordered his men to mount and follow him, and to hang him wherever they caught him. The murderer was caught in a field opposite the present toll-bar at Ashford, and at once hanged, and the field still bears the name of the 'gallows acre,' or 'galley acre.' Sir George is said to have been cited to London for this extraordinary piece of Lynch law, and when he appeared in court he was summoned twice to surrender as 'the King of the Peak.' To these he made no reply, and the third time he was called on as Sir George Vernon, when he stepped forward and acknowledged himself, 'Here am I!' Having been summoned as the 'King of the Peak,' the indictment fell through, and Sir George was admonished and discharged." At the time of his death, in 1567, Sir George Vernon was possessed of no less than thirty manors in Derbyshire alone. He was twice married, and left issue by his first wife, two daughters, co-heiresses, Margaret and Dorothy, who conveyed his immense possessions to their respective husbands. Margaret Vernon became the wife of Sir Thomas Stanley, second son of Edward, third Earl of Derby; and Dorothy, of whom we shall have occasion to speak hereafter, married Sir John Manners, second son of Thomas, Earl of Rutland, and direct ancestor of the Duke of Rutland, the present noble owner of Haddon Hall.

The approach to Haddon Hall, for foot passengers, is over the bridge before mentioned, which leads direct to the cottage where dwells the custodian of the keys. Having gained admittance into the garden, the visitor passes the old stables, the walls of which are supported by several substantial buttresses. A steep hill leads up to the great arched gateway that forms the entrance. This archway, with its nail-studded door, is directly under a high tower of Gothic architecture, decorated with heraldic bearings. Beneath the entrance archway on the right is the guard room, with its original fire-place, "peep-hole," and the framework of an iron bedstead used by the "sturdy porter" in olden times.

After mounting the inner steps, rendered necessary by the unevenness of the ground on which Haddon is built, the visitor passes into the first or lower court-yard; and here it is at once perceptible that Haddon consists of two court-yards or quadrangles, with buildings surrounding each. After crossing the court-yard, a second flight of steps leads to the state apartments. On the right is the chapel, and on the left appears the banquetting hall, with its minstrels' gallery, and other objects of interest. Here, as the authors of the work before referred to tell us, the visitor "will see around him the chief features of this once gay but now deserted mansion—grand in its solitude, and attractive in its very loneliness; and as he passes from court to court, from room to room, from chamber to chamber, or from tower to tower, and peoples them in his imagination with the beings who have 'lived and moved and had their being' there, he is ready to say:—

"Pleasant to see is this English Hall

Of the olden time, on a summer's day,

Turret and tower, and buttress and wall

Shining and shadowed in green and grey.

Strange, to think of those times of old,

And of those who lived there—only a tale,

Doubtfully, dimly, guessed and told,

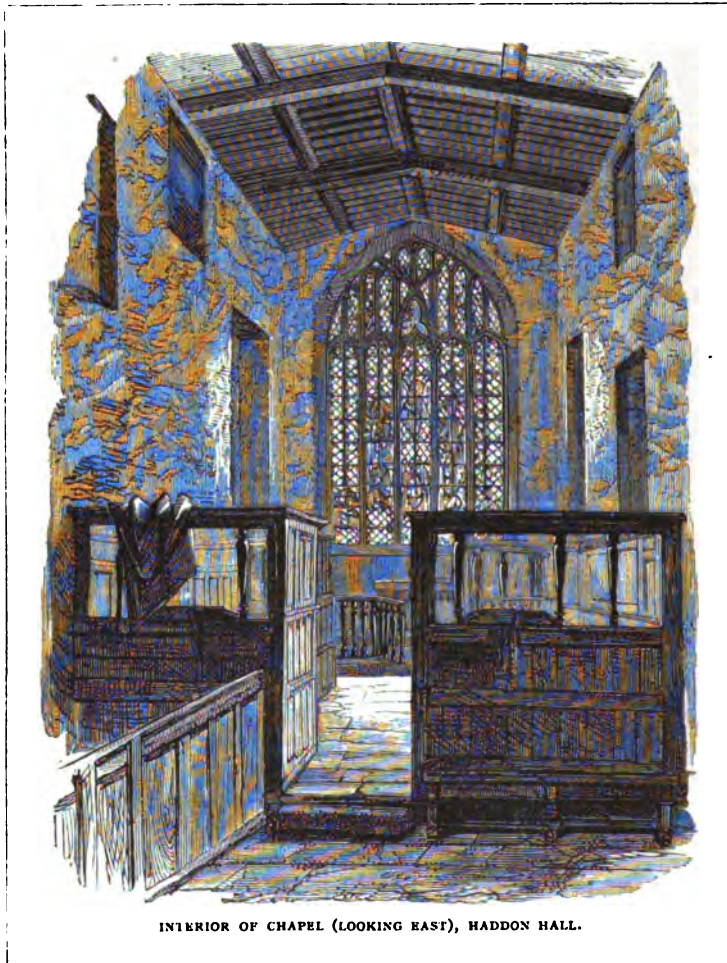
Of Châtelaines fair and of knights in mail,

* "Haddon Hall; an Illustrated Guide and Companion for the Tourist and Visitor." By S. C. Hall, F.S.A., and Llewellyn Jewitt, F.S.A. 1871.

Though the place remains where they lived and died,
 Seen, as they saw it, by you and me;
 The scenes of their lives, of their griefs and their pride,
 Telling its tale unmistakably.
 The light still shines through the latticed pane
 As it shone to them, and the shadowed door
 Is the shadow they saw, and the stains remain
 Of the wine they spill'd on the dais floor.
 The river that runs by the old Hall's walls
 Murmured to them as it murmurs now;
 The golden glow of the sunset falls
 As it fell for them, on glade, river, and bough;

aisle leading up to the rood-loft and turret. The font is of Norman workmanship, and the altar stone still bears upon it the five *crosses pattée*, which denote its consecration in Roman Catholic times. The east window, of five lights, has some good stained glass, and on the walls are some remains of mural decoration, chiefly representing scenes in the early life of our Saviour. Of the interior of this chapel we here give an illustration.

In crossing the court-yard from the chapel to the banqueting hall, a flight of steps will be noticed near the doorway of the ante-chapel leading up to the state apartments; and entering the open doorway of the advanced porch, which,



INTERIOR OF CHAPEL (LOOKING EAST), HADDON HALL.

The hall where they feasted, the church where they pray'd,
 Their cradles, and chambers, and gravestones, stay;
 While lord and vassal, youth and maid,
 Knight and lady have passed away."

The first room usually shown to visitors is the so-called Chaplain's Room, the first door on the right, after mounting the steps into the lower court. The chapel, which comes next in order, stands at the south-west corner of the building, is of the Perpendicular period, and consequently dates from the fifteenth century. It consists at present of a nave, with side aisles, and a chancel; a staircase at the east end of north

with a wide passage adjoining, conducts to the upper or second court-yard, the visitor will observe a very interesting relic of bygone times, which, we are told, was dug up near Bakewell many years ago; this is none other than a veritable Roman altar, bearing upon it an inscription, setting forth that it was dedicated to Mars, the god of war.

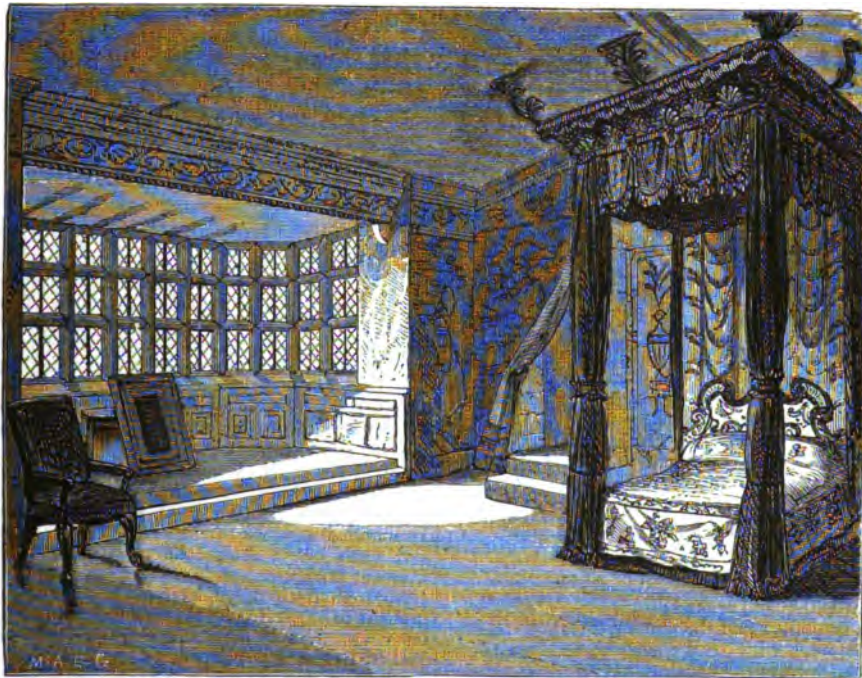
To the left of the passage four arched doorways give access respectively to the buttery, the great kitchen, and other domestic offices, and also to a staircase leading to a long suite of chambers on the north side of the building; whilst to the right is a massive oaken screen, with two open doorways, dividing the banqueting hall from the passage.

The banquetting hall is about 35 feet in length, and about 25 in width, and has a modern timber roof. There are, however, some remains of the original roof, which appears to have been adorned with pendants, &c. The screen before mentioned forms the front of the minstrels' gallery, over the passage. On a raised dais, at the opposite end of the hall, is one of the tables used in ages long gone by, said to be one of the finest examples of its kind anywhere to be found. A gigantic fireplace, with its huge open chimney, is seen to the right on entering the hall, and at the end next the high table a flight of steps leads up to the state apartments.

Leaving the banquetting hall, we next enter the dining room, the end of which, opposite to the entrance, is entirely taken up by an elaborate Gothic window of eight lights; this room is wainscotted throughout, and the upper part richly carved with tracery, armorial bearings, &c. Passing up a

quisitely designed geometrical tracery. From near the upper end of the long gallery, a doorway opens into the ante-room, or Lord's Parlour; it is a small room, hung with paintings, and embellished with the crests of the Vernon's and Manners' families. The chief interest attaching to this room is in the strongly barred door, which opens from it to a flight of stone steps leading down to the terrace and garden, and commonly known as "Dorothy Vernon's Door." Passing through the ante-room, the visitor enters the state bed-room, of which we give an engraving.

The walls of this chamber are hung with Gobelins tapestry, and it is lighted by a large bay window, overlooking the upper court-yard. The state bed is 14 feet 6 inches in height, and is furnished with green silk velvet and white satin richly embroidered with needlework; it is supposed to date from the fifteenth century. A doorway



THE STATE BED-ROOM, HADDON HALL.

stone staircase, we now proceed to what are called the "state apartments." The first room entered is the drawing room; it is a charming apartment, hung with tapestry, and among the other objects in it worthy of notice are a pair of exquisitely beautiful fire-dogs. From this room, a doorway opens into what is called the Earl's Dressing-room, which immediately communicates with the Earl's Bed-chamber; both these apartments are hung with tapestry, as also is the room we next enter, known as the Lady's Dressing-room.

Retracing our steps to the landing at the top of the flight of stairs by which we ascended from the banquetting hall, we pass on to the long gallery, or ball-room. This superb room is 109 feet in length and 18 in width, and the whole of the flooring is said to have been obtained from a single oak-tree grown in the park of Haddon. The walls of this gallery are panelled, and the coved ceiling is covered with ex-

behind the tapestry leads from this apartment to the "ancient state room," which, two centuries ago, was distinguished as the "best lodging room." A short flight of steps from this apartment leads into a passage, or small room, where there is still preserved a remarkable wooden frame for the stringing of bows and cross-bows. Passing on through several other old and cheerless-looking rooms, a spiral staircase is reached, which leads to the top of the Eagle Tower, or, as it is variously called, King John's or Peverel Tower. The gateway of this tower formed the only entrance for horsemen and carriages, and communicated with Rowsley and Bakewell by an old road which still exists. The view from the summit is one that will well repay the trouble of ascending it.

From this point the visitor returns into the ante-room, and then passes through "Dorothy Vernon's Door" out into

the grounds. Besides the apartments alluded to above, the kitchen and other domestic offices are very large and extensive, and, as our guide tells us, "show more strikingly than any description, the marvellous amount of cooking that must have been carried on, and the more than princely hospitality observed by its owners in its palmy days."

We have already introduced to the notice of the reader, Dorothy Vernon, the youngest daughter and coheirress of Sir George, who became, in 1567, the wife of Sir John Manners. The little love episode that passed between them is thus given in Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt's very interesting work:—"It is said that she was one of the most beautiful of all beautiful women, and possessed of so sweet a temper, that she was idolized by all who knew her. If it were so, however, the monument at Bakewell does not fairly represent her, for it exhibits her with an expression of countenance far from either amiable or attractive. The story of her life, according to popular belief, is, that while her elder sister, fortunate in an open attachment to Sir Thomas Stanley, the son of the Earl of Derby, and, becoming his affianced bride, was petted and 'made much of,' she, the younger, was kept in the background, having formed a secret attachment to John Manners, son of the Earl of Rutland—an attachment which was opposed by her father, sister, and stepmother; she was, therefore, closely watched, and kept almost a prisoner. Her lover is said to have disguised himself as a woodman, or forester, and to have remained in hiding in the woods around Haddon for several weeks, in order to obtain stolen glances of, and occasional brief meetings with, Dorothy. At length, on a festive night at Haddon—tradition states it to have been on one of the 'merry meetings,' consequent on the marriage of her sister Margaret—Dorothy is said to have stolen away unobserved in the midst of the merriment, and to have quietly passed out of the door of the ante-room on to the terrace, which she crossed, and, having ascended the steps on the other side, or, as is also asserted, ran down the steps from the terrace, across the lawn, and so down to the footbridge, her lover's arms received her; horses were in waiting, and they rode off in the moonlight all through the night, and were married in Leicestershire the next morning." The love and elopement of this noble pair a modern writer has thus charmingly rendered in verse:—

"The green old turrets, all ivy-thatch,
Above the cedars that girdle them, rise,
The pleasant glow of the sunshine catch
And outline sharp of the bluest of skies.

"All is silent within and around;
The ghostly house and the ghostly trees
Sleep in the heat, with never a sound
Of human voices or freshening breeze.

"It is a night with never a star,
And the hall with revelry throbs and gleams;
There grates a hinge—the door is ajar—
And a shaft of light in the darkness streams.

"A faint sweet face, a glimmering gem,
And then two figures steal into light;
A flash and darkness has swallowed them—
So sudden is Dorothy Vernon's flight!"

This romantic elopement and marriage, we need hardly state, resulted in bringing the grand old hall of Haddon and the other Derbyshire property of the "King of the Peak" into the possession of the family of Manners, from whom the present noble owner is descended. The last of this family who made Haddon Hall a residence was John, third Duke of Rutland. This nobleman died in 1779.

In conclusion we can only add that as Haddon is easily accessible, and its rooms at all times open to the public, we cannot do better than recommend to the notice of visitors Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt's very elaborately illustrated "Guide

to Haddon Hall," to which we are indebted for much of the information contained in this notice of the building, and also for the illustrations that accompany it.

W. D.

Miscellaneous.

LOCKIT BUIK OF THE BURGESSES OF DUNDEE.

(Continued from page 76.)

(100) Item furth of ye land of Richard Davidsoun foirsaid havand on ye east the land of Robert Drummond to ye choristaris zeirlie Twentie ss

(101) Item furth of ye said Robert Drummond's land foirsaid havand on ye east ye land of Patrik Mathisoun to the Choristaris zeirlie threttene ss iiiii^d

and furth of ye samy land to Sanct Johne of ye sklethewhis zeirlie Twentie sex s viii^d

(102) Item furth of ye land of ye airis of vmq^{le} Robert Clayhillis lyand on the north syid of ye murray gaitt betuix ye land of James Andersounis airis on ye east and ye land of Alex^r wedderburne on ye west pairtis, to ye choristaris zeirlie Sex ss vi^d

(103) Item furth of ye land of ye airis of vmq^{le} James Andersoun lyand on ye north syid of ye murray gaitt betuix ye land of William Duncan on ye east and the land of Robert Clayhillis airis on ye west pairtis to zeirlie fyve ss

(104) Item furth of ye land of ye airis of vmq^{le} James Ademan lyand on ye north syid of ye murray gaitt betuix ye land of William Duncan on the east and the land of Robert Clayhillis airis on ye west pairtis to zeirlie twa ss vi^d

Sama huius; pagine vi lb vii ss i^d
(105) Item furth of ye land of ye airis of vmq^{le} Thomas Nicoll Lyand on ye north syid of ye murray gaitt betuix ye land of Jhone Duncan at ye west and ye land of Thomas Davidsoun at ye east pairtis to ye chaipplanrie of Saint Clement zeirlie Twenty ss

(106) Item furth of ye said Thomas Davidsoun's land foirsaid haveand on ye east the land of Thomas Stewart to ye Greyfriis zeirlie fyve ss

(107) Item furth of ye land of Patrik Mathesoun Lyand on ye south syid of the murray gaitt Betuix the land of ye airis of Jhone Wallace at ye east and ye land of Robert Drummond at ye west pairtis to ye hospitall zeirlie Twa ss and furth of ye samy land to ye Chaipplanrie of Sanct Clement zeirlie Sex ss

(108) Item furth of ye land of James findlausoun quhilik pertenit to vmq^{le} Jhone Wallace Callit ye Easter land lyand on ye south syid of ye murray gaitt Betuix ye land of Robert Carma nowis airis at ye east and the land of Patrik Mathesoun and Jhone Haye on ye west pairtis to ye Choristaris zeirlie nyne ss

(109) Item furth of ye land of ye airis of vmq^{le} Robert Carma now Lyand on the south syid of ye murray gaitt Betuix ye land of ye airis of Alex^r Grene at ye east and ye land of Jhone Wallace airis at ye west pairtis To ye Choristaris zeirlie Ten ss

(110) Item furth of ye land of Andrew Stewinestone lyand on the south syid of ye murray gaitt sumtyme pertenit to Alex^r Grene Betuix ye land of ye ladie Claverhous on ye east and ye land of Robert Carma now on the west pairtis To ye Hospitall zeirlie Sewine ss vi^d

(111) Item furth of ye land of William Cathrow Lyand on the north syid of ye Murray gaitt Betuix ye land of Thomas Davidsoun on the west and the land of Alex^r Browne on ye east pairtis to ye Hospitall zeirlie Ten ss

Quhilik wes bocht be william man Mr of ye Hospitall fra Robert Barrie and furth of ye samy land to ye Choristaris zeirle Ten ss

(112) Item furth of ye said Thomas Stewarts Laud foirsaid Lyand on ye nor^t syid of ye Murray gaitt Betuix ye land of Thomas Davidsoun on ye west and ye land of Alex^r Browne

on the east pairtis to the Hospitall zeirle Ten ss
quhillk also wes bocht be ye said William man Mr of ye
Hospitall to ye sam fra Robert Barrie and furth of ye sam
to ye Choristaris zeirle ten ss

(113) Item furth of ye land of Gelis Gaw ladie Claiverhous
lyand on ye sou^t syid of ye murray gaitt Betuix ye land of
Bartie matho on ye east and ye land of Andro Stewinsoun
on ye west pairtis to the Choristaris zeirle Twentie twa ss

Sūma huius pagine vi lb i ss vi^d
(114) Item furth of ye said Bartie Mathowis land foirsaid
havand the murray gaitt Port on ye east to the choristaris
zeirle Twentie twa ss iii^d

(115) Item furth of ye land of Johne Lyoun lyand on ye
north syid of ye murray gaitt Betuix ye land of Alex^r Browne
on ye west and ye said murray gaitt Port on ye east pairtis
to ye choristaris zeirle Twentie ss

(116) Item furth of ye Townis land Lyand without the Port
contigue adiacent to ye sam lyand on ye north syid of ye
gaitt to the Hospitall zeirle for ss vi^d
and To o^r ladie chaipell in ye Kowgaitt furth of ye sam
Twentie twa^d

(117) Item furth of ye land of Andro Maisoun Lyand on
ye west syid of ye Welgaitt Betuix ye land of ye airis of v^mq^{le}
James gulde on ye north and ye said land perteneing to ye
town on ye south pairtis to Sanct Andro zeirle fyve ss

(118) Item furth of ye land of Johne Swankie Lyand on
west syid of ye welgaitt Betuix ye land of ye Laird of
Kyngary at ye south and ye land of David Zeman at ye
north pairtis To ye choristaris zeirle four ss

(119) Item furth of ye land of Johne Mathow Lyand on ye
west syid of ye Welgaitt Betuix ye land of David Hay on ye
south and ye land of Alex^r Kymnonth on the north pairtis
to ye Choristaris zeirle Ten ss

(120) Item furth of ye land of David Fleming lyand on ye
west side of ye welgaitt Betuix ye land of James Patersoun
on ye south and ye land of Adam Smit^h on ye north pairtis to
ye Hospitall zeirle Sewine ss vi^d

(121) Item furth of ye land of Robert Mackie Lyand on
ye west syid of ye Welgaitt Betuix ye Port at ye north and
ye foirsaid Land of Adam Smith on ye south pairtis to ye
Hospitall zeirle fyve ss

(122) Item furth of Johne Merschellis pairt of ye tene-
ment of land sumtyme perteneing to Michael Andersoun
Lyand on ye east syid of ye Welgaitt Betuix ye vyer pairt
yairof perteneing to Johne myln at ye south and ye land of
Alex^r Butchart on ye north pairtis to zeirle Twa ss nyne^d

(123) Item furth of ye said Johne Mylnis pairt of ye said
land haveand on the south the land of Thomas Thomsoun
Cordiner To zeirle Twa ss nyne^d

(124) Item furth of ye land of Johne Quheitt Potter
Lyand on ye east syid of ye welgaitt Betuix ye foirsaid land
of Thomas Thomesoun at ye north and the land of David
Fleming at ye south pairtis to ye hospitall zeirle

ellewine ss iii^d
(125) Item furth of ye said Thomas Thomesounis land
foirsaid Betuix ye land of ye said George Quheitt at ye
south and ye said John Myln his land on the north pairtis
to ye Hospitall zeirle Twa ss

Sūma huius pag: ifi lib xviii ss xi^d
(126) Item furth of ye land of James Allane Lyand on ye
east syid of ye welgaitt Betuix ye land of
at ye east and ye land of at ye west pairtis
To the Choristaris zeirle Threite ss

(127) Item furth of ye land of Johne Jak Lyand on ye
east syid of ye welgaitt Betuix ye land of George Quheitt
on ye north and ye land of Johne Fleming on ye south pairtis
to Sanct Johne ye euangelist zeirle ten ss vi^d

(128) Item furth of ye land of Johne Will lyand on ye
east side of ye welgaitt Betuix ye land of David Hay on ye
south and ye land of ye airis of Jenkine Smith on ye north
pairtis To o^r Ladie Chapell inye Kowgaitt zeirle

auchtene^d
(129) Item furth of ye Jenkine Smith his airis land foirsaid

havand on ye north the land of To o^r Ladie Chapell
in ye Kowgaitt zeirle Twa ss

(130) Item furth of ye land of Robert Alanessoun Smith
Lyand on ye east syid of ye Welgaitt Betuix ye land of Mr
James Thomesoun on ye south and ye land of Johne Dun-
cane Clerk on ye north pairtis To the choristaris zeirle

aucht ss
(131) Item furth of ye said Mr James Thomesounis land
foirsaid havand the Kowgaitt upon ye south To the Chor-
istaris zeirle fourtie ss

(132) Item furth of ye land of Thomas Auld Lyand on ye
north syid of ye Kowgaitt Betuix ye land of
at ye east and ye welgaitt zeardis on ye west pairtis to Sanct
Johne ye euangelist zeirle ellewine ss iii^d

(133) Item furth of ye land of James Twring Lyand on ye
south syid of ye Kowgaitt Betuix ye land of David abirdene
on ye west and ye land of Johne Duff on ye east pairtis to
the Choristaris zeirle thrie ss nyne^d
and furth of ye samy land to ye Blakfreiris zeirle

fyvetene ss

A PROCLAMATION OF QUEEN MARY.—The following is
a copy of a printed proclamation of Queen Mary, preserved
among the archives of Faversham. With the exception of
a few words, it is complete: there is no date on it:—

“By the Quene. The Quenes Maiestie consyderynge the
euill dysposition of sundrye her subiects to kepe the
auncyent orders for abstynence from eatynge of fleshe, as
well in the tyme of Lent as upon other usall fastynge dayes;
And waying the grete notable commodities growinge by
the due observation thereof wythin her maiesties . . .
dom . . . of wayes: straghtly chargeth all manner of
people resydyng in the sa . . . yearly to observe and
kepe the auncyent and laudable order for fastynge tyme, all
upon al other fyshe dayes, and lykewyse commandeth as
man . . . ecclesiasticall and temporall, to whome the
regarde here of doth or may belong, straghtlye to se the
same wel and duely observed, Wythying and commandynge
them in the name of Almyghtye God, before whom they
shall aunswere to her Maiesty for theye apparant contempe
or neglygence, that they do not either by theyr owne
example or by lacke of execution of theyr authoritye,
permyte such lycentious and carnall disorder in contempt
of God and man, and onely to the satysfacyon of deuelysh
and car . . . fered unpunysshed. And because the
maner of the execution hereof, in the Cities and Suburbes of
London . . . geue good example to the rest of the
realme. H E R Majestie by this present Proclamation
straghtly commandeth and chargeth the Maior of her . . .
the steward and principal officers of Westminster, that
no bocher, pulter nor victueller, shal at any tyme her . . .
or cause to be kylled or solde wythin the sayde Cytie,
or the suburbs, or wythin Westminster, or the . . . urisdic-
tion therof, any fleshe betweene shroftuesdaye and the
tuesdaye next after Palme Sondaye, nor that anye table
keper, Inholder, Wictueller or anye other person that kepeth
any house, wherto any person do or shal resorte for meate
and drynke for their money, nor anye other resydyng within
the same places, shal dresse or suffer or consente to be
dressed, or eate, or suffere to be eaten, any fleshe, within
any of theyr houses, in Lent tyme, or upon any fyshe day,
upon payne that euery person and persons that shal offend
contrary to this order shall forfeyte and pay to her hyghnesse
for euery such offence, twenty poundes, the one halfe to be
disposed by theyr churchwardens, to theyr poore people
inhabytynge the paryshe where the offence shal be found
and the other to her hyghnesse . . . in lyke case is
ordered. And besydes, yf the person offendynge be a
Cytezen he shal by the Maior and . . . without delay,
be immediately for ever dysfraunchysed, and beyng a table
keper or wyciueller utterly disabled in any place to use the
same trade. And yf he be no Citezen, then he shal ouer
and besydes the sayd forfayture, have for euery such offence

ten daies imprisonment without bayle, and yf the partie offending be not able to pay the sayd forfeiture immediately upon prooffe made of the offence, stand one Market day in the market time openly upon the pyllory, during the space of sixe howres. And also that euery Alderman for the tyme beyng within his ward, shal twyse in the Lent tyme cause an enquiry and presentment to be made by the othes of twelve honest and substanciall Citezens of euery warde, being no Bochers, Putlers, common Wictuellers no table keepers: what persons have or do offend in eating kylling, or sellng of flesh within that ward, whereof those enquiry shall be the Mundaye after Mydlent Sunday, and the other in we Easter, and that in the choyse of the persons which shal so enquire, good regard be had, that they be suche as be best disposed to fynde out, and truly to present such offences, without respect of persons, and also that the Maior with his brethren cause once euery fortnyght priuie search to be made by honest and trusty persons of the houses of all Bochers, Putlers, table keepers, tauernes, wictuellers, and other suspected houses, for the better understandinge whether they or any of them doo offende in the premysses, and that yf they shall fynde either by this searche, or by any lawefull proffie brought before them, any person to haue offended: that then immediately they cause the offenders to be punyshed, as aboue is expressed without favor, affection or respect of person. The lyke order to be kept by the direction of the steward or head officer in Westminster, as the case shall requyre."

The effect of this proclamation is shown by the following entry in the Records of Faversham:—"16th Ap^l 1556 Barth^m Taylor Sawyer had execution about the cross openly for eating flesh in Lent and is banished the Town for that and other considerations so that if he be taken in the Town after the F. of Pentecost next unless it be to the mke [market] or other reasonable cause to have execution of the pillory and one of his ears cut off." G. B.

Notes.

CHURCHES IN KENT.

MINSTER CHURCH, SHEPPEY.—Minster is distant about three miles from Sheerness, in the Isle of Sheppey, on the summit of the cliffs overlooking the sea. It was the site of, and received its name from, a *minstre*, or nunnery, said to have been founded about the year 673, by Sexburga, widow of Ercombert, King of Kent. The present church, which is of considerable interest, is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Sexburga, and consists of two aisles, a chancel, with a small chapel attached on the north side—now used as a school room—and the lower portion of a western tower, of great size and with double buttresses. This tower opened to the north aisle by a pointed arch, which is now blocked up. It has evidently been much higher, and is now surmounted by an ugly wooden top, terminating in a point, and contains five bells. On either side of the tower is a semi-octagonal stair turret or buttress; one having been used by the parish bellringer, and the other—a newel staircase—by the conventual sacristans servant to chime the hours. The southernmost of the two aisles was formerly the parish church, having its own porch; and the northern, it is stated, formed the nuns' choir. The entrance from the south porch is under a semi-circular arch of two orders, with good mouldings, and shafts of transitional Norman workmanship. The west window is Perpendicular, with four lights, the tracery in the head being in a miserable state of decay. Beneath is an embattled stringcourse along the sill, and below this is the western doorway, with shafts and many mouldings. The spandrels are filled with quatrefoils, containing severally a rose and a shield, in which the lines of a cherub are faintly discernible. The interior is of four bays; in the arcade are fine pillars, the central one being round, and the

rest octagonal, with moulded bases, and capitals of the Early-English period. On the capitals of the pillars in the chancel is the conventional foliage of the Decorated style; on the eastern pier is a coat of arms. The font is octagonal, and of the Perpendicular period. The east end of the north aisle has a good Perpendicular parclose, and in the east wall is a door of the same period, with a hood-mould, terminating in masks, pierced through a pointed arcade on the outside. It may have communicated with the Lady Chapel. The south aisle is probably that mentioned as St. Katherine's aisle, and in this part of the church the lower portion of the Perpendicular roodscreen remains perfect. In the chancel there is a trefoil-headed drain in the south wall, and an aumbry in the east wall. The windows in the north aisle are coupled cinque-foiled lights under a square head, whilst the nuns' chapel above mentioned is lighted by two windows of the same period. Three large buttresses relieve the monotonous effect of the north side of this portion of the church. On the western wall are to be seen portions of flint work. At the west end of the south aisle are two windows, one a lancet and the other Perpendicular, with three lights. In the arch between the north chapel and the chancel is a panelled tomb of Bethersden marble, on the top of which reclines the effigy of Sir Thomas Cheney, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, who died in 1559. Sir Thomas had been first buried in the chapel of the adjoining abbey; but his son Henry, Lord Cheney, in the reign of Elizabeth, obtained a licence for removing the coffins and bones of his father and ancestors thence, having sold the materials of the chapel to Sir Humphrey Gilbert, and had them interred here.

In front of the altar platform there are two brasses, supposed to commemorate Sir Roger de Northwode and Lady Bona his wife, dated 1330. The figure of the knight is represented in armour, and cross-legged, with large spurs, a long sword, and a lion at his feet; Lady Northwode has three bars wavy on her mantle, and a talbot dog at her feet. The inscription is almost entirely obliterated. In the north chapel is an effigy in armour of the fifteenth century, which was exhumed in 1833 in the adjacent burial ground. There is also an effigy of a Spanish general on a panelled tomb, which is placed in a richly panelled recess in the north wall of the chancel. He is called Senior Cerinemo, and is said to have commanded the land forces of the Spanish Armada, and to have died a prisoner on board the guard ship at the Nore, in 1591. There are also statues of the Virgin and Holy Child; two early stone coffin lids with a cross, and a coffin of stone with a trefoil recess for the head. On the south side of the chancel, opposite the Cheney tomb, is the remarkable tomb of Sir Robert de Shurland, Warden of the Cinque Ports in the reign of Edward I. It is under a high pointed arch, having a range of cinquefoil cusps below the inner mouldings, rising from short columns, the bases of which are lions couchant. Upon the tomb is the recumbent effigy of the knight, lying cross-legged, with his head resting on his helmet; at his right hand, at the back of the recess, is a horse's head, represented as if emerging from the waves, or in the act of swimming; on his left arm is a shield like that of a Knight Templar; and at his feet stands an armed page, much mutilated. This monument has been sadly defaced; indeed, the pinnacles and finials which crowned the upper part of the tomb are entirely broken away. Sir Robert, who was lord of the manor of Shurland, in the adjoining parish of Eastchurch, was created a knight banneret by Edward I. for his gallant conduct at the siege of Carlawerock, in Scotland. Grose, in his "Antiquities," says that some pretend that the horse's head on this tomb is intended to set forth the "excellency he [the knight] possessed in the art of training horses to swim." Philipott, in the "Viliare Cantianum" (p. 382), says that this tomb of Sir R. de Shurland "is become the scene of much falsehood and popular error; the vulgar having digged out of his vault many wild legends and romances, as, namely, that he buried a priest alive; that he

swam on his horse two miles on the sea to the king, who was then near the isle on ship-board, to purchase his pardon, and having obtained it, swam back to the shore, where, being arrived, he cut off the head of his said horse, because it was affirmed he had acted this by magic; and that riding a hunting a twelvemonth after, his horse stumbled and threw him on the skull of his former horse, which blow so bruised him, that from that contusion he contracted an inward imposthuration, of which he died." Another version of this tale of Philipott is, that "after the knight had returned from obtaining the king's pardon for his crime, he recollected a prediction that the horse he then rode would be the occasion of his death, and, to prevent this, he drew his sword and slew the faithful animal that had carried him through the waves; but that long afterwards, seeing the bones bleaching on the ground, he gave the skull a contemptuous kick, and having wounded his foot by so doing, the wound mortified, and his death followed." That the horse's head on the tomb alludes to some particular circumstance or event in the knight's history there can be little doubt; and the writer above quoted imagines that it most probably arose "from his having obtained a grant of various liberties for his manor of Shurland, among which were the right to 'wrecks of the sea;' which right," adds Philipott, "is evermore esteemed to reach as far into the water, upon a low ebb, as a man can ride in and touch anything with the point of his lance."* This tomb has been immortalized by the author of the "Ingoldsby Legends," in the following lines:—

"Of monuments that here they show
Within the church, we sketched but two :
One an ambassador's of Spain's,
Tother Lord Shurland's dust contains,
Of whom a story strange they tell,
And seemingly believe it well :
The Lord of Shurland, on a day,
Happ'ning to take a ride this way,
About a corpse observed a crowd
Against their priest complaining loud,
That he would not the service say
Till somebody his fee should pay.
On this his lordship, too, did rave,
And threw the priest into the grave.
'Make haste and fill it up,' said he,
We'll bury both without a fee.'
But when he cooler grew, and thought
To what a scrape himself he'd brought,
Away he gallop'd to the bay,
Where at the time a ship did lay,
With Edward, England's king on board ;
When, strange to tell, this hair-brained lord
On horseback swam to the ship's side ;
There told his tale and pardon cried !
The grant with many thanks he takes,
And swimming still, to land he makes ;
But on his riding up the beach
He an old woman meets—a witch !
'The horse which now your life doth save,'
Says she, 'will bring you to your grave.'
'You'll prove a liar,' saith my lord,
'You yld hag !' And then, with his sword,
Acting a most ungrateful part,
The gen'rous beast stabb'd to the heart.
It happened after many a day
That with some friends he strolled that way,
And the strange story, as they walk,
Became the subject of their talk ;
When on the beach, by the seaside,
'Yonder the carcass lies,' he cried.
As 't was not far, he led them to't,
And kicked the skull up with his foot,
When a sharp bone pierced through his shoe,
And wounded grievously his toe,

Which mortified. So he was kill'd,
And the hag's prophecy fulfilled.
See there his cross-legged figure laid,
And at his side his horse's head."

The following is the version of the above legend as related to this day by the people in the village. Sir Robert de Shurland is said to have come to the churchyard of Minster one day, and seen a crowd gathered around a priest beside an open grave. Inquiring the cause, he was told that the priest refused to perform his office without payment, on which the knight drew his sword, at one sweep took off the priest's head, and tumbled him into the grave. Whether service was performed over the two corpses, we are not informed, but it seems the knight retired to his stronghold in Eastchurch, and thus kept out of harm's way for awhile until he heard that the king was sailing by the island, when he determined to venture out and solicit pardon. He mounted his favourite horse, galloped down the cliffs, where no one dared to follow him, and spurring his charger into the sea, swam off to the king, who readily promised his pardon on condition of his swimming back again. He reached the shore in safety, and was patting his horse, when a witch approached and told him that the animal which had that day saved his life, would yet cause his death. The knight, as we have seen, was prompt in resolve, and to defeat the prophecy he killed his horse on the spot. Some time after, he was walking on the beach, when he kicked against what he took to be a stone, but it was the skull of his ill-requited charger; he had broken it by the blow, a piece of the bone pierced his foot, and he died, only living time enough to direct that his steed should share his monument with him.

W. D.

LUDDENHAM.—This is mainly "Early English." The west door is Norman, with the chevron moulding; another door of the same style, inside the south porch, has a simple chamfer running up the jambs and round the arch, and over this door is a stopped up deeply-splayed opening. The "Early English" windows are simple lancets; the others are poor "decorated" two-lights, and some are wretched modern nondescripts. That this was a Norman building, and not rebuilt, is evident from a round arch over one of the lancets in the north wall of the chancel. There is nothing worth noting more than this, except that a dispute about the rectory between William de Insula and the abbot of Faversham occurred, which was settled by the latter receiving a large pension.

OARE.—There is little to notice in this small church. It has a Norman font, and on the south side of the chancel is a round-headed piscina. There are also remains of a "perpendicular" screen. There were formerly three shields of arms in the windows, viz. (1.) Nebule of four, argent and gules; (2.) Ermine, on a bend azure, three boars' heads couped, or; (3.) A coat I can hardly make out, it appears to be ermine, a fess checky, in chief six fleurs-de-lis, in pale with ermine, a chief checky, and in base six fleurs-de-lis: the colours are not given. A man in coat armour, with sword and spurs, kneeling, has his arms drawn on his tabard the same as on the last shield.

THROWLEY.—Throwley church has a nave with aisles, a chancel with north and south chapels, and a tower on the south side of the building. It is mainly "decorated," with much "perpendicular" work, and with some Norman portions. The "decorated" work is all well executed, but most of the "perpendicular" windows are very poor. Two pointed arches, resting on a round pillar, and two responds, divide the north chapel from the chancel, and the south chapel opens into it by one arch, supported by two cylindrical responds. The north chapel is the burial place of the Lords Harris, and contains a remarkably fine statue of the first lord, who stormed and captured Seringapatam. The south chapel has some tombs of the Sondes family in it; one to the memory of Sir Thomas and his lady (d. 1584), is

noteworthy. From some MSS. left by Filmer Southouse, of Faversham, at the end of the 17th century, we learn that the arms of Sondes, Finch, and Gatton, were once in the windows of this church, and in one of the north windows the words: *Pray for the good estate of Alice Martin the which did make this window murther.* In the chancel are three oaken misereres, fairly carved; and in the south wall an ambry, with a sedile beside it, without a canopy. The north aisle is separated from the nave by two arches, resting on an octagonal pillar and respond; the western spandrel dies into the wall, and a pier intervenes between these and a larger arch. The south aisle is divided from the nave by two arches only. The tower arches are at the east end of this aisle; one of them rests on corbels shaped like curls. In the north wall of the tower is a four-centred door close to the chancel arch, which formerly communicated with the rood-loft; in the same wall is a portion of a Norman arch. The western door of the nave is Norman, with the chevron moulding. The great east and west windows are very fine. The east windows of the chapels are alike, and their counterparts may be found in many neighbouring churches. These four large windows and the smaller ones in the chapels, as well as one in the south wall of the tower, are "decorated," and the date in the stained glass, 1345, is probably the time all this work was executed. The windows in the nave aisles appear as if they were put in about the time of Henry VI.; but all on the north side, and one on the south, have been altered, and are debased in style. The tower was originally Norman, but it has been evidently nearly rebuilt in the "perpendicular" style. There is a good modern font, and an old octagonal one, with the top missing, is still preserved. The chancel contains a beautiful modern reredos.

G. B.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—I send you the following lines, cut from a recent number of the *Echo*, thinking them worthy of preservation in your columns:—

F. R.

"St. Valentine," says Wheatley, "was a man of most admirable parts, and famous for his love and charity, and, therefore," he adds, "people do this and that on Valentine's Day." The argument is weak, and possibly the idea of Butler, stated in his "Lives of the Saints," that the day was the old Roman Feast of Februa Juno, and that when goddesses got to be thought naughty people, St. Valentine was put on to do duty instead, may be the correct solution of the question. Be this as it may, an old chronicle tells us that "it is a ceremony never omitted among the vulgar to draw lots, which they term 'Valentines,' on the eve before Valentine's Day." Speaking of the 14th of February, Herrick thus explains the reason for this custom:—

"Oft have I heard both youth and virgins say
Birds chuse their mates, and couple too, this day;
But by their flight I never could divine
Whom I shall couple with my Valentine."

The same custom is spoken of in *Poor Robin's Almanac* for 1676:—

Now Andrew, Antho
Ny, and William
For Valentines draw
Prue, Kate, Jilian.

Another mode of obtaining a Valentine was to challenge (*sic*) the first man seen in the morning. Thus Pepys tells us that in 1659, "his wife having heard Mr. Moore in the dressing room, got herself ready, and came down and challenged him for her Valentine." It is apparently of this custom Gay tells in the lines—

"Last Valentine, the day when birds of kind
Their paramours with mutual chirping find,
I early rose, just at the break of day,
Before the sun had chased the stars away,

Afield I went, amid the morning dew,
To milk my kine, for so should housewives do,
Thee first I spied, and the first swain we see,
In spite of Fortune, shall our true love be."

A strange custom on the eve of Valentine's day is thus described in the *Connoisseur*. "On the night before Valentine's day I got five bay leaves and pinned four of them to the four corners of my pillow, and the fifth to the middle, and then if I dreamt of my sweetheart, Betty said, we should be married before the year was out. But to make it more sure, I boiled an egg hard, and took out the yolk, and filled it with salt; and when I went to bed, eat it, shell and all, without speaking or drinking after." According to tradition, Valentine's day is the *fête* of the unmarried only, for, speaking of a bride, it is said:—

"She must no more a-maying,
Or by rose-buds divine,
Who'll be her Valentine?"

It would appear that one person could also be another one's Valentine by arrangement, as Pepys was his wife's year by year; and one year he says, "this year it is likely to cost 4*l.* or 5*l.* in a ring for her which she desires," so that costly Valentines are not without precedent. The first symptom of the letter style of Valentine appears also in the "Diary" of Pepys, when "Little Will Mercer came in the morning to be his wife's Valentine, and brought her name writ upon blue paper in gold letters, done by himself very pretty." How the old diary-keeper would stare if he could return to life, and look in upon the Valentine Palaces of the Strand, Regent-street, Ludgate-hill, and, indeed, of a hundred other streets in London!

Queries.

GLASTONBURY CHURCH.

I AM desirous of ascertaining the correct meaning of the following terms, which appear in the charter granted to the Church of Glastonbury by King Edmund:—"burhgeritha and hundred-setena, Athas and Oredelas and infangenetheofas, hamsocne, and fridebrice and forestel."

J. R. T.

ST. PANCRAS.—I have somewhere read of a distinguished ecclesiastic, named Lanzo, as having been the prior of St. Pancras. Will any of your readers inform me if the St. Pancras here referred to was the Middlesex parish bearing that name; and, if so, can the site of the monastery with which Lanzo was connected be indicated?

A. D. M.

"THE CRUEL MOTHER."—In the second volume of "The Border Minstrelsy" appears a small fragment of a ballad bearing the above title, given as an introductory note to the ballad of "Lady Anne." Can any of your readers tell me whether this poem was ever printed in its complete form, and where?

W. JORDAN.

GRANT TO WEAR HATS AT COURT.—Permission to appear at court without uncovering his head, is said to have been accorded by Henry VIII., in 1513, to Walter Copinger, gent., of Buxhall, Suffolk. Is such a grant still in existence?

L. M.

ABBOTSFORD.—I believe this was not the original name of the property. Will some one of your numerous readers inform me by what name it was known previous to its purchase by Sir Walter Scott?

A. K.

[The original name of Abbotsford was Cartley Hole. Sir Walter purchased the property in 1811, and gave it its present name. The mansion-house was almost entirely built by him.—Ed.]

THE CROSS AT LUCCA.—William II. frequently made use of this oath, "By the Cross of Lucca," or, "By the Crucifix at Lucca." Authentic information as to the origin of this expression would be acceptable.

F. B.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM HOOPER.—I shall feel greatly obliged if any correspondent will direct me to some work giving information on the life, career, and descendants (if any) of Captain William Hooper, mentioned in Mrs. Hutchinson's "Life of Colonel Hutchinson," and who was the Parliamentary engineer officer at the siege of Oxford, in 1648.

J. P. EMSLIE.

NOBILITY.—In England, I believe, this term belongs exclusively to the peerage; but in other countries of Europe it comprehends all classes raised by birth or privilege above the community at large. Is there any grant or statute in existence showing the origin of the term?

T. R.

"THE MOURNER."—Who was the author of a poem bearing this title, written, I believe, either early in the present century, or towards the close of the last. It is some time since I saw it; but, as near as I can recollect, it commences thus:—

"Yes! there are real mourners: I have seen
A fine, sad girl, mild, suffering, and serene."

G. R.

[The writer of this poem was George Crabbe, a native of Aldborough, in Suffolk. He was born in 1754, and was educated for the medical profession, but subsequently took holy orders, and became rector of Trowbridge, Wilts. "Tales of the Hall" is one of the principal poems of Crabbe.—Ed.]

SWAKELEY HOUSE, MIDDLESEX.—In Pepys' Diary, under date of Sept. 7, 1665, is this entry:—"To Swakeley, to Sir R. Viner's. A very pleasant place, bought by him of Sir James Harrington's lady. . . . It is a place not very moderne in the garden nor house, but the most uniforme in all that I ever saw; and some things to excess." Is this house still standing? If so, can any of your readers give me any information respecting it?

ST. L.

KENTISH CHURCHES.—The last time I was at Sandwich, great efforts were being made to restore the different churches in that ancient town. St. Clement's, which had been in a very dilapidated condition for many years, I was pleased to see, seemed likely to be preserved from the utter decay that at one time appeared to threaten it; St. Peter's had been "partially" restored; but St. Mary's seemed left to its fate. I should be glad to hear from any of your correspondents whether the good work of restoration has been carried on; and if so, to what extent.

RAMBLER.

HENCHMAN.—What is the meaning of this term? The word has, I believe, now become obsolete, but is frequently met with in descriptions of ancient ceremonials.

L. T.

[The word is mentioned in the second canto of Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake":—

"'Malise, what ho!—his *hENCHMAN* came;
'Give our safe conduct to the *GRAME*.'"

A footnote explains that the term denotes a sort of secretary; indeed, one who is to be ready, upon all occasions, to venture his life in defence of his master. At drinking-bouts his office was to stand behind his master's seat, at his haunch—from whence the title was derived—to watch the conversation, and to see if any one offended his patron.—Ed.]

ESSEX HEAD CLUB.—This club was once held at a tavern of that name in Essex-street, Strand. Can any of your readers tell me anything about it, and when it ceased to exist?

P. T.

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.—This unhappy queen, we are told, when on the scaffold, was wounded in the shoulder by a false blow given by her executioner—whether from awkwardness or nervousness is uncertain. She is said

afterwards to have covered her head with a veil, richly embroidered with gold spangles, worked, it is traditionally affirmed, by the queen's own hand. Can any of your readers tell me whether this veil is still in existence; and, if so, where it is preserved?

T. R. S.

MAYORS' OFFICIAL PREFIX.—Some little confusion frequently takes place as to the proper style to be used in the official addresses of mayors of corporate towns; sometimes they are described as the "Right Worshipful," and at others simply as the "Worshipful." Which is correct?

H.

ALEXANDRIAN CODEX.—Can any of your readers give me a slight description of the above MS.? I should also be glad to learn where I can obtain a sight of this interesting document. So far as I can remember, it was brought (or sent) to England in the reign of Charles I.

CAROLUS.

WHIMSICAL EPITAPH.—I send you the following epitaph which was some time since copied from a stone in the churchyard at Epsom:—

"Here lieth the carcass
Of honest Charles Parkhurst,
Who ne'er could dance or sing,
But always was true to
His sovereign lord the King
Charles the First.

Ob. Dec. XX. MDCCIV. ætat. LXXXVI.

Can you, or any of your readers tell me who this individual was, whose name is thus handed down to posterity?

J. SILLS.

[In Epsom Church there is a monument, by Flaxman, to the memory of the Rev. John Parkhurst, author of a Greek and Hebrew lexicon: we believe the above Charles Parkhurst was a member of that family.—Ed.]

GARTH, THE POET.—Can you furnish me with information respecting the history of Samuel Garth, the author of a poem entitled "Claremont," published early in the last century?

T.

Replies.

ST. MARGARET-AT-CLIFFE, NEAR DOVER. (Vol. iii. 69).

THE church dates back to the days of King Stephen, and is supposed to have been attached to St. Martin's Priory, in Dover. It is a most remarkably fine specimen of rich Norman architecture of the best period, and is now considered one of the finest Norman buildings in the county. The mouldings of the west door-way (emblematical of the Holy Trinity) should be noticed, as well as the beautiful tracery of the arcades, chancel arch, and north door-way. The five east windows of the chancel have been recently filled in with stained glass, by Hardman, and have greatly added to the beauty of the church. Notices of its Norman architecture are given in the following works:—"The Oxford Glossary of Architecture;" "Bloxam's Principles of Architecture;" "Handbook of English Ecclesiology;" "King's Munimenta Antiqua;" "Archæologia Cantiana," vol. iv.; "Hone's Table Book," vol. i. p. 450; "Brayley's Isle of Thanet and Cinque Ports;" "Ireland's History of Kent;" "Hasted's History of Kent;" "Gentleman's Magazine," for June, 1803; "Harris's History of Kent;" "Murray's Handbook for Kent;" "Beauties of England and Wales," vol. viii. p. 1029; "Fussell's Coast of Kent."

In reply to P.'s question respecting the beautiful Norman church at St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe, near Dover, above, I send

* The notice in "Murray" needs correction in his next edition.

you the list of books in which notices of it are to be met with. I, too, shall be very glad if any of your readers will kindly send me the name of a typographical work likely to contain the best account of its origin, and any facts connected with its history. I have looked into a great many, but the accounts given are very meagre. The details of the work round the arcades and chancel arch are marvelously clear, and look as fresh as if they had left the builder's hands only a year or two back. Upwards of 3000*l.* has been recently expended on its restoration, the old carving scarcely being touched, but from the isolated position of St. Margaret's (on the coast between Dover and Deal, at some distance from the main road, and with sea on three sides of it), the church is not so well known to antiquaries as it deserves to be.

I should very much like to restore the exterior of the tower, one angle of which fell down many years ago, and the church *restorers* (?) of those days, instead of replacing the arcade of the clerestory, used the stone to rebuild the tower with. On the south side, the arcade ran (as on the north side) to the end of the tower, if not round it. The ugly and clumsy buttress, then erected, stands to this day, marked with the initials of the churchwardens of the period, and the date of their handiwork, hieroglyphics which I have very frequently to explain to visitors and enthusiastic archaeologists. The proper restoration of the tower would cost about 1000*l.*, but the great difficulty that has been experienced in collecting the money already expended, makes one rather shrink from a fresh effort, especially as other local matters have demanded considerable outlay. Still, if any antiquaries will take up the subject, I shall be most happy to do all in my power towards the completion of so good a work.

During the restoration I dug down under a stone coffin lid in the nave, hoping to find the coffin; about five feet from the surface, or rather less, I came upon the skeleton of a man who had evidently been buried in a wooden coffin, for there was a well-defined dark line of discoloured earth marking the place of the coffin. On taking up the skull I found a lock of hair adhering to it, as fresh as mine is at this moment. The body must have been buried a very great many years, probably a century or more, but evidently had nothing to do with the stone lid. The whole surface of the nave had been previously disturbed, and portions of human remains were scattered over it; these were carefully collected before the flooring for the pews was put down, and buried with the skeleton above referred to. The flat grave-stone is now in the vestry, very similar to the sketch given in the small edition of "Concise Glossary of Architecture," p. 271. The foot of the stone is much worn, but the head, with the upper part of a cross upon it, is perfect.

The columns nearest the tower have a broad stone base; that on the west side being the larger of the two, and the font is placed on this. It has been suggested that these bases formed the only seats in the church when it was first built, and that if any other seats were in the building, they were placed against the walls. I believe the old saying of "the weakest goes to the wall," has its origin in these seats so placed in churches.

The church is large, 121 feet long; the tower having been opened out by the removal of a huge organ gallery which completely blocked up the fine tower arch. On the cap of a column near the chancel are two heads, making very faces at the devil, and looking towards the west, the region of darkness; at the opposite corner are two faces bowing towards the east, or the altar. The work in the porch is very rich, the carving being very perfect. In the centre panel is a *fleur-de-lis*; the third to the left is a Scotch thistle; the English rose is clearly met with, and a friend suggested that these emblems marked the nationality of the masons who built the church. I fail to discover a shamrock.

Can any of your readers kindly tell me if this suggestion is worth anything?

I shall be pleased to see any visitor who may wander to this *ultima thule* of Kent, and who would like to inspect the church.

E. C. LUCEY, Vicar.

FOSSIL QUADRUMANA (Vol. iii. 82).—Having been present at the meeting at Sion College, my recollection of what was said differs somewhat from the "story current in clerical circles" as reported. Professor Huxley, having previously complained of the opposition of the clergy to scientific discovery, was invited to meet some of them at Sion College, to explain his own views, and "give them a bit of his mind;" and accordingly, taking for his text the ring given by Pharaoh to Joseph, as one among other evidences of a high state of civilization among the ancient Egyptians, which they must have required ages to reach, he proceeded to explain that their remote ancestors dwelt over the Delta of the Nile, known to be at least 60 feet thick, and which must have taken many years, possibly as much as 100 for each foot of thickness in forming. Below that, again, was another stratum, also requiring a long period for its deposition; how long he did not say, nor can I remember his mentioning several, or even one hundred thousand years; although of course, as every one knows, the learned Professor, with most geologists, believes the world to have existed much longer. Professor Tyndal, who was present, scouted the idea of the world having been given over to an evil spirit, but I do not remember any one avowing his belief of such a thing, or that the devil caused the appearances of fossils. A clergyman, who spoke in opposition to Huxley's views, was shortly after presented to a living; certainly not for having spoken on that occasion, but on account of his scientific writings. With reference to Marsh's discovery of quadrumanous fossils in the Roman formation of the Rocky Mountains, is there no error, I would ask, in the designation of the formation? Animals, even mammals, existed, as has long been known, in formations preceding the Eocene; and about twenty years ago remains of an undoubted quadrumanous animal, proved by Professor Owen to belong to a monkey, of the genus *Macacus*, were found at Kyson, a few miles east of Woodbridge, in a deposit of yellow and white sand *underneath* a bed of Eocene clay twelve feet thick. Other mammiferous fossils were found in the same bed, as of an opossum, an insectivorous bat, &c. The macacus was the first example of any quadrumanous animal found in strata so old as the Eocene. It was not until after the year 1836 that the existence of any fossil quadruman was brought to light. Since that period, they have been discovered in France, India, and Brazil. (Sir C. Lyell's "Elements of Geology," ch. xvi.; and see J. Beete Jukes's "Manual of Geology," p. 656.) F. J. LEACHMAN.

TOPOGRAPHICAL QUERIES (Vol. iii. 69).—For the dedication-names of churches in England and Wales, consult *Liber Ecclesiasticus* (1835), and Ecton's *Thesaurus Rer. Eccles.* (1763). ALISON.

MINSTER CHURCH, KENT (Vol. iii. 78).—Either your querist or Mr. John Timbs must be in error with regard to the tomb of Sir Robert de Shurland. It is Minster Church, in the *Isle of Sheppey*, that contains this tomb, and *not* Minster, in the Isle of Thanet. Some time since I had the pleasure of paying a visit to this church; and I herewith enclose a short account of the building, drawn up partly from notes made on that occasion. W. D.

[Our correspondent's "enclosure" will be found under the heading of "Notes" on p. 90.—Ed.]

BRACE (Vol. iii. 46).—This word rightly signifies a *couple*, not *two*, except as coupled; so with printers it may include more than two, e.g.:—

So may they fall, and all they that design
'Gainst the wild life of nature to combine,
By an unarmed defenceless hand like mine!

ALISON.

WOOD ENGRAVING (Vol. iii. 20, 35).—Possibly Mr. Rylands may not be aware that a good authority has decided that the date 1423 cannot be that of the "St. Christopher" to which it is attached. In *Notes and Queries* (1868 I think), is a number of papers on this subject, in which Mr. H. Holt disposes the existence of any genuine wood engraving prior to the time of Albert Dürer's master, Wohlgemuth, or at least prior to 1440.

ALISON.

ROMPU (Vol. iii. 78).—This word is applied in heraldry, as broken. Thus in blazon, we term a chevron or a bend, rompu, that is, broken, or with an opening near the centre. It is the same as the French word *rompée*, broken; as in Latin it would be *ruptus*, or *fractus*. The family arms borne by the Sault family, were a chevron rompu, between three mullets.

C. G.

THE term rompu is applied to a chevron when the upper part is taken off, and remains above it, as in the shield here given.

T. H.



WEDDING CUSTOMS, CRANBROOK, KENT (Vol. iii. 66).—Referring to these wedding customs, I recollect, about ten years ago, when curate of Biddenden, the adjoining parish to Cranbrook, a dealer in poultry—higglers they are called in that part—having feathers scattered in his path as he left the church.

E. C. L.

FORMULA OF LL.D. (Vol. iii. 69).—The "LL." represents *Legum*, just as "SS. Patres" does *Sancti Patres*, and "SS." *Saints*.

A.

ST. MUNGO (Vol. iii. 78).—This is the popular name given to St. Kentigern, one of the three great missionaries of the Christian faith in Scotland. He was born early in the sixth century, and is said to have been so beloved by his monastic brethren that his baptismal name of Kentigern became by common consent exchanged to Mungo, which signifies "dear friend." He is said to have performed many miracles, and to one of them the device in the arms of Glasgow appears to owe its origin. Dr. Gordon, in his recently published "History of Glasgow," in describing the arms of the city, which, by the way, is represented as an oak tree with a bird on the top, a salmon with a ring in its mouth, and a bell, quotes the following legend from the "Aberdeen Breviary," in which the miracle above alluded to is thus set forth:—"The Queen of Cadzow was suspected by her husband, King Roderick, of being too intimate with a knight whom he had asked to hunt with him. The king waited his opportunity to abstract from the satchel of the knight, when asleep, a ring which Queen Cadzow had presented to him. King Roderick, in furious jealousy, threw it into the Clyde. When they returned to the palace at Cadzow from the day's hunting, the king, in the course of the evening, asked her where her ring was. It could not be produced. Death was threatened if it were not forthcoming. The queen sent one of her maids to the knight for the unfortunate ring; and being unsuccessful, a bearer was sent to *Cathures* (Glasgow) to St. Mungo, making a full confession of all. The Apostle of Strathclyde commiserated the queen. Forthwith he sent one of his monks to the river to angle, instructing him to bring home alive the first fish he should take. This was done. St. Mungo (*dear friend*), found the annulet in the mouth of the miraculous fish, and speedily sent it to the

queen, who restored it to her husband, and thereby saved her life." St. Mungo, it is said, attained the patriarchal age of one hundred and eighty-five years.

D. H.

Proceedings of Societies.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.—On Thursday, the 15th inst., Mr. Wyke Bayliss, F.S.A., lectured on the "Message of Art; or, Beauty and the Beast," Dr. GLADSTONE, F.R.S., in the chair. Mr. Bayliss said, "That as Beauty in the legend came to the king's son, awakening him from his debased condition to the rich inheritance of his birthright, so the sacred influences of Poetry and Art come to us, ennobling us, refining us, lifting us from baser pleasures, teaching us that we are indeed the King's children, and that Beauty is his messenger. For not the divine alone or the philosopher is charged with a message, but the poet and the painter also, whose message is about the Beautiful. There are lilies by every river side, there is poetry in every phase of life, and what the lilies and the other flowers are to the margin of the stream, such should Poetry and Art be to our lives—

"O flower-de-luce, bloom on and let the river
Linger to kiss thy feet,
O flower of Song, bloom on and make for ever
The world more fair and sweet."

This Message of Art is always and everywhere for our good. He that is not better for looking upon the splendour of the Creation would not be better for looking upon the face of the Creator; he would only shrink blasted from His presence by the excess of light. Is there evil in the world? then the Message of Art is always and everywhere a protest against it—against the raging fire of sensualism and the dead ashes of materialism alike. Greek Art gave its protest in the passionless splendour of ideal beauty. Against the brutish law of force, every gentle legend of the North was like a soft hand uplifted, weak, it may be, physically, as the gentle hand of a woman, but with another kind of strength, mightier than the hammer of Thor. Was there an evil in the cruel and stern dogmatism of the Mediaeval Church? then every sweet picture of the Holy Child or the Virgin Mother was a message to stay the fire and sword and rack of the Inquisition. And yet, once more, is there an evil still existing in the hard, grinding, pitiless competition of our own times? then Poetry and Art give their perpetual protest against it, in every delicate rendering of Nature by the painter, in every refined thought or noble aspiration of the poet. But the Message of Art must always be about the Beautiful. I know that, in taking man for its theme, it must take him with all his passions, good and evil. But the good and evil must not stand as co-ordinates. If Art is to be the King's messenger, it must show the mastery of evil, the ultimate triumph of the right; it must rise—

"In ever-highering eagle-circles, up
To the great sun of glory, and thence swoop
Down upon all things base, and dash them dead."

At the close of the lecture Dr. Gladstone made a few appropriate remarks, characterizing the lecture as a poem in itself; and after a vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. George Browning (hon. secretary) and seconded by Mr. Dicksee, to the Lecturer, and the thanks of the meeting had been cordially given to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

Notices of Books.

The Indian Antiquary. Vol. I. Bombay; 1872. London: Trubner and Co.

THE first volume of the "Indian Antiquary," edited by Mr. Burgess, issued from the Bombay press in the course of last year, consists of twelve monthly parts. It contains 286 pages, measuring 12 inches by 8, and Messrs. Trubner and Co., the London agents for the work, have announced the successful continuation of this useful Magazine. The illustrations, on large folding double pages, have all been litho-

graphed with wonderful accuracy, at the Bombay Government Press, and they give fac-similes of ancient inscriptions in various parts of India, copies of grants, inscriptions on temples, and ancient alphabets. The papers which accompany and describe these ancient documents give translations in English.

The editor has undoubtedly succeeded in obtaining the co-operation of eminent scholars and collectors of folk-lore, as may be seen from the fact that, among the numerous contributors to this volume are the following professors:—A. Weber, of Berlin; S. Sastre, of Madras; Mitchell, of Calcutta; Banerjee, of Calcutta; G. Bhaudarkar, of Bombay; and Blochmann, of Calcutta. The main portion of the work, however, consists in the marvellous collection of folk-lore and popular rhymes, which has been brought together chiefly by members of the Civil Service in all parts of India and Ceylon. These stories cannot fail to be of interest to all educated Englishmen who have a taste for such studies. They are supplied, among a great many others, by the following learned members of H.M.E.I.C.S.:—Messrs. Beames, of Balasore; Bennett, Oudh; Burnell, of Mangalore; Caldwell, of Madras; Damant, of Dinajpur; Davids, in Ceylon; Fleet, of Helgam; Gower, of Madras; Growse, of Mathura; Ramsay, of Bombay; Sinclair, Bombay; V. Westmacott, Bengal; and White, of Fathypur. One of the most interesting papers, which we observe is about to be used as a separate work, consists of a translation of Weber's "Treatise on the Ramayana," by the Rev Mr. Boyd, of Bombay. There are also papers by the editor, Mr. Fergusson, D.C.L.; Mr. Ball, Gool. Sur.; Babu; R. Bose, of Banka; Dr. Bühler, of Gujarat; Mr. Hyde Clarke, C.E., and other distinguished writers.

The field chosen is a wide and rich one, and the results obtained are well worth being treasured in this, as "A Journal that might serve as an adequate medium of communication between Orientalists and archæologists in the different provinces of India, and in Europe and America; in which all that relates to the history, geography, ethnography, mythology, literature, religion, manners, customs, folk-lore, arts and sciences, natural history, &c. &c., of India and the neighbouring countries might find a record, indexed and easy of reference."

The Journal is well worthy the support, not only of scholars, but of all who take a rational interest in our Indian empire.

The Rock Temples of Elephanta, or Gharapuri. Described and illustrated with plans and drawings. By James Burgess, M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S. With thirteen photographs by D. H. Sykes. Bombay: Thacker & Co. London: Trübner & Co.

THE author of this work—the editor of the *Indian Antiquary*—recently published a historical and descriptive introduction to Mr. Sykes's splendid album of "The Temples of Shatrughna, the celebrated Jaina place of pilgrimage, near Palitana, in Kathiawar." It furnishes a very full account of the Jains, their religion, and history, and a description of all the buildings of note on the sacred hill, while the forty-five large photographs illustrate very fully the splendid city of temples which the Shrawaks have reared in the course of centuries at such enormous cost.

This work—measuring 17 by 21 inches—must have been produced at much risk; yet it was soon followed by another, nearly as large, entitled, "Forty-one Large Photographs, from Somanath, Girnar, Junagadh, and other places in Kathiawar, with descriptive introduction by J. Burgess." Both these works display much research on the part of the editor, and absolute perfection of skill and taste on the part of the artist.

In the case of the ELEPHANTA Album now issued the editor's work predominates in importance over that of the artist. The thirteen photographs of the famous groups of sculpture which surround the cave were obtained by admitting sufficient light by a complicated system of reflectors, devised on purpose by Mr. Sykes. The photographs measure ten inches by eight, and are handsomely mounted in large oblong quarto leaves.

The introductory eighty pages give a description of the structure and sculptures, elucidating their meaning, from the works of Kalidasa and other Sanskrit writers; and, in fact, constitutes a complete body of mythology connected with the distinctly phallic traditions of the Shaiva sect, of which this was a temple. These elucidations are drawn from all available sources, ancient and modern. The discussion of minutiae and references are relegated to the notes, which are, we may say, entirely exhaustive of the subject at the present time. The plans and architectural illustrations are interesting, and drawn with care.

The book will be prized by old Indians, and by all who are versed, or wish to become skilled, in the old arts and religion of India.

Answers to Correspondents.

A. Z.—Sir Roger Newdigate, the founder of the Newdigate Prize at Oxford, was some time Member for Middlesex, and afterwards for the University of Oxford. He died in 1806.

L. R. (Gravesend).—The term "Perpendicular," as applied to architecture, denotes the style which was prevalent from about the end of the 14th to the middle of the 16th centuries, and is chiefly distinguishable by its stiff and rectilinear lines. The very elegant vaulting known as "fan-tracery" belongs to this period.

J. Laund (Rochester).—Sir John Oldcastle, once popularly known as the "good Lord Cobham," lived in the reign of Edward III., and we believe resided some time at Cowling Castle.

Astronomicus.—Sir Isaac Newton, the distinguished mathematician, was a native of Colsterworth, Lincolnshire. He was born in 1642, the same year in which Galileo died.

F.—Boutell's Book on Heraldry we would recommend. Mr. Elvin has written a very useful book, called "A Synopsis of Heraldry," published by Hardwicke, in Piccadilly.

F. Jenkins.—Behring's Island, in the North Pacific Ocean, was discovered about the year 1740 by Vitus Behring (or Boering), a Dane, and an officer in the Russian service.

Z. G.—Hieronymus Amati was the name of a celebrated maker of violins. He was a native of Cremona, in Italy, and lived about the year 1600.

R. (Lichfield).—Sir Dudley Rider was Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in 1734. A patent was signed by the king, for his elevation to the peerage, but he died before its completion; his son was, however, created Lord Harrowby by letters patent in 1776.

X. Y. Z.—The lines you quote occur in Eliza Cook's poem, entitled "The King's Old Hall."

T. S. (Taunton).—Sir James Edward Smith, celebrated as the purchaser of the collections and library of Linnaeus, and founder of the Linnean Society, was born at Norwich in 1759.

F. Allen.—The "Defence of Poesie," the great work of Algernon Sidney, and upon which his fame as an author mainly rests, was published in 1593.

L. D.—Egidius Alvarez Carrillo Alborno was born at Cuenca about the beginning of the 14th century. He was Archbishop of Toledo, and afterwards created a Cardinal by Pope Clement VI.

F. G.—Lord Lovat was executed in 1747, for participation in the rising of 1745. The present Lord Lovat acquired the barony of the United Kingdom by patent in 1837, and established his right to the ancient Scottish peerage of Lovat, in the House of Lords, in 1857.

T. H. (Windsor).—The Yeomen of the Guard, or Body-Guard of the Queen, is the oldest corps in her Majesty's service. The corps was instituted by Henry VII. in 1485.

A. B. (Fairford).—The see of Gloucester was erected in 1541, and was formerly part of the diocese of Worcester. It was united to the Bishopric of Bristol in 1836.

Erin.—You will find some account of the honourable order of the Brotherhood of St. George in "D'Alton's History of Drogheda," Vol. II. p. 161.

T. T. (Bedford).—Milton was born in London in 1608, and died in 1674. He was buried in the parish church of St. Giles's, Cripplegate.

T. R. (Glossop).—According to Mr. J. H. Parker, the earliest Norman keep known is the tower commonly called St. Leonard's, at West Malling, in Kent.

R. S.—The subject you suggest is one scarcely suitable for our pages.

J. T. (Romsey).—The first recorded inundation of Old Winchester occurred in 1236. The town was wholly destroyed about fifty years later.

H. R. S. (Dover).—"London Stone," the Roman *milliarium*, or stone from which distances were measured, is alluded to in Shakespeare's play of "Henry VI." It is preserved in a recess in the wall of St. Swithin's Church, Cannon-street.

L. L. (Leeds).—The appointments of officers, &c., at the Herald's College are in the gift of the Duke of Norfolk, as hereditary Earl Marshal.

CURIOUS.—Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, was restored by public subscription in 1836. The building is now used as a public dining room and luncheon-bar.

J. T. (Hackney).—St. Bartholomew's Hospital was founded in 1100.

A. H. (Dundee).—The dates of these battles were as follows:—Marathon, B.C. 490; Salamis, B.C. 480; Plataea, B.C. 479.

D. C.—Mark Akenside, the poet, was born November 9, 1721. He was the son of a butcher, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

F. H.—Olympias was daughter of Neoptolemus, King of Epirus, and mother of Alexander the Great.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at Vol. III., page 4, to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. III. 4, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archæology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

To all communications should be affixed the name and address of the sender; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 11, Ave Maria-lane, E.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1873.

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THE CASTLES, HALLS, AND MANOR HOUSES OF ENGLAND.

BRAMBLETYE HOUSE, SUSSEX.

Brambletye House—or, rather, what is left of it—stands in the midst of some very charming scenery, about three miles from East Grinstead, in Sussex, and thirteen miles from Tunbridge Wells. It is situated in a pleasant and fertile valley, watered by the river Medway, which having risen at a short distance to the west of East Grinstead church, flows languidly along through the verdant meads; whilst in its immediate vicinity is the celebrated Forest of Ashdown, the scenery from which, in every direction, is of the most romantic description.

The remains of the house are of the time of James I., and consist of the principal entrance, one square turret, and a portion of another, the upper part of which, together with much of the building, has at different times been taken away by the tenants on the manor, and used for building purposes. Underneath the ruins are traces of the domestic apartments, which appear to have been extensive; they display pointed arches, and the entrance to them is under an arched passage at the end of the building. The entrance tower is square, and has within it two niches for the reception of figures. This part seems to have been highly ornamented, and apparently led to the principal apartments. Both inside and outside of the doorway, at some few feet from the ground, there is a large acorn and an oak leaf carved in stone. Brambletye House was built, from an Italian model, by Sir Henry Compton, who held the manor at the commencement of the reign of James I. This gentleman was twice married: first to Lady Cicely, daughter of Robert, Earl of Dorset, and secondly to Mary, daughter of Sir George Browne, Kt. From the armorial bearings of Compton impaling Browne, which appear carved in stone over the principal entrance, it seems that the house was erected during the lifetime of Sir Henry's second wife, and this supposition is further strengthened by the initials and date (C.H.M., 1631) which appear on a lozenge-shaped stone on the upper story.

From the beginning of the reign of Edward I., to that of Edward III., the manor of Brambletye was held by a family of the name of Audehame; in the latter reign, however, we read that John, son of John de St. Clare, was seized of the lordship. The property continued in the possession of this family for many years. As above shown, the manor was in the hands of the Comptons in the reign of James I. The

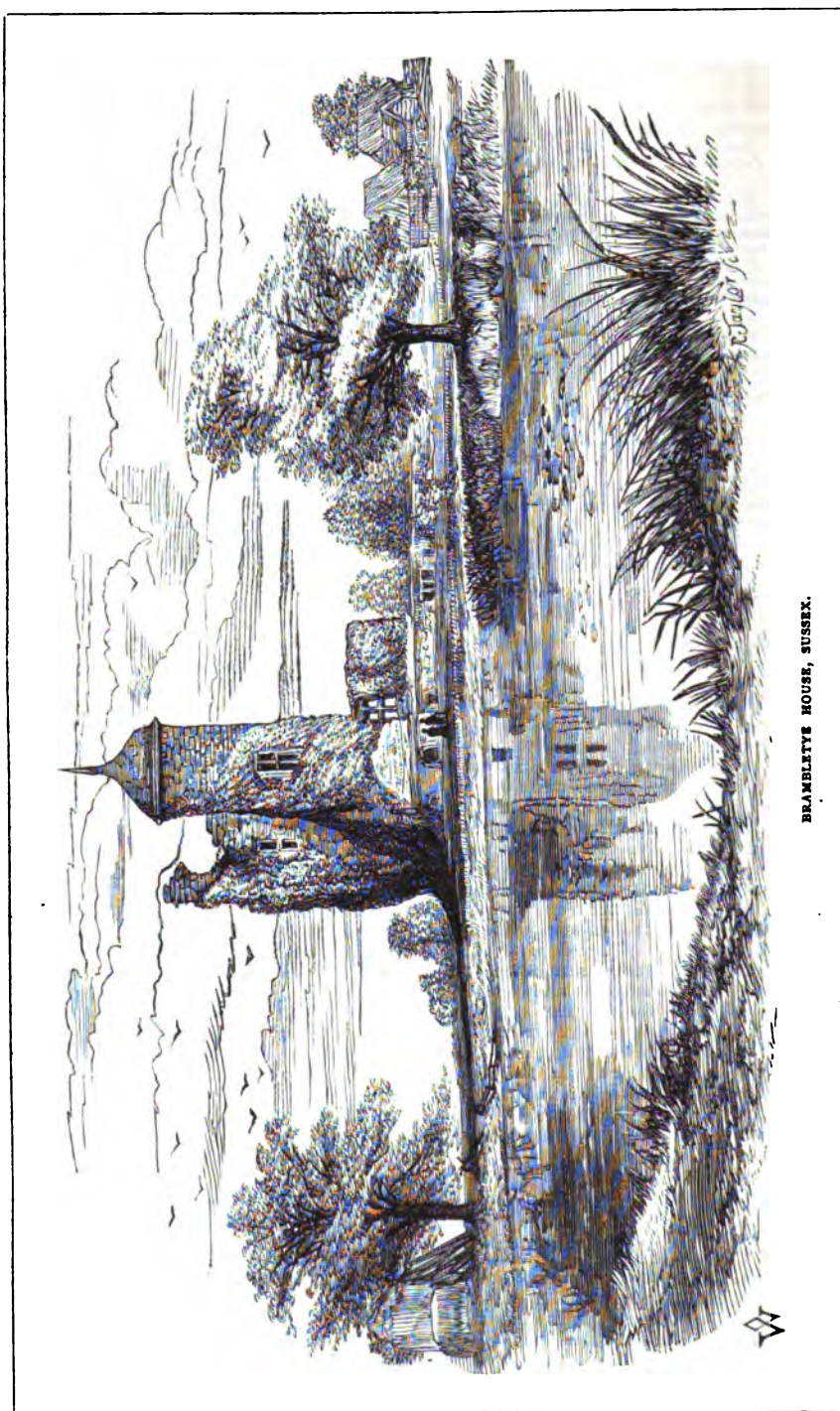
well-known loyalty of the Comptons has led to the surmise that the demolition of the house took place during their tenure; and in one of the skirmishes in the civil war, Brambletye is reported to have been attacked and taken by the Roundheads, who forced an entrance through the gateway, and arranged their forces in the courtyard, which is now ploughed up. The destruction of the mansion house can hardly have taken place during that period, for John, the son of Sir Henry Compton, is recorded to have died at Brambletye, in July, 1659.

From the court-rolls of the manor it does not appear who succeeded this family in the possession of the mansion; but it is certain that it was occupied during the reign of Charles II. by Sir James Richards, a gentleman of French extraction, whose father had come to this country with Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I. Being knighted for an act of bravery in the sea-service, he was afterwards advanced to the dignity of a baronet—his patent of baronetcy, dated 26th February, 1683-4, describing him as "of Brambletye House." This gentleman is traditionally credited with being the cause of the premature decay and desolation of Brambletye House. It is recorded that on a suspicion of treasonable practices against a proprietor of this house, officers of justice were despatched to search the premises, when large supplies of arms and other military stores were discovered. Intimation of these circumstances being quickly conveyed to the owner of the house, who was at that time engaged in the diversions of the chase in the neighbouring Forest of Ashdown, he deemed it prudent not to return to Brambletye House, but made his escape forthwith, and is said to have quitted England and settled in Spain, where some of his descendants ultimately occupied high positions in the Spanish army.

Sir James Richards is stated to have died about the year 1705, and to have been succeeded in the title by his sons, John, Joseph, and Philip respectively; but since the death of the last-named holder of the title all trace of the family seems to have been lost, and the title is therefore now considered dormant.

Brambletye House being thus left uninhabited, was suffered gradually to fall into decay. From the fact of Sir James Richards being the last known resident there, it is more than probable that the destruction of the house, attributed by some to the rebellious propensities of its owner, ought to date from the time of Sir James Richards quitting it.

A writer in the *Patrician* some years ago remarked that, "no period of English history receives more welcome from an English reader than that of the great civil war. The contest so vitally momentous between popular freedom and kingly privilege, which, whatever were its immediate results, led to our present limited and happy monarchy; the contest where appeared both for prince and parliament such display of mind and heart, genius and valour; the contest, in fine, which brought into action the whole muscle and nerve of England; that contest rests as fresh now as ever on the memory; men dispute about it to-day no less keenly and interestedly than they have done for years upon years gone by, and it will doubtless form the main topic of English story and conversation until this fair realm be no more. Towards the recollection of that era, there is one attraction predominantly pleasing; one which never fails to create general sympathy and admiration—we mean the loyalty of the Cavaliers. Their devotion to the king was of a nature so gallant and generous, so romantic and chivalrous, that we look back upon them through it as through an encircling halo. For that loyalty the faults of the Cavaliers are by their friends forgotten; for that loyalty, sincere and staunch even to deprivation and death, the sternest Republican feels some indulgence; for that loyalty, too, England owes a debt of gratitude, since it was that which eventually becoming combined with the purifying spirit of independence ushered into life by the Roundheads, saved the constitution. With such remembrance, then, of the plumed soldiers of King Charles, most people naturally view with friendly



BRAMBLETYE HOUSE, SUSSEX.

attention every record or relic of their deeds or their existence; the houses and places especially where the leaders dwelt, and often did battle for their cause, are always of ready and particular interest."

No wonder, then, that the tottering walls of Brambletye, at one time the residence of a family well known for their loyalty to their sovereign during the troublous times above alluded to, have been seized upon by the writer of romance, and the mouldering ruins of this once goodly mansion—whose very name had almost passed into oblivion—made to form the subject of an historical novel.

In Mr. Horace Smith's romance of "*Brambletye House*," we find the following remarks concerning Sir John Compton, which, apart from the halo of fiction with which they are surrounded, bear upon them so much of the appearance of truthfulness, and are so pertinent to our subject, that we offer no apology for quoting them: "Sir John Compton, a branch of this family, was still, however, living at Brambletye House, and having preserved much of his property from the Committee of Sequestration, displayed rather more splendour than fell to the lot of most of the Cavaliers, who had taken an equally conspicuous part against the Parliament armies. Although never capable of any regular defence, yet the place, having been hastily fortified, had refused the summons of the Parliamentary Colonel Okey, by whom it was invested, but it was speedily taken, when sad havoc was committed by the soldiery, all the armorial bearings and every symbol of rank and gentility being wantonly mutilated or destroyed. Not a single one of these would the sturdy and wrathful Sir John suffer to be restored, preserving them as so many scores of what he owed to the Puritans; debts which, with 'curses not loud but deep,' he swore to seize the very first opportunity of repaying them upon their crop-eared sconces. Cromwell was too formidable and vigorous an adversary to be openly bearded; but Sir John was in constant correspondence with those members of his family who were in attendance upon the absent king, as well as with the leading partisans of the royal cause at home, and had engaged with more zeal than prudence, as the reader will already have guessed from our first chapter, in certain premature machinations for effecting the downfall of the usurper. Of all men living he was, perhaps, the least qualified for the successful management of, or even the safe participation in, a plot of any sort, for his scorn of the hypocritical arts by which his adversaries had gained the ascendancy, incapacitated him from imitating them; and though he practised an ostensible obedience to the established authority, he was perpetually blurting out some term of reproach against it, singing scraps of his old cavalier songs, or launching some ambiguous menace, which suggested more than it expressed. From its not being a place of any strength or notice, it was imagined that Brambletye might better escape the keen and jealous watchfulness which kept the Protector's eye ever fixed upon the strongholds and defensible mansions of the nobility and gentry, while its proximity to the metropolis, combined with the seclusion of its situation, adapted it to any enterprise which required at the same time secrecy, and an easy communication with the capital."

Mr. Smith subsequently gives us the following picture of the dilapidation of the mansion, and of the abandoned state to which it was ultimately reduced:—"On his arrival at the mansion, Jocelyn [the son of Sir John Compton] found it in a most forlorn and desolate condition. Although the roguish purchaser, as we have already stated, had only paid a deposit, and was absolved by the dissolution of the Protectoral Government from any legal claim for the remainder, he had not only refused to part with his prize, but proceeded rapidly to dismantle it; applying the materials to a house which he was constructing at a little distance. Part of the roof and of the floorings of the upper rooms had been already removed; and although application had been made for an injunction, and further demolition had been thus arrested,

he had succeeded by interposing all the chicaneries of Chancery in retaining unjust possession of the premises. Most of the tenants availing themselves of this double claim, refused to pay rent to either; but some from honesty, and their old attachment to Sir John, regularly made their disbursements to him; or, rather, to his lady, who performed the functions of bailiff, steward, and chief manager. Jocelyn explored with great interest every chamber of the house in which he had been born, and had passed all his earlier years; lingering for some time in the music gallery of the great hall, and contrasting the desolate appearance of the scene before him, abandoned to silence, cobwebs, and decay, with the clamorous voices, furious faces, glittering armour, and levelled pistols of the Ironsides, when he had with such boyish temerity launched an arrow at their colonel. Nor could he, without a sigh, advert to the wretched fate of that individual, when he recollected his kind and courteous demeanour towards himself, and remembered that with his characteristic courage, he had disdained to fly or conceal himself upon the Restoration. Sir John pointed out to his observation how the sculptured acorns in the porch had been battered and bruised by the weapons of the Roundheads, vowing that if he lived to renovate the mansion, he would have oak leaves and acorns carved upon every post; though he would leave those in the porch unrepaired, that he might never enter his house without a memento, to keep alive his hatred of the Puritans.

"The wind went sobbing and sighing through the empty chambers, and as they quitted the mournful hall, the hollow echoes of their feet seemed to be the voice of lamentation at the desolate state of the mansion, and a solemn appeal to its master to restore its former splendour. They next proceeded to the Friar's Copse, the scene of Jocelyn's boyish sports, amid whose lofty trees the rooks, wiser than the vain-glorious lords of creation, were quietly cawing as in the olden time; tending their nests, or pursuing their customary recreation, unaffected by the changes of dynasty, or the furious passions of the busy unfeathered bipeds, who were so perpetually wrangling for the possession of the earth beneath them.

"*'Sblood!*' Jocelyn," cried Sir John, "let us push forward for the Swan, at Forest Hill, and take a cup of burnt claret or apple ale with the landlord, a merry old cock, and a stanch, and, I warrant me, crows as loud as the best, for he was ever a friend to Rowley, and must have had rare tipping o' late under his old ash-tree."

"After having been entertained for some time with extraordinary splendour and festivity, the newly-married couple returned to the Moated House, when Jocelyn recommended his father, who had now received the large arrears that were due from the purchaser of Brambletye to appropriate part of the money to the rebuilding of the dilapidated mansion. But Sir John, partaking largely of the superstitious feelings then so prevalent, declared that the place was unlucky; that the curse of the black-ghost was upon the walls; that it was ominous to reconstruct a dwelling where two people had so lately met a violent death; and finally, that he was too old and infirm for so extensive an undertaking, and, moreover, very comfortable where he was. Brambletye House was accordingly abandoned to its fate; and the time that has intervened since its desertion, combining with the casualty and violence by which it was originally shattered and dismantled, has reduced it to its present condition of a desolate and forlorn ruin."

For upwards of a century the manor of Brambletye has been in the possession of the Biddulphs, a Roman Catholic family, of which the present representative is Mr. Anthony J. Wright-Biddulph, of Burton Park, near Petworth, whose father, Anthony G. Wright, Esq., assumed the name of Biddulph on inheriting the estates of the late John Biddulph, Esq., of Burton Park.

W.D.

Miscellaneous.

A ZEALOUS MAYOR.

ON the 3rd of August, in the year 1703, the freemen of the town and borough of Deal elected as their chief magistrate Thomas Powell, who was one of the jurats appointed under the charter of incorporation, granted to the town by William III., in 1699. Powell seems to have been a leading spirit among the Dealites of that period; he was one of four men, we may well suppose of substance and good repute, who went to London for the purpose of urging the claim of his town to the coveted charter, and he has left a narrative of much that took place before and after it was obtained. It is from this record we learn how he vindicated his authority when in office, and strove to purge Deal of vice and immorality.

In those early times, it seems to have been the custom, as it is now, for newly-elected mayors to entertain their brother officials and certain of the electors. "Accordingly," says Powell, "the Bench were treated at my house with the commonalty and freemen." But he did not give them hock and champagne to drink: "I ordered half a barrel of beer at four several houses." But he says nothing about the viands provided, and perhaps after all it was only a sort of complimentary health-drinking. That no excesses took place we may be sure, for Thomas Powell was not the man to suffer that. He lets his fellow-townsmen know what he means to do at the very commencement of his mayoralty.

"On Wednesday, the 4th, I was sworn as usual in the great hall, but before I was sworn, I caused the Queen's proclamation to be nailed up in the court hall. Some of the Bench was very inquisitive to know what that was so nailed up. I told them that it was the Queen's proclamation to suppress vice and immorality, and that it was my purpose and resolution to put it in due execution." Then, having made this bold declaration, no doubt much to the discomfort of those of his hearers who were not over virtuous in their lives and conversation, he says, "that a great terror and amazement fell upon his spirits, so that he feared he should have sunk under it;" so great was the weight of his new dignity and responsibility to this conscientious man. However, he managed to make a speech to the civic officers present, telling them that he meant to do his duty in the office intrusted to him, and he would punish them if they did not do theirs. This was a pleasant beginning. Some of his fellow jurats (they were not called aldermen in those days), who had rubicund noses, and led irregular lives, must have trembled down to their very shoe-buckles, and thought the days of cakes and ale were certainly over. Mr. Serjeant-at-Mace, whose associates were at times, to say the least, disreputable, and the Town Crier, who was occasionally thick in his utterance of "O yez!" and given to drop his bell in the gutter, nay, to roll there himself, shook their heads at each other, as much as to say, "Here's a bad time coming for us."

"But then," said the mayor, "on the other hand, I shall join in everything that is for the good of the corporation." Why not of the town? or of the whole body corporate? No doubt this is what he meant.

For several days does this same terror and amazement follow Thomas Powell, and no wonder, being elevated to such a giddy height; he seems to have played some fantastic tricks before high heaven, but whether he made the angels weep we cannot tell, but it appears to have caused several persons to "question in themselves whether he might not wholly have gone beside his senses."

The novelty of his lofty position soon wore off, and his mind obtained its equilibrium. He set himself to work in right earnest, as thus: "On Sunday morning, about six o'clock, I got up, dressed myself, and as I was going to my closet (to pray) I stood at the head of my stairs, and said to the two girls whom I kept (let there be no uncharitable judgments about this), 'Children, mind what I say to you.

I charge you, on my blessing, that you do not play on a Sunday, but read your books, learn your catechism, and go to church;' and to the maid I said [what could the girls have been, then?] 'I give you notice that you do not pretend to go anywhere else but to church on a Sunday; and if you want to see any of your family, or friends, you shall have liberty any other day, for I am resolved on a reformation of all matters in Deal, and therefore I begin at home first.'"

If would-be Reformers did like our worthy friend Powell, what a cleansing of households there would be, and what a saving of misdirected energy! If we would but sweep the snow from our own door-steps before we call upon our neighbours to clean theirs, how much better would it be for ourselves and all about us. But was Thomas Powell such a perfect character, after all? We cannot get over the ugly fact of his having two girls in the house, beside the maid-servant; evidently there was no Mrs. Powell. However, let us not judge uncharitably; perhaps they may have been nieces, or some kind of relation, who found a home in his house, and a father in him, who, on Sunday morning, after he had been to his closet, and spent a considerable time in his devotions, took his staff, and walked into the street in order to observe how far the townspeople had complied with the order of the 6th, which had been publicly read out by the crier on each intermediate day since that date. How it must have grieved the spirit of that good man to see the public-houses, which he had ordered to be kept shut, all open, and many of the shops half-open. All these he caused to be closed, telling the people it was the Lord's day, which should be no longer a market-day in Deal. "I met," he says, "with some turbulent spirits, who opposed me, and told me it was a new thing; they did not understand why they could not have liberty to do as they pleased in their own houses, and truly they would not shut up their doors to stifle themselves for want of air for any upstart, although the mayor."

This was plain speaking; but Powell was equal to the occasion. "I told them it was the Lord's cause I had taken in hand, and with His assistance I would go through with it, and punish men, women, and children, that offended the laws, for I was resolved on a reformation in Deal. I charged the servants and the seamen I met, they took care they did not swear, get drunk, nor be disorderly [Jack must have opened his eyes very widely at this] as they had formerly been, for the rod in my hand should be a severe scourge to all manner of vice, profaneness, and immorality." Thus he went through the streets proclaiming his intention. He did not pass any one door that was open till, by argument and by threatening, he made some of the household shut it. Some people said he was mad; but he answered them, "It is not the voice of a madman, but the voice of the chief magistrate;" and I said nothing but what I intended to perform."

And he does perform it, too. On another day, taking a man by the shoulder, and having him put into stocks for profane swearing and rioting, amid all the people of the market-place; having a disreputable woman, whose conduct was very offensive, brought to the whipping-post, and there scourged, and then sent out of the town, being charged to tell all like characters at London, Gravesend, Canterbury, or elsewhere, that they had better not come to Deal.

On another Sunday, when he is taking his walk of inspection, he meets a man named Robert Sutton, using most fearful oaths, and making a disturbance; he has him put in the stocks, and there leaves him until he has finished his round; returning to the prisoner he finds some gentlemanly-looking men, who have just come ashore from the Downs, standing by, and commiserating his condition. They express their disapprobation of this punishment. On which the mayor said, that the rod in his hand should be a scourge to all manner of vice, both gentle and simple. Hearing which bold declaration they walked away.

The jurats and the common councilmen come to his house on Sunday afternoon to go with him to church. On the way he sees a coach at an inn preparing to start for Canterbury. He tells the coachman that if he is not upon the king's business, he shall not go until the next day; so the horses are put up again, and the passengers have to wait. Fancy such a thing occurring now! All the public-houses between Lower and Upper Deal, where the church is situate, he causes to be closed if they are open; and having come to church and observing that the clergyman is about to commence the service without his surplice, he sends his serjeant to him, and desires him to put it on, whereupon he and the clerk smile at each other; but his worship, in no wise abashed, tells the minister after the service that he did not wear his surplice, as he ought.

On his way home from church his worship makes another raid upon the public-houses; two men have to pay twelve pence each for being found in one of them, and the threat of a fine on the house is held *in terrorem* over the landlords if such an offence is committed again.

Some of the members of the Bench think that Powell is carrying the matter too far, and remonstrate with him on his severity; but he tells them that he will not now abandon the good work that he has begun, for it is the Lord's cause, and he feels it a duty to be more zealous in that than even in his own worldly affairs, though he hopes to find time to attend to them also.

But although so stern and uncompromising in the execution of his duty, our mayor does not appear to be an unsociable man, for he says—"Arriving home from church, having spent some time with Mr. Fushan, the late mayor, accompanied by some of my brethren, we each took a cup of my beer; this done, we parted, each to their several abodes." And so, having taken beer at home with his friends, he sallies out again, to see if he can find anybody else taking beer with their friends, at the public-house, "divers of which he shut up, and some shops, and so continued to do Sunday after Sunday."

But finding that the wicked people pay no attention to his orders and threats, he determines to make an example of some of the offenders, and on Monday six publicans and three shopkeepers, who on the previous day had transgressed, are made to pay a fine each; he does not say how they are made, but simply that "he caused a warrant to be made out." We suppose the process was a very summary one, for we do not hear that they were had up before the magistrates, but simply that they were called on to pay. A short and easy method this of administering justice: the mayoralty appears to have been a kind of dictatorship in those days.

These punishments had the effect of frightening the offenders into submission, so that Mr. Powell could walk through the town on Sunday, and not find a door open, either in public-house or shop. He strongly suspects that there may be tiptling behind the blinds, but with this he cannot interfere. This measure of success, however, did not satisfy him; the fire of his zeal still burned brightly. Having begun some sort of "reformation in Deal," he bent his mind "to fix out proper methods to fix and establish it." Accordingly he sent to London, to his bookseller, to send him down several dozens of Her Majesty Queen Anne's proclamation, which he caused to be fixed to all public-houses, that they might be convinced he was in earnest. A dozen copies of the proclamation are sent by his serjeant to a brewer in the town, with a request that he will cause one to be fixed to each of the most noted public-houses he serves, and a notification from the mayor that if it be not suffered to remain in a conspicuous place, a fine of ten groats will be inflicted.

Like all who attempt to reform the manners and morals of the people around, our worthy mayor encountered opposition and obloquy, as we learn from his own testimony:—"The strict observance of the Sabbath, the putting a stop to the tiptling, trading, and profane swearing, &c., by the execution of the law, and my earnest zeal in all places of

public resort, and in all companies wherever I came, made many persons I had a regard for slight me. Some took the liberty to lampoon me in song and verse in no measured terms, while others resorted to ridicule and banter, all which I disregarded, but still kept on following the heat whilst it was hot, though it liked to have proved very fatal to my own health. Upon divers occasions I received letters containing verses reflecting on me very harshly, but I did what I thought right, and that was my recompense."

And here we lose sight of Thomas Powell, who was, we should think, a conscientious, God-fearing man; a little over-zealous, perhaps, but on the whole we like the look of him as he walks in his three-cornered hat, tie-wig, snuff-coloured coat, knee-smalls, grey worsted stockings, and square-toed shoes with resplendent buckles, to his church of St. Leonard's, at Upper Deal, keeping a sharp look out by the way on offending publicans. Peace to his ashes! and God-speed to the old town which he evidently loved so well that he desired to purify and purge it of its sins.

In his day Deal, or Dele, as the old spelling runs, was a town of considerable importance, owing to its close proximity to the coast of France, and to that noblest of roadsteads, the Downs, where have occurred some of the most important events of our national history; there have many generations of those noble fellows, the Deal hovellers, lived and died and performed their feats of daring for the saving of human lives.

Deal has been, perhaps, no better no worse than the common run of seaport towns, and its long list of mayors, elected under the Royal Charter of Incorporation from 1699 to 1835, when the Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations of England and Wales came into force, and rendered this charter all but useless. Many of the names in that list are those of men who will long be remembered for their private virtue, their public spirit, their enlightened views, and true humanity.

We, who know what a mayor's day in Deal was fifty years ago—a day of jubilation, and unlimited expenditure of gunpowder; who can recall most vividly the glories of the pageant, the flags, the band, and the great procession, with the crowning event of the whole, the firing of a pistol from the Custom House window, in honour of the occasion—may well look back with some degree of pride and reverence, if the two feelings are compatible, upon such a mayor of Deal as the foregoing account offers to our view. We have eaten those delicious custards of milk curdled with rennet, and nicely browned on the top with nutmeg, which, on the occasion of the annual fair, were exhibited on the tombstones of St. Leonard's churchyard, through which he passed, and in at the porch, where he rebuked the clergyman for omitting to put on his surplice, and made that edifying exhibition of his holy horror and pious grief at the sins and shortcomings of his neighbours.

There is no fair held in the churchyard now: we believe it is altogether abolished, and wiped out of the book of terrestrial joys, and the annual firing of a single pistol out of the old Custom House window is a glory of the past. It has not for a long time been our delight and privilege to take part in the secret manufacture of squibs and crackers which took place mostly in cellars and attics, and other unsuspected places, which resulted always in besmirched pinafors and grimy hands and faces, sometimes in sudden explosions, and detriment to limbs and property, the said pyrotechnical preparations being intended to increase the noise and confusion of the mayoring saturnalia. On visiting Deal, after an absence of many, many years, we found it strangely shrunk and altered; everything seemed in a diminished scale of the old portraiture.

Thomas Powell has passed away, but there are, no doubt, in Deal still many who are equally zealous for her honour and welfare, although they may not show it in the same way. All honour to them, and to the old town near to whose southern boundary, at Walmer Castle, the great Warden of

the Cinque Ports—Wellington—laid him down and slept the sleep that knows no waking. That she may flourish, and have more mayors as jealous of her good name as Thomas Powell, is the wish of the writer of these lines.

A DEAL MAN.

Notes.

KENTISH CHURCHES.

HERNE HILL.—This pretty church is remarkable for being the only one in the neighbourhood built in one style. It has a nave, with north and south aisles, a chancel, and a tower at the west end of the nave. The aisles are divided from the nave by four-clustered pillars. The rood-screen remains, and also the rood-loft door on the south side of the chancel arch. There are some good modern stained glass windows. Of the old glass a few fragments remain; but there were formerly the arms of Archbishop Bouchier in the chancel. Two other shields were in the church, viz., Martin, and Martin in pale with Petit. The building is "perpendicular," and was erected *circa* 1460. William Baldock, of Dargate, by his will, dated 1547, gave 26s. 8d. for ceiling the chancel with wainscot of the best boards that could be got.

SHELDWICH.—This fabric has a nave with south chapel, a chancel with a north chapel, and a western tower at the end of the nave, which has an octagon stair-turret with a small spire. The building is principally "decorated," but there are traces of "transition-Norman" work, and the tower is "perpendicular." Over the western door is a miniature saint's niche, which probably contained a statue of the patron saint of the church, St. James. The chancel was rebuilt at the end of the last century. It is hardly necessary to say it is very ugly; if it were not for this one defect, the church would be a very pretty one. Two of the old windows have been built in again in the south wall. The south chapel is divided from the nave by two arches resting on a multangular pillar with a cylindrical column on the north and south faces; a corbel, formed of a short curl, supports the spandrel at the east end of the chapel, the opposite spandrel of the arches dies into the wall. The whole of this chapel is good "decorated" work. It has been well restored during the last few years. The north chapel has a pointed arch leading to the chancel, resting on an octangular respond on one side, the other spandrel dies away into the wall. The south door is late Norman; it has a plain soffit, the jambs and capitals are very plain—rude, in fact. On the jambs is some colouring which seems to indicate that it was once red panelling. A holy-water stoup is inside the south porch, with a pointed arch having a hollow chamfer. A large bone, eleven feet long, hangs up in the porch, which was dug up in the parish. It is popularly called a whale's rib, but I suppose it to belong to the antediluvian period. There is a very fine brass to Sir Richard Atte-Lese and his lady (*d.* 1394), in the north chapel; and in the nave is a curious half brass to Joan Mareys (*d.* 1431); she was the first wife of William Mareys, of Preston, and daughter of William Langley. In the south chapel is a brass to John Cely and his wife (*d.* 1429). He is in armour of the period. There are two old tombstones with uncial letters on them; one to Richard Lisle, the other to Renald de Deyke. The only remains of ancient stained glass are in the north chapel, where a large shield is in the head of the north window, containing the arms of Atte-Lese. In the lower part of the window are four similar shields of smaller size. In the windows were the arms of Rokesley, Langley, Alden, Estangrave, and Atte-Brege. In brass there were these shields: Langley, Mareys, Lucy in pale with Mareys, and Cely. There is a piscina in the north chapel.*

G. B.

MOUNTS SINAI AND HOREB.—In the *Athenaeum* of February 8, No. 2363, p. 184, and February 15, No. 2364, p. 214, are two remarkable letters from Dr. C. Beke, respecting the geographical position of the above mountains, and the scene of the giving of the Law, and wanderings of the children of Israel. In them the writer attempts to prove that the traditional Sinai and Horeb cannot have been the place of the wanderings, chiefly on the ground that the former is not a volcanic mountain, which, according to his view—rejecting apparently all supposition of there being anything miraculous in the giving of the Law—the real Sinai must have been, and active at the time of the Exodus, and that this mountain is to be sought for in the Harra Radjla, the rugged, pathless, volcanic region in the north-west part of the peninsula of Arabia, and to the east of the head of the Gulf of Akaba; which region he thinks is "the great and terrible wilderness," in which the Israelites wandered (*Deut. i. 19*).

In support of this view, Dr. Beke refers to Exodus ii. 15, which says that when Moses fled from the face of Pharaoh, he dwelt in the land of Midian, a land named after one of the sons of Abraham by Keturah, whom the patriarch sent away from Isaac, eastward unto the east country (*Genesis xxv. 2, 6*); that is, says Dr. Beke, into the country on the east side of the Ghor, that wonderful depression below the level of the ocean, comprising the Jordan, the Dead Sea, and the Wady Arabah, where, on their way to the promised land, the Israelites met with the Midianites, together with the children of Moab and Ammon. Here then, in the "east country," lying altogether in the wide-spreading plains east of the Ghor and Gulf of Akaba, dwelt Moses; so that when he led his flock to the farther side of the desert, and came to the mountain of God, to Horeb, he went back westward in the direction of Mitzraim.

Dr. Beke's "heterodoxy" with regard to the Mitzraim of the Old Testament being, as has usually been supposed, the Egypt, or rather Lower Egypt of our nomenclature, has long been known. For identification of the localities mentioned in Numbers xxxiii., it is unfortunate that, as Dean Stanley has shown ("Sinai and Palestine, 1866," pp. 27-42), hardly in one instance do they retain the names preserved in the Old Testament. These names are frequent and precise. Different regions of the desert, which are indicated by natural features, had their special names. All these have perished. One only, Paran, has lingered in the valley and city of that name. The names of the particular stations, in the general narrative, and in Numbers xxxiii., have disappeared. The names Sinai and Horeb have gone also. And although, as he says, from whatever source derived, there is a general atmosphere of Mosaic tradition everywhere; from Petra to Cairo, from the northern platform of the peninsula to the southern extremity, the name and story of Moses are still predominant; there are wells of Moses, baths of Moses, the seat of Moses, the mountain of Moses in the Sinaitic range, &c.; yet the Arabic traditions "are too fantastic to be treated seriously;" and "the peak of Jebel Musa, now pointed out as the scene of the giving of the Law, fails to meet the most pressing requirements of the narrative." On the other hand, he found scenery exactly answering the description of the sacred narrative; and thinks it possible that the end of the range Furei'a, of which the Arabic name is Sena—a corruption perhaps of Sina, or Sinai—may be the mountain of the Law, overlooking as it does a plain wonderfully answering the description and requirements of Moses' narrative.

Much still remains to be done in exploring the scene of the wanderings of the Israelites, and it is to be hoped that the discoveries of future travellers will tend to confirm, and not, as Dr. Beke hopes, to destroy the belief which has been traditionally cherished for 1500 years at least in the giving of the Law on one of the mountains in the Sinaitic peninsula.

F. J. L.

CO-OPERATION IN THE LAST CENTURY.—Verily there is nothing new under the sun. I was fortunate, during my rambles, to alight on a volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for 1735, and I find in it many subjects which are supposed to have been introduced in later times. I send you an instance of "co-operation" taken from that magazine, and I will shortly forward some arguments respecting women's rights, more clinching than those urged by the gushing advocates of the present day, many of whose best arguments are borrowed from the advocates of that time, also some very amusing compliments exchanged between members of both houses of Parliament. In one notable instance a member of the lower house alluded to the Prime Minister of the day, Sir Robert Walpole, as an ass.

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THE SUBSCRIBERS are not required to pay any Money (except for the *Royal Paper*) till they receive the Sheets, and therefore need only favour the Undertaker with their Orders by the General or Penny-Post, directed to *Their Humble Servant*

EDWARD CAVE, at *St. John's Gate, London.*

L. B. S.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—The custom of going "Valentining," as it is locally termed, is still in feeble existence in the south part of Cambridgeshire. In the village of Duxford and other adjoining parishes, the children go in a body round to the parsonage and the farmhouses, singing the following curious bit of rhyme:

"Curl your locks as I do mine,
Two before and three behind,
So good morning Valentine.
Hurra! Hurra! Hurra!"

They start out about 9 a.m. on their expedition, which is to be finished by noon; otherwise their singing is not acknowledged in any way. In some few cases the donor gives each child a halfpenny; others throw from their doors the coppers they feel disposed to part with amongst the little

band of choristers, which is eagerly scrambled after. Of the origin of this old custom, I can find out nothing; but it is now fast falling into decay, and will soon be numbered with the past.

HENRY C. L.

CURIOUS ENIGMATICAL EPITAPH.—In looking over some old papers and memoranda lately, I came across a somewhat curious enigmatical epitaph. As it may possibly interest some of your readers, I send you a copy of it.

O	tua	te
be	bia	abit
ra	ra	ra
	es	
	et	in
ram	ram	ram
	i i	
Mox	eris	quod ego nunc.

F. E. L.

POPULAR RHYMES: "THE MINISTER AND THE DOMINIE," &c (Vol iii. 65).—This brings to mind a similar riddle familiar to the nursery circle in some parts of England; one which puzzles the brains of our little innocents before they have attained to that age when they can feelingly exclaim—

"Multiplication is vexation,
Division is as bad;
The Rule of Three does puzzle me,
And Practice drives me mad!"

The simple rhyme runs thus:—

"Elizabeth, Betsy, Betty, and Bess,
Went over the water to seek a bird's nest.
They found a bird's nest with four eggs in,
They each took one, yet left three in!"

The following may be placed in the same category as this, differing only in regard to the variation of details—

"A man with no eyes saw plums on a tree,
He neither took plums nor left plums—pray how could that be?" *

Or, to quote the unpolished version known to some of the labouring population of Essex—

"There was a man who had no eyes,
And he went out to view the skies,
He saw a tree with apples on,
He took no apples off, nor left no apples on."

The answer to these is too obvious to need explanation.

J. PERRY.

POPULAR RHYMES.—May I be allowed to point out to your correspondents who wish to preserve popular rhymes and sayings, the advantage of doing so in the dialect in which they occur? In this form these relics will not only be rendered more authentic, but also subserve many other good purposes.

W. L. F.

Queries.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE RELICS.

BISHOP GIBSON, in his "Additions to Camden's Britannia," published in 1695, notices a tessellated pavement which had been discovered in the churchyard of Woodchester, near Nailsworth. It is also mentioned by Atkyns, but its true dimensions were not known until 1796, when the ground plan of an extensive Roman edifice was made out, including two baths and other apartments, of which the remains in the churchyard formed the northern ex-

* This recently appeared in *Notes and Queries* as a Lincolnshire household riddle, and was ingeniously answered in rhyme by the late worthy "F. C. H."

treimity. Several fragments of statues and glazed pottery, pieces of stags' horns, broken glass, an iron dagger, iron spurs, a brass hatchet, some fine brass coins of Hadrian and of Lucellas, and a great quantity of small brass coins of the lower empire, were discovered amongst the ruins. In fact, the "find" was so great that Mr. Lyson, in 1797, published as an imperial folio, price ten guineas, "An Account of the Roman Antiquities discovered at Woodchester," and he adds, that the pavement, for its extent and richness of colour, is unquestionably superior to anything of the kind found in this country prior to the period of his investigation.

I should be pleased to know where this pavement now is, and what have become of the other antiquities.

R. E. WAY.

ON ONE OF VAN DYCK'S PORTRAITS OF CHARLES I.—"Madame la Comtesse du Barri" played a conspicuous part in the court of the licentious monarch, Louis XV.; succeeding Madame de Pompadour in the equivocal position of royal mistress. While in the zenith of her power, she ruled the weak-minded and sensuous king as she wished, and ingratiated herself into his good graces to such an extent, that he, regardless of decorum, introduced her with the greatest effrontery into his court and the bosom of his family.* But it is not relative to the biography of the countess that I wish to draw attention on this occasion, but principally upon an original painting by Van Dyck, of Charles I., King of England (on foot), which is stated (see *infra*) to have been at one time in the possession of "M. le Comte de Thiers," and purchased at the sale of his cabinet, by Madame du Barri, who, as will be seen, pretended, or claimed affinity, to the House of Stuart, though under what circumstances the claim could be substantiated I am at a loss to discover. *Mémoires Secrets, &c.* (an invaluable work to literary students), under date 25th March, 1771, says:—†

"L'Impératrice des Russies a fait enlever tout le Cabinet de Tableaux de M. le Comte de Thiers, amateur distingué qui avoit une très-belle Collection en ce genre. M. de Marigny a eu la douleur de voir passer ces richesses chez l'Etranger, faute de fonds pour les acquérir pour le compte du Roi." "On distinguoit parmi ces tableaux un portrait en pied de Charles I., Roi d'Angleterre, original de Van Dyck. C'est le seul qui soit resté en France. Madame la Comtesse Dubarri, qui déploie de plus en plus son goût pour les Arts, a ordonné de l'acheter: elle l'a payé 24,000 livres. Et sur le reproche qu'on lui faisoit de choisir un pareil morceau entre tant d'autres, qui auroient dû lui mieux convenir, elle a répondu que c'étoit un portrait de famille qu'elle retiroit. En effet, les Dubarri se prétendent parens de la Maison des Stuarts."

That the countess bought the portrait for the express purpose of playing upon the fears of the easily-excited king, appears only too probable, and affords a lesson to those magnates who, following the impulse of their gross passions, sacrifice honour, and everything tending to exalt dignity, to the gratification of a vitiated taste, the insidious caresses, and the forced and *paid* smiles of the voluptuous courtesan. But to proceed,—the public appear to have known and commented upon the purchase of the above portrait, and we further glean, that (22nd Oct., 1771)—"On a parlé beaucoup dans le public du portrait en pied de Charles I., Roi d'Angleterre, par Van Dyck, acheté, il y a quelques mois, 20,000 £ livres par Madame la Comtesse Dubarri. Cette Dame l'a placée dans son appartement auprès de celui du Roi, et il paroît que ce n'est pas sans dessein. On assure que toutes les fois que S. M. revenant à son caractère de bonté naturelle, semble fatigué de sa colere et se tourner vers la

clémence, elle lui représente l'exemple de l'infortuné Monarque, elle lui fait entendre que peut-être ses Parlemens se seroient-ils portés à un attentat de cette espèce, si M. le Chancelier ne lui avoit fait entrevoir leurs complots insensés et criminels, et ne les avoit arrêtés avant qu'ils fussent formés au degré de noirceur et de scélératesse où ils auroient pu parvenir. Quelqu'absurde, quelqu'atroce que soit l'impertinence, elle renflamme le Prince pour le moment, et c'est du pied de ce tableau que partent les foudres destructeurs qui vont frapper la Magistrature et la pulvériser dans les extrémités les plus reculées du Royaume."

"On sent parfaitement qu'une calomnie aussi atroce, aussi réfléchie, aussi combinée ne peut partir du cœur tendre et ingénu de Madame la Comtesse Dubarri, et que les alarmes qu'elle donne au Roi lui sont inspirées à elle-même par des conseillers d'une politique aussi adroite et qu'infemale."

I would wish to identify this portrait, or glean particulars respecting it, after passing from the hands of the wily courtesan. Dr. Waagen's *Handbook of Painting** is silent on the subject, at least the details in this book on Van Dyck's paintings are not sufficiently particularized; as is also the case in other works I have consulted. What says Smith's *Catalogue Raisonné*?

J. PERRY.

ARMS OF THE ISLE OF MAN.—I am curious, with your correspondent, Mr. R. Johnson (Vol. iii. 78), to know the signification of the charge in the arms of the Isle of Man. The design of the charge is, I think, very ancient. A similar one (three legs, but *not* conjoined) appears on the shield of a warrior on a Greek vase in the museum at Boulogne-sur-Mer.

J. P. EMSLIE.

[In "Chambers's Encyclopædia" it is stated that the ancient arms of the Isle of Man were a ship with her sails furled. These arms were continued until 1270, when those now in use were substituted. The Duke of Athole quarters these armorial bearings with his own as Lord of the Isle of Man; the "three legs conjoined" bear, it is said, some resemblance to the formation of the island.—Ed.]

WHAT IS GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE?—The Goths had no style of their own. In fact, they were devoid of all knowledge of art of every description. The early Italians designated all architecture that was not either Grecian or Roman "Gothic," by way of ridicule. At what period did the Goths introduce their architecture into England? What is termed Gothic is nothing more than Saxo-Roman. The Saxons themselves were a rude, ignorant people, and adopted the Roman style, which they afterwards improved upon.

T.

THE EARLDOM OF WARWICK.—Which of the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick, first received that earldom, who was he, where did he reside, and when did he die? If any of your readers can supply answers to these queries I shall be very pleased.

E. H. DAVIES.

LOXLEY, IN WARWICKSHIRE.—I can find no mention of this place in nine out of eleven works on Warwickshire, and in the other two it receives such very slight notice as to afford me no satisfaction. Can any brother-student aid me in my quest for information as to the ancient lords of this town.

ALFRED H. W.

HENED-PENNY.—I am curious to know the meaning of this term, which I find in an ancient document descriptive of the rights and privileges of the lord of a manor in Yorkshire. If any kind friend will explain it I shall feel obliged.

E. M. H.

THE PARISH OF BRANDSBURTON, YORKSHIRE.—Will some correspondent kindly inform me when this parish was "enclosed," and why?

YORKSHIREMAN.

* *History of France*, by Emile de Bonnechose (edit. London: Ward & Co., 1868), vol. ii., p. 162.

† Vol. v. p. 235.

‡ *Mémoires Secrets*, vol. vi, pp. 12, 13.

§ There is a discrepancy of 4,000 livres between the amount here stated and the preceding statement.

THE FITZ-EUDO FAMILY IN ESSEX.—Can any of your readers, who are interested in the antiquities of Colchester, give me some information concerning the Ralph Fitz-Eudo, who was dapifer or steward to the Red King, in whose reign he held the castle of Colchester? I know that he married Maud, a daughter of Gilbert de Gaunt, Earl of Kyme and Lindsey, and that he was a great favourite with his royal master; but I want to ascertain where he came from, when he died, and something about his descendants, down to the end of the 13th century. Q. R.

ROBERT FITZHARDING.—I should be glad to know something more of this Bristol celebrity than I find in most topographical volumes. QY.

STAINSBY, NEAR HEATH, DERBYSHIRE.—Is there in any known record or chronicle, Saxon, Norman, or English, any notice of a church or district chapel in the above hamlet? The manor, originally spelt Steinesbi, is named, I think, in the Domesday Book, and at the time that was compiled, it was a very extensive domain, including Hardwick and other townships; and in 1258 it was held by William de Steynesby, and remained in his family until after 1330; soon after which the family of De Hardwick became possessed of it, and held it until the nineteenth year of Henry VIII., when, through Elizabeth, co-heiress of John Hardwick, it passed to the Cavendish family. Long before that time, however, the Manor House, which stood in a commanding situation on the brow of a hill, ceased to be used as a family seat, (perhaps when the Hardwicks became possessed of it), and may either have been used for a time as a farm-house, or at once demolished, and the materials used for the building or repairing of Hardwick Hall about a mile distant, just as, at a later time Hardwick (old) Hall was partly demolished to supply material for the building of Chatsworth, the Palace of the Peak. Of Steynesby Hall there are now no vestiges left—a cottage and school-room (parish) stand on the site, but are in no part, apparently, a relic of the old house. On the hill, a little below the site, are distinct traces of a fosse or ditch, and at a short distance somewhat above the site is a field called *chapel-field*, and there is a local tradition that a chapel once stood on it, although no remains whatever of any such building are now to be seen; and it is a curious circumstance, and strongly confirmatory of the above, hitherto unrecorded, tradition, that while the inhabitants of Hault Hucknall proper, whose church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, hold their annual festival on the Baptist's day; those of Stainsby, which for centuries past has been only a hamlet in the parish of Hucknall, hold theirs on St. Peter's day. Before the Reformation, probably, St. Peter's chapel had disappeared, and yet the good folks of Stainsby still resolutely observe the day of their old patron saint. Is there any parallel case in England? Stainsby Hall and St. Peter's chapel have left not a stone behind; but stranger still would it be if the latter really existed, and departing, left no sign, no record of the fact.

F. J. LEACHMAN.

PENSIONERS.—In the "Merry Wives of Windsor" (act ii. scene 2), Mrs. Quickly, in speaking of Mrs. Ford to Falstaff, tells him "There has been earls, nay, which is more, pensioners [here], but, I warrant you, all is one with her." Who and what were these pensioners, whom Shakespeare seems to rank above an earl? H. L. K.

THE MOTTOES OF EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE.—This Prince, as everybody knows, used two mottoes, "Ich Dien" and "Houmout." The former, signifying "I serve," is a simple expression indicating the illustrious bearer's position and sense of duty, and has continued to be used by the Princes of Wales to this day. The Black Prince, by the way, does not seem to have attached much importance to the first of the above mottoes, not even making mention of it in his will, whereas he directs that the latter motto, "Houmout"—or, as it has sometimes been printed, "Hou-

mont"—should be placed over each of the escutcheons on his tomb, as well those containing the ostrich feathers, as those containing his arms. What was the origin of the motto "Houmout," and has it been used by any of the Princes of Wales since the time of the Black Prince?

S. A.

WHAT WAS A LYCHNOSCOPE, AND WHAT WAS ITS USE?—In the "*Handbook of English Ecclesiology*," published by the *Ecclesiological Society*, five theories have been proposed respecting it, viz.:—

1. Which is the oldest—asserts lychnoscopes to be exterior confessionals.
2. Which is Dr. Rock's—makes them openings for lepers to assist at mass.
3. That they were used for watching the pasch-light.
4. Which is supported by Mr. Paley in his "*Manual of Gothic Architecture*," that they were offertory windows.
5. Which was put forth by a writer in the *Ecclesiologist*, Vol. v., 187—represents them as symbolical of the wound in the Saviour's side.

The subject has been mooted on various occasions, but never satisfactorily settled.

A writer in the *Ecclesiologist* observes:—"It is clear that in many churches there are exterior apertures which might conveniently have been used as confessionals, but could not conveniently have been used as anything else; that the whole or lower part of these was almost invariably blocked at a remote date, a point which has not received the notice it deserves; and that tradition calls these confessionals."

He continues:—"We proceed to observe, that it is certain that *there were exterior confessionals to some churches, and that they were blocked by royal order, and at a remote date*. The proof of this was given by E. J. Carlos, in a communication addressed by him to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for October, 1846. The passage quoted by him is contained in a letter of Bedyll to Cromwell, and is as follows:—'We think it best that the place where these friars have been wont to hear outward confession of all comers at certain times of the year be walled up, and that use to be foredone for ever.' This recommendation applies to monasteries, but as the same writer observes:—"If an irregular practice of this kind existed in parochial churches, and there were places requiring to be walled up, it would be in the province of the ordinary to order it to be done. It was not within the line of Bedyll's duty to notice such places, though the notoriety given to the practice by the visitation of the monasteries would necessarily produce a similar order from the ordinary to close them where found in parish churches."

To this the *Ecclesiologist* adds:—"It is hardly possible to imagine a difficulty and a solution fitting in more beautifully. If lychnoscopes were not confessional windows, what was their use? but if confessional windows were not lychnoscopes, what has become of them? The fact that blocked lychnoscopes do exist, proves that blocked confessionals would exist also. But they do not exist except they are lychnoscopes. This very fact of blocking ought to have excited more attention. Why should lychnoscopes have been so carefully blocked? And the very manner in which it was often done, as at All Saints, Hartley, Kent, is just the way in which such an order would be obeyed: the thing was done anyhow, so it was done effectually. And the great *crux* of ecclesiologists, the buttress-lychnoscope at St. Mary, Ottery, is easily thus explained. The casual observer could scarcely have known that a confessional existed in that church, unless this provision had been made, and it is just these passers by, not the parishioners, for whom the provision was intended."

But we are not told at what period these lychnoscopes, or confessionals, were blocked up. We have no proof that Bedyll's recommendation to Cromwell was adopted at the time.

P. J.

Replies.

ARMS OF THE ISLE OF MAN.

(Vol. iii. 78, 104.)

THE arms of the Isle of Man: Gules, 3 legs armed ppr, conjoined in the fesse point at the upper part of the thighs, flexed in a triangle garnished and spurred or; are preserved at the Herald's College in rolls *temp.* Edw. I. and Rich. II. In the oldest known maps the island is represented of a triangular form, and it may be from this that the idea of the three legs arose. I cannot find that the old heralds throw any light upon the subject. The arms of Sicily, also a triangular island, resemble the Manx arms very closely, but the legs are not armed, and where they join there is a human face. This device is probably in allusion to the name of Sicily, *Trinacria*, and appears upon the ancient coins of that island. The arms of the Isle of Man, along with those of Stanley, Lathom, and Strange, were first used by James, second Duke of Athole, when he succeeded to the sovereignty of Man and the barony of Strange, upon the death of James, tenth Earl of Derby, without issue, his maternal great-grandmother being the Lady Amelia Sophia Stanley, only daughter of James, seventh Earl of Derby, and king in Man, and wife of John, first Marquis of Athole. John, third Duke of Athole, sold the sovereignty of the island to the British Government for 70,000*l.*, reserving his landed interest on payment of 101*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* annually, and rendering the ancient tenure of a flight of falcons to the kings and queens of England upon the days of their coronation. A list of the ancient kings of Man will be found in "The Vale Royall of England," by Daniel King, A.D. 1656, appended to which is "A Short Treatise of the Isle of Man."

J. PAUL RYLANDS.

DEVONSHIRE CUSTOMS (Vol. iii. 78).—It was believed that if the custom of drinking to the apple-trees were neglected, the trees would bear no fruit that year, as appears from an account of the custom extracted from Hone's "Every Day Book," and to be found in Mr. Hunt's "Romances and Drolls of the West of England," pp. 386, 387, and 388; in which latter work is a full account of the ceremony, together with the different days in which it was performed in some localities.

J. P. EMSLIE.

IRISH CANNIBALISM (Vol. iii. 46, 80).—Henceforth Strabo should never more be quoted as an authority for the Irish having been cannibals, seeing that all the evidence he had on the point was mere hearsay gossip. It were well that what is said by Diodorus Siculus should be brought to light in a like way, as it is quite possible that he too may be nothing more than a gossip-monger. There be many baseless fabrics in the world, and nowhere do they more abound than among quotations reiterated a thousand and one times without an appeal to the original source ever being once dreamed of. There would seem, however, to be something a little more germane to the matter in the annexed extract taken from pp. 131, 132, of a somewhat rare book by the well-known Joseph Ritson.

"St. Jerome says that he himself, when a boy, in Gaul, saw the Scots, a British nation (*i.e.* in present Ireland), eat human flesh, and that when they found herds of swine, or other cattle, they use'd to cut off the buttocks of the herdsmen and breasts of the women, which they esteem'd the only daintys (*Adversus Iovinianum*, C. 6).

"These Irish Scots, transported into the north of Britain, are say'd to have been *anthropophagi*, even in the reign of William the Conqueror, who punish'd them for it (*Monasticon Anglicanum*, I., p. 72); nor was the race quite

extinct for some centurys late'r.—Thus Andrew of Wynthown, under the year 1339:

"A karle, thai say'd, wes nere thare by
That wald set settys comownaly
Chyldyr and women for to sla,
And swanys, that he mycht oure—ta,
And ete thame all, that he get mycht;
Crystyne Klek tyl name he hycht.
That sary lyf contenyd he,
Qwhil wast but folk wes the cuntre."

An Essay on Abstinence from Animal Food as a Moral Duty. 1802.

F. E. I. S.

UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON (Vol. iii. 78).—The bankruptcy of Henry Neale, Richard Down, William James, Alexander Fordyce, of Threadneedle-street, Bankers, is recorded in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for June, 1772, p. 296. In the *London Chronicle*, June 30 to July 2, 1772, there is a memoir of a late famous banker, Mr. Fordyce, and in the same journal there is an advertisement from Henry Neale, William James, and Richard Down, signed June 30, 1772, viz.: "Whereas it has been insinuated in the public papers and otherwise, that the Partners of Mr. Alexander Fordyce were concerned with him in Transactions in the Funds: we the undersigned hereby declare, that we were not privy to, assenting, or interested in any of the speculations whatsoever, and we have never departed in an instance from the true business of banking, or ever derived a shilling profit from anything but interest and discount since the commencement of our partnership." Signed by the above named.

W. H. OVERALL.

TIRLING AT THE PIN (Vol. iii. 45, 56, 71).—I find that Wedgwood, like T. J., is of opinion that this phrase refers to a door-handle.

"To trill upon the pin = to rattle the latch of a door in order to give notice that some one is without."—*Dictionary of English Etymology*, 2nd Edition.

H. P.

ALEXANDRIAN CODEX (Vol. iii. 93).—This copy of the Old and New Testament is in the British Museum; it is ascribed to the 5th century; and was presented by the Greek Patriarch to Charles I. in 1628. It has been printed in England, edited by Wolde and Baber, 1786-1821. It is the oldest copy extant with the exception of one in the Vatican, which is assigned to the 4th or 5th century.

R. E. WAY.

CLAUDII PTOLOMEI COSMOGRAPHIA (Vol. iii. 79).—I have not seen these editions, but there is one very obvious solution of Mr. Ryland's difficulty which I may venture to suggest. It is that the date MCCCCLXXXII. is really that of the engraved maps only, which have been afterwards added with a new colophon, to an impression of the text printed during the lifetime of Paul II. That, as we know, was a common practice, and in fact there are in most copies of this edition of 1482 additions both at the beginning and end which are not found in all, though they occur in, and properly belong to, later editions (*See* "Brunet"). My theory, of course, involves the existence of a text prior to what is called the Edit. Princeps, but the Dedication here necessarily demands that.

ALISON.

ST. MUNGO (Vol. iii. 78, 95).—There is, strictly speaking, no history of this saint, though there are many accounts of him in old legends. He is said to have been a natural son of Eugenius III. of Scotland, by Thenan, daughter of Loth, King of the Picts. While pregnant, his mother escaped from her father's court in a boat, from which she landed, after many dangers, at Culross, on the northern shore of the

Forth, where her illustrious son was born. Here, Wyntoun ("Cronykil" Vol. xii. 1192) informs us, lived St. Serf,

"And there he brought up Sanct Mungow,
That syne was Bishop of Glasgow."

St. Mungo, or St. Kentigern, afterwards lived on the banks of the Molendinar, a small stream which runs past the present cathedral church of Glasgow. St. Columba visited him here, and presented him with a pastoral staff of plain wood, which Fordun tells us was to be seen (c. 1400) preserved in a case inlaid with gold and pearl, in St. Wilfred's church, at Ripon. At Glasgow also St. Mungo died, 13th January, A.D. 605, at the age of 185! ALISON.

BURNSIANA.—Some time ago a suggestion was made in *Notes and Queries* (4th S. viii. 336 *et passim*) that the line in Burns's "Address to a Haggis"—

"Your pin would help to mend a mill,"
ought to be—

"Your *peen* would help to turn a mill,"

and it was said that *peen*=juice was in the Aberdeen dialect. Such a word, however, as *peen* in this sense is, as far as we are aware, quite unknown, and there can be no doubt whatever that Burns here refers to the wooden pin used to fasten up the haggis. As was pointed out also, the question of *mend* v. *turn* can be best settled by reference to the original MS. of the poet. I have, however, been in the habit of saying *turn* instead of *mend*, and I have just discovered an illustration which seems to make intelligible Burns's very doubtful meaning, and to suggest that *turn* is after all the right word. I find it in "Tottel's Miscellany," 1557 (Auber's repr. p. 196):—

"But since the mill will nedes about,
The pinne whereon the whele dothe go,
I wyll assaye to strike it out,
And so the myll to ouerthrow."

Though this was written so long before the time of Burns, the mill was the same at both dates, and the "whele" still turns upon a "pinne." Are we to read "turn" taen? ALISON.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY (Vol. iii. p. 78).—St. Valentine's Day is still observed at Eaton, Norfolk, by the school children going "Valentin'g" and singing modern school songs. I cannot find out that it has been customary to sing appropriate ditties on that occasion.

F. WESTON, Vicar.

The customs referred to by Mr. Perry were common twenty years ago (and may be still) in the western counties of England; the children, decked with the wreaths and true-lovers' knots presented to them, gaily adorned one of their number as their chief, and marched from house to house, singing:—

"Good morrow to you, Valentine!
Curl your locks as I do mine;
Two before and three behind.
Good morrow to you, Valentine!"

With this they intermingled the cry "To-morrow is come!" and afterwards they made merry with their collections. In Oxfordshire, the rhyme used was:—

"Good morrow, Valentine!
I be thine and thou be'st mine,
So please give me a Valentine!"

And another:—

"Good morrow, Valentine,
God bless you ever!
If you'll be true to me,
I'll be the like to thee;
Old England for ever!"

These and many similar rhymes and customs for Valentine's Day will be found in Halliwell's "Popular Rhymes," 1849. See also Chambers's "Book of Days."

W. L. F.

THE DUKEDOM OF ROUSSILLON (Vol. iii. 69, 81).—In addition to the works cited by "Heraldicus," as containing no mention of a "Duc de Roussillon," may be placed "L'Histoire de France," par De Bonnechese, and the equally well-known *histoire* by Fleury.

J. PERRY.

GRANT TO WEAR HATS AT COURT (Vol. iii. 92).—This grant is in my possession. The heiress of the Copingers of Buxhall married a Hill, in which family the property still remains. It is in good preservation. The "Henry 8" is in very black ink, the rest very pale. I send copy as written on the back of the panel to which the original is affixed. "To all *manor* our subjects." This word I suppose is a guess; except this, the reading is easily made out with help of the *crib*.

"Henry 8.

"Henry by the grace of God King of England & of France & Lord of Ireland. To all MANOR our subjects as well of the spiritual pre-eminence and dignities as of the temporal auctority these our letters hearing or seeing, and to every of them greeting. Whereas we be credibly informed that our trusty and well-beloved Subject Walter Copinger is so diseased in his head that without his great danger he cannot be conveniently discovered of the same. In consideration whereof we have by these presents Licens'd him to use & wear his Bonet upon his said head as well in our presence as elsewhere at his liberty. Wherefore we will & command you and every of you to permit and suffer him so to do without any your challenge Disturbance or interruption to the contrary as ye and every of you tender our pleasure.

"Given under our Signet at our Manor of Greenwich the 24th day of October in the fourth year of our Reigne.

(Seal.)

"Granted Anno. 1513."

HENRY HILL,

Buxhall.

Rector, Patron, and Lord of the Manor.

MINSTER CHURCH, KENT (Vol. iii. 78, 94).—I am not surprised to find that "Rambler" could not discover the tomb of Sir Robert de Shurland in the church of Minster, in Thanet. In fact, no such tomb was ever there. The mistake has arisen from there being *two* Minsters in Kent; one in Thanet, and the other in Sheppey. It is in the latter church where the tomb of Sir Robert de Shurland lies. Some interesting information about this church is contained in vol. vii. of the *Archæologia Cantiana*, or *Transactions* of the Kent Archæological Society. The following account of the tomb is from an unpublished manuscript:—

In the south wall of the south aisle of the nave is a noble monument of what is usually called a Knight Templar. The statue, which is as large as life, lies on an altar fixed in the wall, the front of which is adorned with nine Gothic niches, the middle one twice the size of the others, in which most probably were paintings of saints. Above the statue is a fine arch, richly subdivided into seven smaller cinquefoiled arches, and over this arch was once a lofty pyramid, finished with a large finial, as plainly appears by what is still left, though the far greater part is demolished, and the finial stuck upon the plaster with which they have patched it up. The statue, which is one of the best we have ever seen, and fully equal in art to that of the Earl of Lancaster in the Abbey of Westminster, is particularly curious and interesting, exhibiting a general of the army of King Edward I., completely arrayed for the field. What we have principally to regret is the loss of the lower part of the right arm, by which we remain in ignorance of what it held; certainly not the banner, or some marks of the fingers would be still visible around the staff. At his feet, his legs being crossed, is a much smaller figure, representing his squerry, dressed very much like himself, holding in his right hand the bridle of his horse, the head of which is alongside of the legs of the principal figure, and certainly is meant for a swimming horse,

as the waves carved in stone are plainly visible all round the lower part of the horse's head, which is also covered with the same sort of mail as the knight is clothed in, excepting his nose, eyes, and ears. In the other hand this equerry or page holds the lower part of the banner staff. He wears a sword and dagger, and the face, but not the whole of the head, is hacked away. The statue of the knight very much differs in attitude from that usually seen. Though fixed to the slab, horizontally viewed, he is in a standing position, his legs gracefully crossed, and holding on his left arm and clenched hand a large and broad shield, by means of several straps buckled. The front of this shield is fixed to the slab and covers the greater part of the banner, which, as before said, is held at the lower end of the staff by his equerry. His head rests on a plain helmet, and his body is clothed in mail. His face is bare and much mutilated, but from the remains shows fine features. Over the mail is a loose surcoat, reaching below the knees and as high as the shoulders. This has much the remains of the original painting. The tradition concerning this effigy is that it represents Lord Shurland, who owned the whole of the island—in his days greatly larger than at present, owing to the encroachments of the sea—except one farm, and that he was a most mighty man, and did most valiant feats of arms in Scotland for King Edward I. There is no doubt that it really represents Sir Robert de Shurland, who was Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Constable of Dover Castle, and was one of those knighted by King Edward at the siege of Cærlaverock, in Scotland.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

[This letter supplements very considerably the particulars of the tomb of Sir R. de Shurland, as given in W. D.'s "Notes" (see p. 90) —Ed.]

Proceedings of Societies.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—This society held its third meeting of the session in the Scottish Corporation Hall, Fleet-street, on Thursday evening, the 20th February; JOHN DALZIEL, Esq., in the chair. The secretary laid on the table the third report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, and stated that the committee appointed on the subject would endeavour to secure some of the more curious manuscripts mentioned in the report for early publication. On a vote by ballot, Messrs. Ackers and Nowell, and Dr. Heaton were elected ordinary members. The secretary reported that Mr. Charles Knight had accepted the honorary membership conferred on him at the last meeting. The society then elected as an honorary member, Mr. Charles Roger, of Ottawa, author of the "History of Canada," and other works. Mr. Roger, who was present, acknowledged the compliment, and said that on his return to the Dominion he would endeavour to make the society widely and advantageously known. Lieutenant-General Twemlow afterwards read a paper, entitled, "History and Ethnography," in which he traced the gradual exodus of nations from the eastern to the western world. The paper created considerable interest, and led to an animated discussion. The secretary then read a paper, entitled, "Memorials of Dr. John Old, the Reformer," by William Watkins Old, Esq., of Monmouth, Fellow of the Society. This paper, which was characterized by remarkable research, was much commented on, and was handed to the historiographer to be included in the printed *Transactions*.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.—A meeting of this society will be held on Tuesday next, the 4th inst., at 7.30 p.m., when the following paper will be read:—"On the Synchronous History of Assyria and Babylonia, translated from the Cuneiform Inscriptions," by Rev. A. H. Sayce, M.A. The following candidates will be balloted for:—Rev. Geo. Attwood, M.A., F.C.P.S., Framlingham; Rev. J. Cunningham Geikie, D.D.; John Hall Gladstone, Esq.,

Ph.D., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., &c.; Col. Charles Seton Guthrie; Mrs. Hamilton Gray, Bolsover Castle; Rt. Hon. Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P.; John Holmes, Esq., Leeds; Thomas Karslake, Esq.; Charles J. Lacy Esq.; Arthur Dyott Thomson, Esq.; Prof. Wright, LL.D., Cambridge.

Answers to Correspondents.

J. R. S.—Handel was a native of Halle, in Lower Saxony. He died in London in 1759.

H. F.—Thanks for your communication.

J. T. (Hertford).—Corbeil is a small town on the Seine, seventeen miles south of Paris.

L. A. (Glasgow).—Nicolas's "Synopsis of the Peerage of England," will give you the information you require.

R. J. S. (Hastings).—The Norman dukes, prior to the Conquest, were (1) Rollo, or Robert, A.D. 912; (2) William I., A.D. 917; (3) Richard I., A.D. 844; (4) Richard II., A.D. 998; (5) Robert II., A.D. 1028; (6) William the English Conqueror.

T. T. (Clapham).—The present Drury Lane Theatre is the third upon the same site, and was built in 1812, by Wyatt.

Spencer H.—In modern heraldry there are four kinds of helmets, viz., the helmet of the sovereign, the helmets of princes and nobles, the helmets of baronets and knights, and the helmets of esquires and private gentlemen. The helmet is always placed upon the *chief* of the shield.

E. M. D.—Sir Hans Sloane's museum and library were purchased in 1755, and formed the nucleus of the British Museum.

A. Z.—The celebrated Banbury Peerage case was before the House of Lords from 1808 to 1813, and resulted in the petitioner not establishing his claim to the earldom.

J. R. (Chelsea).—Piccadilly was so named after a place called Piccadilla Hall, built for the sale of ruffs (commonly called piccadilloes) worn by the gallants in the reign of James I.

J. R. B.—The title, marquess, appears to be of German origin, and is derived from the Governments of Marches or frontier provinces. The first Englishman upon whom this dignity was conferred was Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, who was created by Richard II. Marquess of Dublin.

H. Compton.—Charles IV., King of Spain, died in 1819, having abdicated in 1808, in favour of his son, Ferdinand VII., whose elder daughter, Maria Isabella, ascended the throne of Spain in 1833.

L. R.—You must send a written application to the Principal Librarian, stating profession and place of abode; the letter must be accompanied by a written recommendation of a householder.

D. H.—The House of Commons possesses the power to expel members. The last time this power was used was in the year 1857.

Rambler.—Arms, argent: a fesse embattled, gules, between, in base, the ancient family arms of Abercromby, being a chevron indented, gules between three bears' heads erased, azure, and in chief, issuing out of the embattlements of the fesse, a dexter arm embowed in armour, proper, garnished or, the cubit part of the arm encircled by a wreath of laurel, and the hand grasping a French Republic military flag in bend sinister. Crest, a bee erect, proper. Supporters, two greyhounds, per fesse, argent and or, each plain collared with line reflexed over the back, gules, and charged on the shoulder with a thistle proper.

T. R. (Reigate).—The Charter House was endowed by Thomas Sutton in 1611. The greater part of the old building on the east side of Saint John Street, Smithfield, has been sold to the Merchant Taylors' Company.

M. K. (St. John's Wood).—You will find all the information you require in "The Royal Guide to the London Charities," published at 192, Piccadilly.

H. L.—The statue of William IV., near London Bridge, by Nixon, was erected in 1844.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 48, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 48, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

To all communications should be affixed the name and address of the sender; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 21, Ave Maria-lane, E.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1873.

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THE CASTLES, HALLS, AND MANOR HOUSES OF ENGLAND.

AUDLEY END, ESSEX.

THE large and magnificent structure known as Audley End, the seat of Lord Braybrooke, stands in a finely-wooded park adjoining the quaint but picturesque village bearing that name, about a mile west from Saffron Walden, and between forty and fifty miles from London, by the Great Eastern Railway. The present mansion consists of only a small part of the original building, owing to the curtailments that have at various times been effected in it. When the house was first built, it was considered one of the most splendid and capacious mansions in the country; and at that time large, rather than comfortable or handsome houses, and magnitude, in preference to beauty or elegance, were in fashion. It was with some such sentiments as these, perhaps, that Thomas Howard, first Earl of Suffolk, who came into possession of the estate towards the end of the sixteenth century, "determined," as Walpole observes, "to have an immense pile of building," and vast sums were expended in the erection and embellishment of the structure. With this end in view, the earl is said to have sold an estate of 10,000*l.* a year, besides which he was largely assisted by his uncle, the Earl of Northampton. Five hundred pounds, it is said, were paid for a model of the building, which was procured from Italy; and we are told that in the construction of Audley End, the earl expended no less than 190,000*l.* Lord Braybrooke, in his "History of Audley End," in speaking of the original builder, says that, "according to Horace Walpole, Bernard Jansen was the architect employed; but after hazarding this assertion, he contrives to establish a stronger claim in behalf of John Thorpe, who built many of the houses of the nobility about that period, and whose partiality for what Walpole terms barbarous ornaments and balustrades, he specially notices; adding that some of his vast bow-windows advanced outwards in a sharp angle, and thus actually describing a portion of the principal court of Audley End long since demolished." The noble author of the work referred to, adds that "the house has always been supposed to have been commenced in 1603, and to have occupied thirteen years before it was entirely finished; and the date of 1616 still remains upon one of the gateways." It is said that when the house was completed, King James was invited to see it. Having surveyed the structure with great astonishment, the earl asked his majesty how he liked it. "Very well," replied James; "but troth, man," he continued, sarcastically, "it is too much for a

King, but it may do for a Lord High Treasurer!" Thomas Lord Howard, it should be remarked, was much honoured by James I., and was advanced by him to the Earldom of Suffolk, and made Lord Chamberlain, and at the time above referred to was Lord High Treasurer of England.

In "Evelyn's Diary" we get some notion of the regal magnificence of the house soon after its completion. Evelyn thus records his visit:—"From Cambridge, on August 31, 1654, we went to Audley End, and spent some time in seeing that goodly palace, built by Howard, Earl of Suffolk, once Lord Treasurer. It is a mixt fabric, 'twixt ancient and modern, and observable for its being completely finished; and it is one of the stateliest palaces of the kingdom. It consists of two courts; the first very large, winged with cloisters. The front hath a double entrance; the hall is faire, but somewhat too small for so august a pile; the kitchen is very large, as are the cellars, arched with stone very neate, and well disposed. These offices are joyned by a wing out of the way very handsomely. The gallery is the most cheerful, and, I think, one of the best in England, a faire dining-room, and the rest of the lodgings answerable, with a pretty chapel. The gardens are not in order, though well enclosed; it has also a bowling-alley, and a nobly walled, wooded, and watered park. The river glides before the palace, to which is an avenue of lime-trees; but all this is much diminished by its being placed in an obscure bottom. For the rest, it is a perfectly uniform structure, and shows without like a diadem, by the decoration of the cupolas and other ornaments on the pavilions. Instead of railings and balusters, there is a bordure of capital letters, as was lately, also, in Suffolk House."* Audley End at this time, we are told, consisted, besides the offices, of various ranges of buildings, which surrounded two spacious quadrangular courts. That to the westward was the largest, and was approached through a grand entrance gateway, flanked by four round towers, whence the road up to the mansion was over a bridge across the lake, through a double avenue of limes. On the north and south sides of the principal quadrangle was a range of open cloisters formed by columns of alabaster, over which the apartments were erected; while on the eastern side, a noble flight of steps led up to the entrance-porches, conducting to the great hall, which formed the centre of the building. Passing through the hall, the inner court was entered; this was surrounded by an arcade, over which were the principal apartments, and beyond this was the chapel, of which not a vestige is left. Of the inner court, only three sides are now standing, and these constitute the present mansion.

In its perfect state the entire pile is stated to have appeared like a large college, with numerous turrets, cupolas, and pinnacles. "The rooms were very large, inconvenient, and many of them unpleasant; and to keep the whole in good repair required an immense fortune." In 1666, the mansion was disposed of to Charles II. for the sum of 50,000*l.* of which, however, only a portion was paid, 20,000*l.* being left on mortgage. In 1670, the court was regularly established there; and the queen very frequently resided in the house. According to Lord Braybrooke, "Lord Suffolk and his successor, the fourth earl, seem to have resided at Chesterfield Park after the sale of Audley End, which was committed to the charge of one of the family, who held the office of housekeeper and keeper of the wardrobe, with a salary; and this arrangement continued until 1701; when the house and park were reconveyed to Henry, fifth Earl of Suffolk, upon condition of his relinquishing all claim to the 20,000*l.* which had remained on mortgage from the year 1668; nor is it clear that any interest had been ever paid upon it."

In 1721, a great part of the building was pulled down, and the materials sold. The marble pillars of the chapel were

* Now Northumberland House, in the Strand, the town residence of the Duke of Northumberland, about to be demolished in order to make an approach to the Thames Embankment.

purchased by Lord Onslow; and King William bought some pieces of tapestry, which he afterwards removed to Windsor Castle, for a sum of 4500*l*. Three sides of the western quadrangle, which formed the grand entrance to the house, were destroyed, says Mr. Walpole, "by the advice of that injudicious architect, Sir John Vanburgh, who designed the uncouth screen at the south end of the hall." Lord Effingham, who succeeded to the Earldom of Suffolk in 1742-3, disposed of the house and park, in 1747, to Elizabeth, Countess of Portsmouth, for 10,000*l*., "which sum included the timber, five hundred head of deer, a water-mill, and the right of presentation to the Mastership of Magdalen College, Cambridge." There was at this time, it seems, some idea of pulling the house entirely down, and disposing of the materials, or of converting the buildings into a silk manufactory, for which the spacious premises and mill, near at hand, appeared well adapted. Had the building remained many more years in the condition it was then, the probability is that the "pulling down" would not have been required, for it is stated that "the house was rapidly going to decay; the windows were without glass in many places, the furniture taken away, the cupola, in the centre, in danger of falling from every high wind, and the eastern wing, with its noble gallery, so unsafe, that Lady Portsmouth levelled it to the ground in 1749." This gallery was 226 feet in length, 32 feet in width, and 24 feet in height; the walls were of wainscot, profusely ornamented with carved work; upon the chimney-piece the "Labours of Hercules" were represented, carved in oak; and the stuccoed ceiling displayed the "Loves of the Gods."

The present entrance to the mansion from the road leading to Saffron Walden is almost opposite the entrance to the village of Audley End, and comprises a gateway of noble proportions, having a large central arch, with a smaller one on either side. In the spandrels of the centre arch appears the date 1616, over which is a panel bearing this inscription:—

JOAN. B. H. DE WALD. REST. ET. ORN. M.DCC.LXXXVI.

The whole is surmounted by the crest of Lord Howard de Walden, namely, a lion standing on a cap of maintenance. A semicircular carriage drive leads up to the house. The western, or grand entrance front of the building is ornamented with uniform projecting porches, each having seventeen marble columns at the angles. Some of these are white, with black bases and capitals; the others are of dark veined marble, with white bases and capitals. The balustrade of these and of the house is perforated, and variously ornamented; and the summit is adorned with eight turrets, crowned with cupolas and several clustered chimneys. All the windows are large, and square headed, with numerous stone mullions, and many of them project from the rooms. Attached to the west front are two leaden waterspouts, which were probably placed there when the house was in the possession of the Crown, being thus inscribed: "I. R. 1686" (for James Rex), and "W. M. 1689" (for William and Mary). The doors of the principal entrance are extremely massive, and are elaborately carved. In the upper portion of the front door are a series of figures emblematic of the Arts of Peace; whilst in the corresponding part of the door, at the back of the house, is a figure typifying War, in a chariot drawn by wolves. This latter doorway originally led into the inner court, but now forms the communication with the arcade facing the garden. From the many stone coffins that have at different times been discovered there, it is believed that the garden was the site of the ancient monastery.

The various apartments were furnished and decorated in a costly and elegant style by the late Lord Howard. The great hall, which lies to the right of the vestibule on entering, still preserves part of its ancient character; it is ninety

feet in length, twenty-seven feet wide, and twenty-nine feet high. It is wainscoted, and lighted by five windows; that in the centre having a large projecting bow, extending from the cornice to the floor. The walls are hung with portraits, among which are several of the Cornwallis family, the ancestors of Lord Braybrooke, the present noble owner. At the south end of the hall is a double flight of stone stairs leading to the saloon, and also an open stone screen, the one alluded to above as being designed by Sir John Vanburgh; whilst at the opposite end is a magnificent oak screen, most elaborately carved, and ornamented with a great variety of grotesque figures, executed in bold relief. Over this screen is a minstrels' gallery. The fireplace is beautifully carved, and the ceiling, which is of plaster, is divided into numerous square compartments formed by the massive oaken beams, supported by richly-carved brackets. Within each compartment of the ceiling appears the crests and cognizances of the Howard family, worked in raised stucco and encircled by a border; whilst suspended from the walls of the hall are many silken banners, producing altogether a very gay effect.

Passing up the stairs, we enter the saloon, or, as it is sometimes termed, the fish-room. This is a most magnificent room, sixty feet in length, twenty-seven in width, and upwards of twenty-eight feet in height. The following description of this apartment is given by Lord Braybrooke in his history of the mansion:—"It was originally called the fish-room, after the dolphins and sea monsters represented in relief upon the ceiling, which is of stucco, and divided into thirty-two compartments with raised borders. From each angle of these compartments hang pendants of considerable dimensions, elaborately wrought, and producing a striking and singular effect. The fittings of the wall are of wood-work, painted in white and gold, and carved up twelve feet from the ground; the cornice and frieze being supported by pilasters placed at equal distances, the spaces between which are allotted to portraits, in whole length, of the different persons connected with the history of Audley End, let into arches serving as frames, and the spandrels of which are filled with rich foliage. Upon the wall above the cornice, which has a bold projection, are quatre-feuilles, worked in stucco, probably added after the room was finished, and not in character with the ceiling. The frieze is deep, and decorated with lions' heads and a variety of other patterns, carved in wood. The pilasters are also surmounted by grotesque heads. The large western bow, to which we ascend by three steps, commands a fine view of the grounds, the river Cam, and the ancient stables beyond; they are of red brick, and are exceedingly picturesque, embowered as they are in antique trees. The chimney-piece is completely in keeping with the rest of the apartment, and though not dissimilar to those already described, greatly surpasses them in the beauty of the carved work and the brilliancy of the gilding. In the centre are emblazoned the arms of Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, impaling Knivett and his quarterings, and encircled by the garter. The female figures and ancient heads on each side, as well as the arms and crests of Lord Howard de Walden and his two wives, were painted by Rebecca." On one of the panels on the west side there is the following inscription:—

"HENRY VIII. A.D. 1539, GRANTED THE MONASTERY OF WALDEN, ON THE SITE OF WHICH THIS HOUSE NOW STANDS, TO LORD CHANCELLOR AUDELEY. ELIZABETH, A.D. 1597, BY SPECIAL WRIT, SUMMONED TO PARLIAMENT THOMAS, LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN, IN THE NEXT REIGN CREATED EARL OF SUFFOLK. HE BUILT THIS HOUSE A.D. 1616. AFTER MANY REDUCTIONS, IT DESCENDED A.D. 1762, TO SIR JOHN GRIFFIN GRIFFIN, K.B., CONFIRMED LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN, GEO. III. A.D. 1784. HE, AMONG OTHER ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS, REFITTED (THE CEILING EXCEPTED) THIS SALOON, TO COMMEMORATE THE NOBLE FAMILIES THROUGH WHOM, WITH GRATITUDE, HE HOLDS THESE POSSESSIONS."

Amongst the portraits in the saloon, those which will perhaps be viewed with the greatest interest are those of Lord Chancellor Audley (after Holbein), and of his daughter and heiress, Margaret, the second wife of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk (after Lucas de Heere). These portraits, together with many others that adorn the walls, were copied from the originals by Zeeman.

The suite of rooms in connection with the saloon are fine, and contain some good ceilings and fireplaces. In the ante-room are some curious old portraits, amongst which is a half-length of Lord Chancellor Audley, presumed to be by Holbein; Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland (full-length), resting on an anchor, by Van Dyck; a small head of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk,* supposed to be by Mytens; and also a portrait of Sir Benjamin Rudger, by the same master. In the dining-room is a valuable full-length portrait of George II., by Pine, the only original likeness of this monarch. The state bedroom is fitted up in a very sumptuous and elegant style, with blue silk bed furniture, ornamented with gold lace, &c. The library, though not large, contains a collection of choice standard books. In the little library are portraits of the late Lord Howard and his two wives, by West. Over the cloisters is a long gallery full of pictures of the Cornwallis family, together with a fine collection of stuffed birds. The chapel was built by the late Lord Howard, and occupies the north-west corner of the house. It comprises a nave, side aisles, and transepts, and is fitted up with clustered columns, pointed arches, and fan-groined tracery. The windows are filled with painted glass.

In one of the rooms a very interesting relic is preserved. It is a narrow-backed chair, with wide encircling arms, and formerly belonged to one of our greatest poets. A brass plate inserted in the back sets forth its history in these words:—"This chair, once the property of Alexander Pope, was given as a keepsake to the nurse who attended him in his illness; from her descendants it was obtained by the Rev. Thomas Ashley, curate of the parish of Binfield, and kindly presented by him to Lord Braybrooke, in 1844, nearly a century after the poet's decease." In the centre of the back of the chair is an oval medallion, carved with a figure of Venus, holding in her right hand a dart, and in her left hand a burning heart.

Whether the magnificent seat of Audley End is regarded in relation to its present splendour or to the haunting associations of its earlier possessors, it holds a foremost rank amongst the baronial halls of England. History tells us that the manor of Walden was originally granted to Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, a celebrated follower of William the Conqueror, and that after many mutations it again reverted to the Crown, where it remained till the dissolution of religious houses. At that period Henry VIII. granted it, together with the recently dissolved Abbey of Walden, and the greatest part of the advowsons and estates belonging to that foundation, to Sir Thomas Audley, who had succeeded the illustrious Sir Thomas More as Keeper of the Great Seal, and who was himself the principal instrument in the king's hands in bringing about the "dissolution." From that time the whole estate, of which the clever and crafty Chancellor had become the possessor, was called Audley End. In alluding to Audley's conduct as Speaker of the Long Parliament, which effected the dissolution of all the religious houses whose revenues did not annually exceed 200*l.*, and his subsequent elevation to the Lord Chancellorship, Lord Braybrooke, in his volume already quoted from, tells us that, "In the exercise of his new functions Audley proved as subservient to the wishes of his royal master as he had shown himself upon all former occasions; and having, while speaker, gratified the king, as well as the people, by passing six bills to restrain the power of the clergy, and greatly forwarded the measure of dissolving the lesser religious establishments, he now undertook the arduous task of obtaining the surrender of the more wealthy foundations;

and in this enterprise his endeavours were shortly crowned with complete success; and before the expiration of two years the king found himself in possession of all the remaining monastic establishments, producing, with those already dissolved, an annual income, according to Hume, of 142,914*l.*" Besides the broad lands of Walden which were granted to Sir Thomas Audley, he is said to have revelled in the church spoliation he had ensured his master, having grants of the abbeylands of Colchester, Tilney, Aldgate, and other places; and he was also created Baron Audley of Walden, and installed a Knight of the Garter. Lord Audley died in 1544, and was buried in the church of Saffron Walden. He left at his decease two daughters, of whom the eldest (Margaret), through the death of her sister two years afterwards, became sole heiress. This lady was twice married, first, at the early age of fourteen, to Lord Henry Dudley, younger brother to the husband of Lady Jane Grey. Lord Henry was subsequently arraigned for high treason and cast for death; but was pardoned by Queen Mary, and had his property restored to him. In 1557 he was killed at the battle of St. Quintin, and his widow in the same year became the second wife of Thomas Howard, fourth Duke of Norfolk. She, however, died herself, at the early age of twenty-three. The subsequent ill-judged project entertained by the Duke of Norfolk of forming a matrimonial alliance with Mary Queen of Scots, as every reader of English history knows, cost him his life; he was beheaded for high treason on Tower Hill, in June, 1572. The issue of his marriage with Margaret Audley were two sons, of whom the elder, Lord Thomas Howard, was restored in blood by Act of Parliament, in 1583. In early life he had embraced the military service, but after abandoning it he passed most of his time at court, where he sought every opportunity of ingratiating himself with the Queen, and, we are told, so far succeeded, that Elizabeth, "in consideration of his noble birth," and in reward for the services which he had rendered to his country, summoned him to Parliament as Baron Howard de Walden.* The success that had attended the court life of Lord Howard, during the reign of Elizabeth, seems to have continued during that of her successor, James I. He held many high and lucrative offices, which afforded him more ample means of displaying his magnificence than were enjoyed by his ancestors, and from the lavishness of his outlay in building the mansion of Audley End, he seems to have eclipsed them all in his extravagance. By King James, Lord Howard was advanced to the Earldom of Suffolk, and made Lord Chamberlain, and afterwards Lord High Treasurer of England. Four years later his fall became almost as rapid as his rise had been; he was charged with embezzling the public moneys, deprived of his staff of office, and committed for a short period to the Tower, together with his countess. To her rapacious and covetous mind the ground afforded for this painful accusation has been principally ascribed. He died 1626, leaving a large family. He was succeeded in the title and estates by his eldest son Theophilus, whose son and successor, James, third Earl of Suffolk, sold the mansion of Audley End to Charles II., about the year 1668.

From this period we have endeavoured to trace the ownership of Audley End in our description of the building, down to the time when Lady Portsmouth was in possession of it. On the death of this lady, without issue, the barony of Howard de Walden, which had fallen into abeyance, was terminated in favour of the son of her sister Ann (wife of William Whitwell, Esq.), and this gentleman acquired at the same time the inheritance of his aunt and his mother. As this Lord Howard had no children, "in consideration that his mother was sprung, through her maternal grandmother, from the ancient and historic stock of Neville," he successfully used his influence to procure for

* To this nobleman's vigilance the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot has been mainly attributed.—*Vide "Burke's Peerage."*

himself another barony, that of Braybrooke, with a remainder to his relative, Richard Neville, whose father, Richard Aldworth, Esq., maternally descended from the house of Neville, had assumed its name. On the death of Lord Howard, in 1797, the above Richard Neville succeeded to his kinsman's title, as second Lord Braybrooke, and to the park and seat of Audley End. He married Catherine, daughter of the Right Hon. George Grenville, herself maternally descended from Theophilus, second Earl of Suffolk, whom we have already alluded to as one of the former owners of this seat. By this lady he had issue Richard, third Lord Braybrooke, father of the present noble owner, and who was the author of the very elegantly-written volume above mentioned, to which we are indebted for many of the quotations in this notice of the grand and venerable mansion of Audley End.

W. D.

Notes.

CHURCHES IN KENT.

DAVINGTON CHURCH AND PRIORY.—Originally, Davington church consisted of a nave, with north and south aisles, two western towers, a chancel, and at the east end of the present building a distinct church, but under one roof; a parapet wall, nine feet high, forming the division between them. In the east wall of the church are three long lancets and a trefoil opening over them, all modern. Prior to 1845, an ugly three-light wooden-framed window was in this wall; the upper portion of walling was built on the ancient parapet. This curious wall was of Early English date, and had two pointed doorways in it. A similar doorway in the east wall of the north aisle still remains, and is used as an entrance into a modern vestry. Two Norman pillars and portions of the arches remained on the exterior of the parapet wall, showing that the church had extended farther to the eastward, but to what extent is uncertain. The present church has been called the nuns' church, and the destroyed portion that of the parishioners, by good archaeologists; and the case of the Priory church of Marrick, in Yorkshire, is cited as supporting that theory, because it was erected about the same time and belonged to the same order, namely, the Benedictines. With this I disagree entirely. The main entrance to Davington church was from a public road, now disused, which ran close to the west end of the building, and it seems in the highest degree improbable that the parishioners would enter that way, and after walking the entire length of the present church, gain admittance to the parish church by either of the three small doors, for no other way was possible; while, on the other hand, at Marrick the entrance was not by small doors, but by a large doorway of the same size as the western entrance which connected the two churches. As well as this, a north door exists, so that one need not necessarily go through the nuns' choir at all. From the seclusion of the destroyed church at Davington, I think it was more likely the nuns' not the parishioners'. Four Norman arches, resting on plain square pillars, connect the nave and north aisle; the five aisle windows are lancets; the clerestory windows on both sides, four in number, are semicircular and quite plain; three in the south wall are stopped up. The south aisle is only half the length of the other; there are only two arches on this side, one under the tower, the other is filled by the organ. Mr. Willement, in his "History of Davington," gives his opinion that these arches extended farther eastwards, and says that traces of them exist on the wall; but if arches were ever there the wall was not at the time, and consequently could not possibly bear any such traces; nor is it at all likely there were other arches, from the fact that a Norman door is in existence at the point where the arches terminate. Another history, published in 1852, at Faversham, I believe by the same author, contains a remark that these traces were

probably the remains of another door. The east end of the north aisle has a saint's niche, with a trefoiled head, and a piscina below; a statue of St. Mary Magdalene, the patron saint, was probably in the niche formerly. The west end of the nave has a most beautiful Norman door; three pretty windows of the same style are over it, and two smaller ones higher up. At the west end of the north aisle was a tower, now destroyed except the lower walls; the remaining tower is lit by round-headed windows, and has a pointed roof with ornamental tiles; it contains three good bells; until lately it only had one, which was nearly useless from bad usage; it bore this inscription:—

Ora pro Nobis. Sancte Paule—Sancte Tobannet.

In the north wall is a recessed tomb, with a hood. A solid stone coffin, containing the skeleton of a young woman, was taken from it some years ago; she probably built this aisle. Portions of tombstones, once inlaid with brass, and other slabs, have been found in the church. Only one entire slab remains, which has a few words in uncial letters cut on it. A handsome stone coffin-lid, with a pretty cross cut on it, has also been found. The priory buildings were all on the south side of the church; the remaining portion consists of the west side of the cloister, and a part of the south side, with a chestnut ceiling; and what Mr. Willement thought was a portion of the great hall, with its large door, and the private apartments of the prioress, these covered the whole of the west front. Four of the six gables remain on this side, and opposite the southern part of them is a pointed archway in the remaining precinct wall. In the portion of the south cloister is a large trefoil-headed lavatory (a part of its leaden pipe was found some years ago); this lavatory is 7 ft. 3 in. across, and 8 ft. 9 in. high; a space of walling 5 ft. wide divides it from a Norman doorway 4 ft. 6 in. across, and 6 ft. 9 in. high, which led into the refectory. The refectory stood until the year 1781; it had a gallery in it, and an old organ. Nothing more is known of it beyond the fact that it had a high oaken roof, and the floor was paved with tiles. A porch to the house has been built partly of some ancient carved wood, originally on the front of a sixteenth-century house in Court-street, Faversham. It has been supposed that the Priory church was erected before the monastic buildings, from the fact that the latter covered up the clerestory windows, and some of those in the tower; but great alterations were made *temp.* Edward I., and that would account for covering up these windows. I have no doubt the church and priory were built in 1153. The founder was, no doubt, Fulke de Newnham; although Mr. Willement said there was no proof of this, yet, curiously enough, he prints in the appendix of his history a MS. which was in the Surrenden Library, and copied out of the "Leeger of Devinton," which appears to be a list of benefactors. In this occurs the entry, "Fulcho de Newnham: *fundator noster*."

PRESTON CHURCH AND CHAPEL.—Preston church consisted of a nave and chancel, with a tower on the south side. This was an Early English building; a south aisle, in the Early Decorated style, was added, and during the last few years a north aisle has been built. The south aisle was formerly a private chantry; it is now connected with the nave by three arches, resting on cylindrical pillars, with a moulded abacus; this work is modern. Until the year 1853, the chapel was blocked up by the old outer wall of the church, which was allowed to remain when the chapel was constructed, except where it had been knocked away, and one wide arch made in the wall. The position of the altar in this aisle is marked by a piscina in the south wall. A corbel remains in the east wall, which most likely supported a statue; it is of Decorated date, and is very well carved, the design being apparently intended for seaweed. A recessed tomb, with a hood, which was in the north wall of the nave, at the east end, has been moved to a cor-

responding position in the north aisle. The western door of the nave, and a three-light window over it, are Perpendicular; the jambs and arch of an Early Decorated window, much larger than the present one, may be traced inside the wall. Just within the western door, on the old wall, are some traces of ancient wall-painting, what remains are some panelling in double lines and conventional birds, all coloured red. The basement of the tower is used as a vestry; outside the door on the east side is a piscina. A square-headed door remains inside, which communicated with the rood loft. In the east wall, close to this door, is a small stone aperture, which once was open to the churchyard. The windows in the sides of the chancel are lancets, with round plaster; one Decorated window is on the south side at the west end. The great east window is new, and spoils the chancel. In the north wall are a piscina and sedilia, with a diapered back, once coloured. This is very beautiful work, but a bungler has tried to copy some of the old work in the sedilia, to replace missing portions, and failed miserably. There are two recessed tombs with hoods in the north wall, and on the floor brasses to William Mareys, *d.* 1459, and Valentine Baret, *d.* 1440, both in armour of the period; the former had a shield on it, with the arms of Mareys, and the latter one with Baret in pale with Atte-Lese. Two other brasses were once in this chancel, viz., Emmola Lee, *d.* 1440; and Richard Boorne, *d.* 1473. During the last few years this church has been greatly altered; besides the addition of a north aisle, already mentioned, a south porch has been built up against what was a stopped-up Decorated door. The tower, which once had a spire, was a low structure; it has been built higher, and a pretty broach spire added. A very curious thing, which is, I believe, universally condemned by ecclesiologists, has been done to the chancel. The plaster on the interior has been taken off and the flint exposed; the effect of this, looking from the west end of the church, is good; but on the whole I consider it a mistake. In pulling down the old north wall of the nave, the remains of some curious ancient windows were found. They were about a foot wide, and were covered by two large tiles forming a triangular head; some apparently Saxon moulding and also some hatched moulding. These and other fragments are preserved in the vestry. At the time of these alterations the lower part of two stone statues were found, both well carved; one of St. Katherine standing on wheels is exquisitely worked. The chapel was attached to the east part of the vicarage, and was, I presume, Perpendicular. In the top of the east window were two shields, with the arms of Archbishop Arundel and the family of Dretonde. There were also the figures of St. Anthony and his pig, and St. Katherine. Under the latter was one of the vicars of Preston, in a purple cope, kneeling; from his mouth was a label, with these words addressed to the patron saint of the church:—*Virgo Katharina peccantibus esto benigna*. Underneath the vicar was, *Bus Johns Sturrey Vicarius de Preston*. There are three bells in the tower; two, dated 1725, have the names of the maker and churchwardens on them, and the other, dated 1575, has **LOVE GOD** on it. On the north side of the chancel is an elaborate seventeenth-century monument to the Boyle family.

G. B.

MERLIN AND HIS CAVE.—The following account of Merlin and his cave is taken from Sir John Harrington's "Orlando Furioso":

"I know many think it a mere fable that which is written of Merlin's birth, life, and chiefly of his death. I believe not that he was gotten by an *Incubus*, yet the possibility of it might be proved by discourse. But concerning his life, that there was such a man, a great counsellor to K. Arthur I hold it certain; that he had a castle in *Wills* called *Merlinsbury* (now Marlborow), is very likely, the old ruins whereof are yet seen in our highway

from Bath to London, and the great stones that lie scattered about the place have given occasion to some to believe his great skill in magic; as likewise *Stenage* on *Salisbury Plaine*, which ignorant people say he brought out of Ireland. Some will have it he is buried in *Cornwall*, others in *Wales*. As for his being exceedingly in Love with the *Lady of the Lake* (and to brag of his cunning), showing her one among other devices of his, a *Tombe* he had made sufficient to hold him and his Wife, and without a Charm which being pronounced in order as he shew'd her, the *Tombe* would close and never again be opened, she flatly hating him, and growing on a sudden very gamesome, shew'd him some extraordinary kindness, and in the end for want of better pastime, wou'd needs persuade him to prove it wou'd hold them both, he suspecting nothing less than her malicious purpose, went simply in, and strait she shut him in with the cover, and bound it so fast with the Charms, that it will never more be loosed. These are taken from a fiction in K. Arthur's Book."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF MERLIN.—Merlin lived in the reign of Vortigern, and by his means was begot the famous King Arthur, a just and brave prince; but whose great qualities were eclipsed by his uxoriousness for his "Queen Guiniver," so called, as Geoffrey of Monmouth informs us, from her inordinate love of guineas.

Chaucer, in his "Wife of Bath," gives a remarkable instance of this queen's predominant love of power. In order to satisfy this passion, she made use of our Merlin, whose arts and enchantments well seconded her influence over her husband, and paved the way to his future confinement. The first service by which he recommended himself to her Majesty was by his fountain, that changed love into hatred, and hatred into love, so celebrated in the great poet Ariosto. He gave her a large provision of these waters, which she took care to make the king drink of upon proper occasions: so that in a little while he was observed to hate all those he had loved, and love all those he had hated. The consequence of which was, that he had not one friend left: those whom he loved now hating him still for his having hated them once, so that he became the helpless slave of his wife and minister.

"We have no authentick account of the birth and family of Merlin, only that being born a Welshman it is supposed he was a gentleman; but of his great skill in magic history he gives us many examples, and that he had inferior sprites at his command appears from Spenser."

"From which it is plain, that his art was of the black malignant kind, and employed only in wicked purposes; and that the sprites made use of by him were only of the inferior sort, but none of them geniuses to execute good designs. He was likewise a great dealer in brass, and proposed making a wall of brass for the peace and security of the nation; but though such immense sums were raised upon the people under this pretence, yet it was always doing and never done."

I have taken both these accounts from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for 1735.

S.

THE SOUTH SEA COMPANY.—In the years 1734-35 the great South Sea Bubble burst, and thousands of persons were ruined. Public feeling ran very high, and the Ministers of the Crown—the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Walpole, among the number—were denounced as participators in, and even instigators of, the fraud practised on the public. So powerful was the feeling at the time, that an Act of Parliament was passed, in which one of the parties implicated, a certain J—A— (full name not given), was denounced as one "guilty of the most dangerous and infamous corruptions;" and in respect to that gentleman the following advertisement was inserted in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for August, 1735:—

"WHEREAS, by an Act of the Seventh Year of his late Majesty King George the First, Chapter the 28th, entitled

'An Act for raising money upon the Estates of the Sub-Governor, Deputy Governor, Directors, &c., of the South Sea Company, &c.,' it is amongst things therein declared: 'That J—A—, Esq., late Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, and one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and a Member of the House of Commons, in breach of the Great Trusts in him reposed, and with a view to his own exorbitant Profit, had combined with the Directors of the South Sea Company in their pernicious Practices, and had been guilty of the most dangerous and infamous corruptions, to the Detriment of Great Numbers of his Majesty's Subjects, and to the manifest Prejudice of the Public Credit, and of the Trade of the Kingdom,' &c. So far the Act of Parliament. Following which the advertiser observes:—"And whereas the said J—A—, not repenting himself of his execrable Wickedness, nor making atonement for his infamous corruption, continues to insult a plundered nation, by erecting Palaces and extending Parks, with a Profusion of Expense, manifesting most prodigious Rapine. And whereas, not ashamed of his most fraudulent, corrupt, and ruinous Transactions in the fatal South Sea Year, he endeavours, with a Profigacy equal to his Corruption, to throw all the Guilt and mischief of that whole affair on a Person no ways concerned therein, by imputing a Proceeding called the 'Bank Contract' to the Contrivance of that Person, though it appears that he himself projected, solicited, advised, importuned, and prayed for the making of that Contract: This is therefore to warn all his Majesty's good Subjects not to believe a Word or Syllable which comes from a Man, declared by Act of Parliament to have been guilty of the most dangerous and infamous corruption. And this is likewise to desire all Judges, Justices, Constables, Beadles, Bailiffs, Hangmen, &c. that if the said J—A— persists in the Repetition of his Enormous Crimes, that they do apprehend him, wherever they find him, in order to bring him to condign Punishment."

The following is another advertisement on the same subject:—

"Whereas it is asserted in a late Pamphlet, intitled 'Some Considerations Concerning the Public Funds, &c.,' that a certain hon. gentleman was never at any other Meeting of the Directors of the Bank, and the South Sea Company, than that on the 19th September, 1720, and that he never drew up any other Writing between Them than that imperfect Draft, which is published in the said Considerations; and whereas it hath been since proved, without Contradiction, that he was at another Meeting of the said Directors, on the 23rd of the same Month, and then drew up another Paper, containing a full and perfect Contract between them (the Original of which, in his own Handwriting, is still in Being), this is to desire all Persons to take Notice of it, and not to give any Credit to the Asseverations of the said gentleman for the future, till he hath fully and clearly purged himself from this Charge."

Our innocent ancestors had evidently no law against libel.
SHAGRIT.

SOMERSETSHIRE RELICS.—A paper upon this subject, by Mr. J. R. Planché, is contained in the *Journal of the Archaeological Association*, vol. 12. Collinson, the county historian, under the head of "Celtic Antiquities," mentions Hautrille's Coit, a large stone belonging to an ancient cromlech ("Hist. of Somersetshire," vol. ii. p. 432), standing formerly in an enclosure, north-east from the church, and forming part "of the remains of 4 assemblages of ponderous stones, forming 2 circles, an oblong and ellipsis. The first, a large circle, part of which is crossed by an old hedge row, is westward from the other parts, and is 300 ft. in diameter, composed of 14 large stones, some fallen and flat upon the ground; the second circle eastward is 84 ft. in diameter, and consists of 8 stones. The oblong consisting of 5 stones, stands between the 2 circles, inclining to the

south. At the south-east extremity of all in the ellipsis 40 ft. long, are 7 stones; one placed centrally, 'out of the line of arrangement. The stones of the second circle, the inner one, are the largest, one of those on the west side 9 ft. high, and 22 ft. in circumference. The place has derived its name from the erection, as it is called Stanton, from *Stean*, a stone, and *Ton*, a town, and from its ancient lords, Stanton Drew, whence the proverbial rhyme: 'Stanton Drew; a mile from Pensford, and another from Chew.'" The circles were described by the late Sir R. C. Hoare, with a plan, in his work in folio, upon Wiltshire, and in the "Archæologia," vol. xxv. by the Rev. F. B. Deane, who described the circles as a Dracontium or serpent temple. During a recent visit I saw these circles as described by Hoare, and near the church, two large stones standing, included in his plan, formerly the cove, I believe, when the third stone was standing. See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1753, vol. 99; part 2, p. 761, for the plan. Sir R. C. Hoare believed it to have been a Druidical temple, older than Stonehenge. The dimensions of the circles, &c., were accurately mentioned in his plan. He described also a barrow at Stoney Littleton, in the "Archæologia," vol. 19, p. 43, and in vol. 21, some antiquities at Hamden Hill; Fairy's Foot, near Batcombe church, a similar relic, was described in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1789. "Archæologia," vol. xiv. p. 90, contains a description of antiquities found in 1800, at Polden Hill, near Bridgewater, bronze articles, house furniture, &c. In 1794, several rings or tongues, were found on the Quantock Hills. At Norton Fitzwarren, two and-a-half miles north-west from Taunton, is an ancient earthwork, and supposed British encampment. There is one at Worle Hill, north of Weston-super-Mare, where numerous skeletons and remains of the *bos longifrons* have been discovered. Hamden Hill is a Roman encampment, where coins have been found. At Combe St. Nicholas is a Roman villa, where two tessellated pavements were discovered, A.D. 1775, to the memory of a Gloucester senator, thus recorded, "Dec. Coloniae Glev. vixit An. LXXXVI. Decurioni Coloniae Glevensis. Vixit annos octoginta rex." "Archæologia," vol. x. p. 325, contains an account of Bath relics, by Sir H. C. Englefield, Bart. Moulds of illegal coiners were found in 1801. At Coombe Down, 1852, ancient sepulchral remains were found, early interments. Mr. Planché states that Somersetshire churches are notable for the absence of aisles, the frequent presence of transepts, octagonal form of towers, and abundance of cruciform specimens. He mentions St. Mary's, Bridgewater, as large and handsome; St. Cuthbert's, at Wells, notable for its tower, the finest in Somersetshire. Martock church, for its nave. In Stoke Hamdon church are "specimens of all the principal *æras* of our national architecture, of which the two earlier dates supply good and typical examples." Montacute church contains much early work; windows geometrical. Near it is a fine Elizabethan mansion, and remains of a priory. Brimpton church has a stone rood screen, with monuments of the Sydenham family. Yeovil church is "thoroughly harmonious." In the *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Society*, vol. i. p. 12, is a catalogue of all known coins belonging to Somersetshire. The earliest one is preserved in the British Museum, having on one side the inscription, Eadveard Rex Saxonum in four lines, and on the other, Bad (Bath), with two small crosses. In a field some miles east of Keynsham Station are two stone pillars, about 7 ft. high, marked in the Ordnance Map as ancient remains, and which seemed to me the relics of a cromlech.
CHR. COOKE.

LEICESTER-SQUARE (LONDON).—In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for 1735, it is stated, "Leicester-square has nothing remarkable in it but the enclosure in the middle, which alone affords the inhabitants round about it something like the prospect of a garden, and preserves it from the rudeness of the populace." In 1658, its site was occupied by a field, with Leicester House towards the north,

Foubert's Riding Academy, in the reign of King Charles II. There was then another house on the site of Cranbourne-street, with gardens extending northward to St. Giles's Fields. In 1718, another Leicester House, farther north than the former one, destroyed, was occupied by the then Prince of Wales, who had purchased it. His son Frederick, father of King George III., resided here also; and here his widow resided in 1761. In 1778 it was occupied by Sir Ashton Lever, who had his museum there. In 1791, New Lisle-street was built on the site of the gardens. On its west side was Aylesbury House, occupied in 1698, when Peter the Great visited the second Earl of Aylesbury. The Savile family possessed it subsequently, by marriage. Here King George III. resided when Prince of Wales. It was rifled by the Gordon rioters A.D. 1780, when occupied by Sir George Savile, Bart. In the early part of this century, Savile House was rebuilt, and occupied by Miss Linwood, who used the house for her exhibition of needlework, until her decease in the year 1844. On 28th Feb., 1865, the house was consumed by fire. The original Leicester House was named after Robert Sydney, Earl of Leicester, father of Algernon, and of Waller's Sacharissa. Here died Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, Feb. 13, 1661. In connection with this square, "Newcourt's Map," 1658, engraved by Faithorne, Dodsley's "London and its Environs," and the *European Magazine*, for an engraving of Hogarth's house, may be referred to. The latter work contains an engraving of Hogarth's house, recently the northern moiety of the Sablonière Hotel, and an engraving of Sir Isaac Newton's house, in St. Martin's-street, which is yet visible. At No. 47, Leicester-square, now occupied by Puttick and Simpson, Sir Joshua Reynolds resided, from 1760 until his decease in 1792, and here he gave the scrambling dinners mentioned in "Boswell's Johnson." The statue in this square of King George I. came from Canons, the residence of the Duke of Chandos, about the year 1754. For eleven years, 1851-62, Wyld's magnificent "Globe" was exhibited here. Hogarth, in 1720, resided at the corner of Cranbourne-alley. He was accustomed to walk in the square in the evening, dressed in a scarlet coat. John Hunter, the notable surgeon, resided next door to Hogarth's first-mentioned residence, before he removed to the country house mentioned and engraved in the *Antiquary*, Vol. ii. Hogarth resided in the square for 31 years, 1733-64, where he died. The second Leicester House was at the N.E. corner of the square.

CHR. COOKE.

HUMAN REMAINS.—The underwritten is extracted from a local publication. I think it of sufficient interest for insertion in the pages of the *Antiquary*, for the perusal of your readers:—

"At Chronicle Hills (now excavated), situated between the villages of Whittlesford and Triplow, in Cambridgeshire, were three tumuli or barrows of remote origin, where a quantity of broken pottery, tessellated pavement, and other remains were found. The middle barrow was 8 feet high, and 80 feet in diameter; but the others were much smaller. In the middle one was found four human skeletons lying on their backs, about two feet from the bottom, with broken pieces of terra cotta. On opening another of them a large quantity of bones of a small quadruped were found stratified six inches deep, and similar remains were found about 100 yards north from this spot. It may be remarked that there is no animal now in the country to which these bones, thus deposited by millions, may be anatomically referred. An ancient well, made with clunch, 9 feet in diameter, and full of flints and tiles of curious shape, was also discovered here. A little north of these barrows were found two other sepulchres in which human skeletons were deposited, in cists constructed of flints and pebbles put together with fine gravel. These cists were surrounded each by a circular wall $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, 3 feet high, and 22 feet in diameter, and the whole

were covered beneath mounds of earth, which rose in hills about two feet above the cist, having been probably diminished in height by long pressure. In the first of these cists were found two skeletons; under the head of one was the blade of a poignard or knife, and the hand of this skeleton rested on the body of the other. In the other cist were two skeletons, one of which was in a sitting posture with an erect spear in its hand. The skull of the sitting skeleton was stolen by one of the labourers, and carried to his own cottage, at Whittlesford, and the robbery has given rise to an amusing instance of superstition; for it is maintained in the village that the headless skeleton of an ancient warrior knocks every night at the door of this cottage, demanding the skull sacrilegiously stolen from the grave. The mode of burial exhibited by these ancient sepulchres, added to the fact of bronze reliques having been found in one of them, and that of no Roman coins having been found among the ruins, plead strongly for the superior antiquity of the people interred, and lead to a conclusion that the Chronicle Hills are rather Celtic than Roman tombs."

HENRY C. LOFTS.

BOOKSELLERS' AND PRINTERS' DENUNCIATIONS.—You will perhaps consider the following worthy a niche in your paper, as showing the manner in which rival booksellers and printers denounced one another in the early days of printing in this country. It is taken from Johnson's *Typographia*:—

"Early in the reign of Henry VII. the Laws ceased to be written in French, and they were subsequently printed in England. About 1525, Robert Redman assumed and altered one of the best devices of Richard Pynson, and also interfered in one department of Printing (the Law), which the latter considered, from the Royal protection already mentioned, as being peculiarly his own. At the end of an edition of *Lyttleton Tenures*, newly and most truly corrected and amended October 12th, 1525, Pynson placed the affair before the public in a Latin letter, of which the following is a translation:—Richard Pynson, the Royal Printer, Salutation to the Reader. Behold, I now give to thee, Candid Reader, a Lyttleton, corrected (not chiefly) of the errors which occurred in him. I have been careful that not my printing only should be amended, but also that with a more elegant type it should go forth to the day: that which hath escaped from the hands of Robert Redman, but truly Rudeman, because he is the rudest out of a thousand men, is not easily understood. Truly, I wonder now at last that he hath confessed it his own typography, unless it chanced, that even as the Devil made a Cobbler a Mariner, he made him a Printer. Formerly this Scoundrel did profess himself a Bookseller, as well skilled as if he had started forth from Utopia; he knows well that he is free who pretendeth to books, although it be nothing more; notwithstanding he is a Buffoon, who hath dared to engage in it, his reverend care for the laws of England should knowingly and truly have imprinted them all. Whether the words which I give be profitable, or whether they be faithful he can tell; and do thou, in reading Lyttleton, excuse his care and diligence in that place where thou dost see it. Farewell." C. E.

ST. DAVID'S DAY.—Saturday last, as most of our readers know, was St. David's Day. This day was once greatly venerated by all right-minded Welshmen, who did honour to their patron saint upon the occasion by wearing in their caps a leek, their country's emblem. "The reason for the custom," says a writer in a daily contemporary, "is jocularly explained in the following lines:—

"Why, on St. David's Day, do Welshmen seek
To beautify their hats with verdant leek
Of nauseous smell? For honour 'tis, hur say
Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ.
Right, sir, to die or fight, it is, I think:
But how is't pleasant, when you for it stink?"

"Being a muscular Christian, St. David held a command in the army of King Cadwallo, whose territories were invaded by the Saxons. Near the scene of battle was a field of leeks, and the poems of Cambria state that

"Tradition's tale,
 Recounting tells how famed Meneira's Priest
 Marshalled his Britons, and the Saxon host
 Discomfited; how the green leek his bands
 Distinguished, since by Britons annual worn
 Commemorate their tutelary Saint."

"Shakespeare, in *Henry V.*, refers to the custom of leek-wearing when he writes, 'But why wear you your leek to-day? St David's Day is past.' With such evidence before us, it seems cruel of Owen, in his 'Cambrian Biography,' to state that 'the custom is better known in London than in Wales.'"

Queries.

INVENTION OF PRINTING.

I SHOULD be obliged for any authentic information respecting the origin and the inventor of printing. This has been a vexed question for four hundred years and more. The claim put forth on behalf of Faust as the inventor has been finally dismissed. Faust was "a wealthy citizen of Mentz, who assisted the first printers with money, and though he afterwards was proprietor of a printing-office, it does not appear that he ever worked." The supposition that Faust stole the type and the articles from his master, Lawrence Zansen Caster, has no foundation. The celebrated historian of Holland, Hadrienus Junius, or Adrian Young, whose work, "*Batavia*," appeared in 1578, gives the credit of the invention to *Laurentius Coster*, or *Lawrence Zansen Corter*, of Haerlem; and Mr. Ottley, who wrote later, is in favour of this view. Junius says:—"As he," Lawrence, "was walking in the wood contiguous to the city, which was the general custom of the richer citizens and men of leisure, in the afternoon and on holydays, he began to cut out letters on the bark of the beech; with these letters he enstamped marks upon paper in a contrary direction, in the manner of a seal; until at length he formed lines for his own amusement, and for the use of the children of his brother-in-law. This succeeding so well, he attempted greater things; and being a man of genius and reflection, he invented, with the aid of his brother-in-law, or son-in-law, *Thomas Pieterison*, a thicker and more adhesive ink, as the common ink was too thin and made blotted marks. With this ink he was able to print blocks and figures, to which he added letters. I have seen specimens of his printing in this manner; in the beginning he printed on one side only. This was a Dutch book, entitled, '*Spiegel enser Behoudenisse*.' That it was one of the first books printed after the invention of the art, appears from the leaves, which are pasted together, that the naked sides might not be offensive to the eyes; and none at first were printed in a more perfect manner."

But his type, &c., were, it is said, subsequently stolen by his servant, one Jan (surname not given, but supposed to be Faust), who took them to Mentz, "as a secure place where he might open shop and reap the fruits of his knavery." He adds, "It is a known fact that he," the thief, "within the twelve months, that is, in the year 1440, published the '*Alexandri Galli Doctrinale*,' a grammar at that time in high repute, with '*Petri Hispani Tractatibus Logicis*,' with the same letters that Laurens had used. These are the principal circumstances that I have collected from creditable persons, far advanced in years, which they have transmitted like a flaming torch from hand to hand; I have also met with others who confirmed the same."

Ottley, in justification of Junius' statement, observes:—"Junius, who was born 1511, we will suppose, wrote his

account of Caster in 1568. He received this account when a young man, perhaps of twenty-five (*Ani.* 1536), from his tutor, Nicholas Galius, who, we may conclude, was then full sixty-seven years of age, for Junius speaks of him as an old gentleman of very tenacious memory, and such a description would not be suited to a younger man. Galius, when a youth—say of eighteen years, which brings us to 1487—heard the relation several times repeated from the mouth of Cornelius, the bookbinder, who was then upwards of eighty—we will call him eighty-two—and Cornelius when a young man of three-and-twenty lived with Laurence Coster, that is, in the year 1428."

This is very specious reasoning; but what if Ottley's suppositions are unsound? as very likely they are, we are then as far from the truth as ever.

Ludovico Guicciardini, in his work printed at Antwerp, 1567, supports the claims of Haerlem, in other words, Laurence Coster. He says, "According to the common tradition of the inhabitants and the assertion of other natives of Holland, as well as the testimony of certain authors and other records, it appears that the art of printing and stamping letters and characters on paper in the manner now used was first invented in this place."

Lambinet, however, a French author of some note, shows us, upon the assertions of Junius and his partisans, that they "suffered more than a century to elapse from the period of the discovery before they thought of asserting their claims to the honour of the invention." He, therefore, concludes with Chevillier, Fournier, Heineken, Fischer, and the great majority of those bibliographers who are well informed and free from prejudice, that there exists no proof that Laurent, surnamed Coster, was either an engraver, a sculptor, or a printer."

Mentz next comes in as a claimant on behalf of John Geinsfleisch, sen., who went there in 1441; but they who claim this, so it appears to me, support the assertion previously made, for they admit that he somehow possessed himself of the wooden printing types, "the property of Laurentius Coster, of Haerlem, where, it is stated, he had been employed, and there learned the art and mystery of printing." At Mentz he was joined by Faust and others, so that his claim to the invention is inadmissible.

But then Strasburg demands the honour of having produced the inventor, first in the person of Guttemberg, and next in that of John Mentillus; but I am not satisfied of the proofs offered on behalf of either.

The authorities are so numerous on the subject, that it would be waste of time to quote them all. The contention, in my opinion, exists between Haerlem and Mentz, as far as Europe is concerned, but both may possibly be put out of court by careful research.

Lastly, China puts in her claim, and it will be difficult to set it aside.

Father Du Halde, in his "*History of China*," in order to establish the great antiquity of the art of printing in China, quotes from the celebrated Emperor Van Vong, who flourished 1120 years before Christ, as follows:—

"As the stone Me (a word signifying ink in the Chinese language), which is used to *blacken the engraved characters*, can never become white; so a heart blackened by vices will always retain its blackness."

Although I quote from Du Halde, I do not mean to stamp him as an authority, for very grave doubts have been advanced as to the authenticity of his work. When Du Halde's work appeared, about 1700, we were warned against putting faith in all that was related. One writer observed that when Marco Polo wrote, his work was treated as a fiction; but when, long afterwards, others had penetrated into China and corroborated all that he had stated, people rushed into the opposite extreme, and became "excessively credulous," and numerous accounts given injudiciously by ignorant travellers who had not resided above a month or two at some Chinese port, were greedily swallowed as undeniable truths,

and were the origin of a thousand false notions, of which many people are to this day but too fond.

Whether, however, we put any faith in Du Halde or not, I think it would be difficult to deny to the Chinese the honour of having invented the art of printing. That is my humble opinion at present; but I should like to see the subject discussed.

I happened to converse with a bibliologist, the other day, who, in order to prove a theory advanced by him, suggested my comparing two statements, and accepting that which appeared the more reasonable of the two. But I asked, "What if neither appeared to me reasonable?" That, I think, was a clincher. Now, as regards the subject of this communication, I have consulted several authorities, and am obliged to confess that, while I lean towards the claim on behalf of China, I am far from satisfied that some better might not be advanced.

S.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.—Can any one tell me where I may see the "History of England," in two volumes, folio, published in 1611? Mr. Fisher, the curator of the museum at Ely, has one vol.—the second—but I have not been able to trace the first.

SHAGRIT.

JOHN AND SAMUEL WESLEY.—A letter of the Rev. John Wesley, addressed to his brother Samuel, was published in the *Guardian*, Dec. 17, 1866. The original letter is in the British Museum, Add. MSS. 27457 B, and is dated from "Birmingham, March 25, 1783." Samuel Wesley, brother of John, the Methodist, was at one time usher at Westminster School, the author of several poems and translations, and died in 1739. Can any reader of the *Antiquary* reconcile these dates, and oblige

W. W. ?

"WORKING THE ORACLE."—The following is from Latimer's *Seven Sermons* (Arber's Repr. p. 153):—"I can tell where one man slew an other, in a townshyp, and was attacked upon the same. xii. men were impeaneled, the man hadde frendes, the Shryne laboured the bench, the xii. men stacke at it and sayed, excepte he woulde disburse xii. crownes they would fynde hym gyltye." Have we in the italicized words the original of the slang phrase, "working the oracle"?

W. L. F.

Replics.

ALEXANDRIAN CODEX.

(Vol. iii. 93, 106.)

THIS ancient Greek MS. of the Old and New Testament is now, I believe, in the British Museum. It was sent as a present to Charles I. from Cyril Lucar—Cyrillus Lucaris—Patriarch of Constantinople, by Sir Thomas Rowe, Ambassador from England to the Porte. It is contained in four volumes, quarto, of which the New Testament occupies the last, and is written on vellum, in double columns. The Old Testament is, however, more perfect than the New. Cyril Lucar himself brought it from Alexandria, of which place he was formerly Patriarch, and whence it derives its name. The passages wanting in the New Testament are—Matthew i. 1, to xxv. 6; John xi. 50, to viii. 52; and 2nd Corinthians iv. 13, to xii. 6. In addition to the Bible, the manuscript contains the Epistle of Clemens Romanus (the only known copy), a letter of Athanasius, and a treatise of Eusebius upon the Psalms. Critics are much divided as to the real date of the MS. On palæographic and other grounds, it would appear to have been written some time in the middle of the fifth century. The New Testament was published in quasi fac-simile by C. G. Woide, and has been recently re-edited, with corrections, in a smaller shape, by B. H.

Cowper. Some time ago the Old Testament was published by the Rev. H. Baber. See New Testament by Constantine Tischendorf, published in 1869, Tanchnitz Ed. Vol. 1000. This great author and oriental scholar has given a fac-simile of a portion of each of the three following MSS.: *Codex Sinaiticus*, *Codex Vaticanus*, and *Codex Alexandrinus*. W. WINTERS.

"THE CRUEL MOTHER" (Vol. iii. 92).—A complete copy of this beautiful ballad was preserved, if I mistake not, by Burns. It was first printed in Motherwell's *Minstrelsy*, and versions are to be found in almost every collection of ballads since Motherwell's time. Roberts, in his *Legendary Ballads*, gives a copy from Forfarshire, which is the most recent. The refrain in each verse is the same as in the first, and as it is short, perhaps I may be allowed to quote the following from Angus version:—

She has ta'en her cloak aboot her head,
All alone and alonie, O;
She has gaen to do a gruesome deed
Down by yon green-wood sidie, O.

After narrating the birth of "twa bonnie babies," the poem proceeds:—

She has ta'en the ribbons frae her hair,
She has chokit them, tho' they grat sair.
She has dug a hole aneath a tree,
She has buriet them that nane micht see.
And O richt warily has she gane hame,
That nane micht meddle w' her fair fame.
For days and weeks she was pale and wan,
But what ailed her nae ane micht ken.
As she lookit owre the castle wa'
She saw twa babies playin at the ba'.
"O bonnie babies, gin ye were mine,
"Ye wad get the white coo-milk and wine."
"O cruel mother, when we were thine,
"Ye gied us nae coo-milk and wine.
"But ye took the ribbons frae your hair,
"And ye chokit us, tho' we grat sair.
"And in the heavens we now do dwell,
"While ye maun drie the fierce fires o' hell!"

The concluding verses, as I have myself heard them, are more dramatic:—

"O bonnie babies, what wad ye ha'e done to me,*
"For my bein' sae cruel to thee?"
"Seven year a fish i' the flood,
"Seven year a bird i' the wood.
"Seven yeare a tinglin' bell,
"Hey rose ma-lindie O.
"Seventeen year i' the deepest hell
"Under the greenwood sidie, O!"

The other day, I came upon a story in Bp. Latimer's *Seven Sermons before Edward VI.* 1549 (Arber's reprint, p. 153), which from the prominence there given to it, might well have originated the ballad. Latimer says:—"I knew where a womanne was got wyth chylde, and was a shamed at the matter, and wente into a secrete place, where she hadde no women at her trauail, and was delivered of thre chyldren at a byrthe. She wrounge theyr neckes and caste theym into a water, and so kylde her chyldren. Sodayne, she was gaunte agayne, and her neyghbours suspectynge the matter, caused her to be examened, and she graunted all. Afterwarde she was rayned at the barre for it, and dyspatched and founde not gyltye, throughe bearynge of friendes and brybynge of the iudge." But the story was only too

* *I.e.* What punishment would you assign to me?

common. Frailty, false honour, and murder, form the fatal chain in many a familiar tragedy. How touchingly the ballad tells it! For shame she kills her children, and her honour is safe, but she cannot kill the mother in her heart that yearns to have them back again; and even behind her castle wa' the merry laugh of childhood mocks her anguish with the fires of hell. What a Nemesis!

W. L. F.

GARTH, THE POET (Vol. iii. 93).—A short account of the life of Samuel Garth,* known chiefly in the literary world as being the author of the "Dispensary," a poem, and other minor pieces, is given in Johnson's "Lives of the Poets." Garth "was an early encourager of Pope;" the friend of Addison, and of George Grenville, Lord Lansdowne. In Pope's "Pastoral" (in four parts), part II, "Summer," is addressed to Dr. Samuel Garth. Cotton quotes a couplet from Garth's "Dispensary" in his "Visions" (i. "Slander").

J. PERRY.

WHAT WAS A LYCHNOSCOPE, AND WHAT WAS ITS USE (Vol. iii. 105).—I offer the suggestion that low-side windows, in each case of situation, shape, and position (in various parts of the country more especially), were intended for, and did serve as, the place next to which on the inside lights were kept burning or affixed, for the purpose of scaring or frightening evil spirits from the churchyard. Thus the belief in evil spirits, founded on the passage in St. Luke viii. verse 27, wherein the man which had devils is said "to abide near the tombs," and haunt the tombs; or, as Cornelius de Lapide, in a commentary on this passage says, "they (*i.e.*, evil spirits) inhabit this upper air of the earth, water, mountains, caverns, woods, and deserts, and that, even till the Day of Judgment, to tempt men." *Comus*, again, at line 470, says:—

"Such are those thick and gloomy shadows damp,
Oft seen by charnel-vaults and sepulchres,
Lingering and sitting by a new-made grave,
As loth to leave the body that it loved."

Also in Belgium, as I was passing through a churchyard, I saw a number of lighted candles burning, and very many persons praying at the graves. Again, the use of lights and prayer for the departed, I was told, drove away the phantoms and appearance of evil spirits; and I was also informed that lights were affixed throughout the night, frequently near a recently made place of interment, or at a chapel window near adjoining.

These openings, commanding an external view of the churchyards, would thus answer a double purpose; that is, the means to throw light at night upon the graves of the faithful departed, to enable their friends and relatives to meditate and pray amongst the tombs; and also, in daytime, would cause those, who from leprosy or other disease could not be admitted within the sacred pile, to obtain either a sight of, or receive from the priest that solace that he offers to all Christian souls.

C.

FITZ-EUDO FAMILY (Vol. iii. 105).—Fitz-Eudo, who was dapifer or steward of the household to William I., William II., and Henry I., was the fourth son of Hubert de Rie, a Norman, and possessed in Colchester, at the Domesday survey, five houses and forty acres of land. For his loyalty and adherence to the Conqueror, and as he was the chief instrument of the elevation of William Rufus to the

throne, it was at the request of the inhabitants of the city of Winchester that William II. bestowed upon Fitz-Eudo the government of Colchester, which it is said he so governed that not a single murmur was heard. At Colchester he began the foundation of St. John's Abbey for monks of the order of St. Benedict, in 1096, and the first stone of the church connected therewith was laid at Easter, 1097, when he was attended by Maurice, Bishop of London, and it was consecrated on the 10th of January, 1104. Fitz-Eudo died at Preaux, in Normandy, and most of his temporalities and estates he left to the abbey he founded. They are mentioned at length in the Cottonian MS. in the British Museum. He was buried 28th February, 1120, in the church of this abbey, in Colchester.

C. G.

HENED-PENNY (Vol. iii. 104).—Or Henep-penny, that is, a penny paid as royalty or due to a lord of a manor, from a certain quantity of, or land employed in the cultivation of, hemp. Hænep is a word for hemp.

C. G.

ESSEX HEAD CLUB (Vol. iii. 93).—It is mentioned in a note from Dr. Johnson to Sir J. Reynolds, dated 4th Dec., 1783, as "a little evening club which we are establishing in Essex-street, in the Strand, held at the Essex Head, kept by an old servant of Thrale's." It was mentioned in a disparaging manner by Sir John Hawkins as "a sixpenny club at an ale house." Mr. Daines Barrington and Dr. Brocklesby, M.D., were members of it. Dr. Johnson composed the club rules, contained in "Boswell's Johnson," p. 746, 8vo ed., 1848. Dr. Johnson died about twelve months after the club was formed. The house is, I believe, extant as an inn on the east side of the street.

CHR. COOKE.

CURIOUS ENIGMATICAL EPITAPH (Vol. iii. 103).—If you think the following is the answer to the above, perhaps you will give it a place in the *Antiquary*:—

O superbe, tua superbia, te superabit, terra es, et in terram ibis.

Mox eris quod ego nunc.

G. D.

FORFARSHIRE BALLAD (Vol. iii. 78).—The fragment of this ballad is quite familiar to me; but when or where I have seen it I cannot call to my recollection at present. I think it appeared in some old Dundee magazine or newspaper, and I have a notion that it was written by Alexander Balfour, author of "Contemplation, and other Poems," who was a native of Forfarshire, and sometime resident in Arbroath. He wrote a great many such pieces illustrative of Angus legends, and clothed them in the quaint orthography of past times.

Brechin.

A. J.

Facts and Gittings.

DISCOVERY OF A TOMB.

A FEW days ago, Mr. Howel Pugh, of Tyddyn-bach Farm, in the parish of Llanfachreth, near Dolgelly, discovered a tomb, containing human remains, in a field which he was preparing to plough. The field rises abruptly in the centre, like several other fields in the locality, and on this eminence had stood, from time immemorial, a huge stone, which interfered with ploughing operations. Mr. Pugh, therefore, determined to move it, though the task was one of considerable difficulty. It was at first proposed to resort to blasting, but eventually the stone was dragged away by a team of horses. A deep hole was then found on the spot which had been covered by the stone, and at the bottom of the hole very dark earth mixed with stones. With the aid of a crowbar, Mr. Pugh discovered that there was probably a cavity lower down, and a little excavation revealed a stone tomb, containing human remains, a brass dagger, and a gold

* Samuel Garth was born in Yorkshire; became a student at Peter House, in Cambridge: doctor of Physic, July 7, 1691; admitted fellow of the college at Ludlow, June 26, 1693; in October, 1702, became one of the censors of the college. Garth was a Whig in politics, and a member of the celebrated Kit-Cat Club. His merits afterwards met with a more signal recognition; he was knighted, made physician in ordinary to the king (George I.), and physician-general to the army. He died January 18, 1717-18, and was buried at Harrow-on-the-Hill.

ring. The stone, it is said, bore no inscription. The farm is the property of Mr. John Vaughan, of Nannau.

FINE ARTS—FRESCO AND MURAL DECORATIONS.—The Committee of the Council of Education intend to award a number of prizes for the best executed copies of any existing examples of fresco and mural decoration still existing in the three kingdoms, in connection with our old ecclesiastical or other buildings. The information desiderated, to be furnished along with the copies, is to the following effect:—The name of the church, or other old building, on the walls of which the painting exists; the name of the town and county; whether in tempore, fresco, or oil; the size; the name of the artist (if known), or probable name; date of the work, or probable date; and the name of any printed work containing descriptions of the above. Circulars will be immediately issued by the head masters of the different schools of art in connection with South Kensington, giving particulars of the competitions, and asking for the return of all the available information that can be obtained on the subject. It may be stated here that in respect to Ireland very scant examples of fresco and wall-painting in any form at present exist; and Scotland is not much better off. Some fine examples exist in England, and almost every year, owing to the number of church "restorations" that are taking place, some valuable "finds" take place where the walls and stonework of the churches are bared of the whitewash and plaster coating they have been subjected to by the "Vandal" improvers of the 16th and 17th centuries.

SERJEANTS' INN.—Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, now deserted by the faithless serjeants, is supposed to have been given to the Dean and Chapter of York in 1409 (Henry IV.) It then consisted of shops, &c. In 1627 (Charles I.) the inn began its legal career by being leased for forty years to nine judges and fifteen serjeants. In this hall, in 1629, the judges in full bench struck a sturdy blow at feudal privileges by agreeing that peers might be attached upon process for contempt out of Chancery. In 1723 (George I.) the inn was highly aristocratic, its inmates being the Lord Chief Justice, the Lord Chief Baron, justices, and serjeants. In 1730, however, the fickle serjeants removed to Chancery-lane, and Adam, the architect of the Adelphi, designed the present nineteen houses and the present street frontage. On the site of the hall arose the Amicable Assurance Society, which, in 1865, transferred its business to the Economic, and the house is now the Norwich Union Office. The inn is a parish in itself, making its own assessment, and contributing to the City rates. Its pavement, which had been part of the stonework of Old St. Paul's, was not replaced till 1860. The conservative old inn retained its old oil lamps long after the introduction of gas.—*Cassell's "Old and New London" for March.*

THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.—On Tuesday se'nnight, Mr. Iltudus Prichard gave a lecture, at the rooms of the Society of Arts, upon the Central Asian Question. The lecture was given under the auspices of the East Indian Association, and the chair was taken by Mr. C. B. Eastwick, M.P. The lecturer, after referring to the paper of Sir Henry Rawlinson, read at the meeting of the Geographical Society, on Monday evening, proceeded to explain that it was a political mistake for this country to interfere in the affairs of Afghanistan. The character of the people, the disturbed state of political affairs, the rivalry of class among the Afghans, were such that it was idle to talk of influencing the ruling power without at the same time coercing it. The occupation of Afghanistan would be a source of weakness, not of strength, to any European Power that took this step; for a rival European Power would be sure of the support of the popular party opposed to the reigning sovereign for the time being. On the other hand, the present frontiers of British India, which the

lecturer described, were in reality the strongest frontiers the country could possibly have if judiciously managed, for the mountain tribes from Reghawan to Kerichi might, by the personal influence of selected officers like Generals Jacob and Nicholson, be made the most powerful allies, and render the frontier absolutely impassable, while by removing the frontier to a point farther from our resources, we weakened our position and played into the hands of a rival Power. On the conclusion of the lecture a discussion upon the subject took place, and votes of thanks having been accorded to Mr. Prichard and the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

THE TEMPLE OF EPHEBUS.—In a letter lately received from Mr. Wood, at Ephesus, the writer states that on the site of the Temple of Diana of the Ephesians he has discovered a large drum of a sculptured column at the extreme eastern extremity, with the remains of six human figures, life-size, thus proving that, as Mr. Wood supposed, "there were sculptured columns in the rear as well as in the front of the Temple." By the above discovery it was made clear that the sculpture was continued for at least one-third of the column.

Proceedings of Societies.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHEOLOGY.—At a meeting held on Tuesday, March 4, Dr. BIRCH, F.S.A., in the chair, the following candidates were duly elected members of the Society:—Rev. Geo. Attwood, M.A., F.C.P.S.; Rev. J. Cunningham Geikie, D.D.; John Hall Gladstone, Esq., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.R.G.S.; Col. Charles Seton Guthrie; Mrs. Hamilton Gray; Rt. Hon. Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P.; John Holmes, Esq.; Thos. Karlake, Esq.; Charles J. Lacy, Esq.; Arthur Dyott Thomson, Esq.; Professor Wright, LL.D. (Cambridge). The following paper was also read:—"On the Synchronous History of Assyria and Babylonia, translated from the Cuneiform Inscriptions." By Rev. A. H. Sayce, M.A. This most ancient historical document, which unfortunately exists in a very fragmentary condition, is a chronological history of the two kingdoms of Assyria and Babylonia, from the 15th to the 7th centuries B.C.; from the time of Karaindas to that of Shalmaneser, with whose invasion of Babylonia the record ends, and whose famous black marble obelisk is now in the British Museum. Mr. Sayce accompanied his translation with numerous historical and philological comments, and promised to translate some further historical tablets on another occasion. An interesting discussion ensued, in which Mr. Lenormant, Dr. Birch, Prof. Donaldson, and R. Cull, Esq., F.S.A., took part.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—It has been decided to continue the series of Saturday walks and excursions commenced in 1870. The following are proposed:—Saturday, March 8, at 2.15 p.m., Lincoln College and All Saints' church. It is proposed to meet in the hall of Lincoln College, at 2.15 p.m., where the rev. the rector will receive the members, and will give a short history of the College. The party will then be conducted to the most important parts of the college. Then to All Saints' Church, where the vicar, the Rev. W. W. Merry, will meet the party.

Saturday, March 15, at 2.20 p.m., Abingdon—the Churches, remains of the Abbey, &c. The members will leave the G.W.R. station at 2.20 p.m., reaching Abingdon at 2.45 p.m. They will proceed at once to St. Nicolas Church, where they will meet with the rector, the Ven. Archdeacon Pott. They will then proceed to the Council Chamber, where the Mayor will meet the party; then to the Old Grammar School; then to the Remains of the Old Abbey, over which Mr. Morland and Mr. Trendell will conduct the party; thence to St. Helen's Church, which is in course of restoration, the various features of which will

be pointed out by the Ven. Archdeacon Pott. The party will finally visit the interesting series of buildings known as Christ's Hospital. If time permits, the New Grammar School will be visited, by the permission of the Rev. E. Summers, who will also kindly act as general guide from place to place. It is proposed to leave Abingdon by the 6.15 p.m. train, reaching Oxford at 6.45; but there is a train at 5.10 for those who are obliged to leave earlier.

The following meetings will be held this term (by permission of the Curators), in the lower room of the Taylor Building (in consequence of the room in the Ashmolean Museum not being at liberty):—A meeting of the society will be held on Tuesday, March 11, at 8 p.m., when the following communications will be made:—"On the Saxon Church of Bradford-on-Avon, with some Remarks on Saxon Architecture generally," by J. T. Irvine, Esq., of Bath. This paper will be illustrated by plans, drawings, and sections. "On Abingdon Abbey." Mr. James Parker will make a few remarks on the early history of the Abbey, the ruins of which it is proposed to visit on the following Saturday.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—At the meeting held yesterday week, General Sir Henry Rawlinson, President of the Geographical Society, delivered a lecture "On the Discoveries of Livingstone in Africa." The lecturer commenced by explaining that he had nothing novel or sensational to enunciate, and added his appreciation of the many great and good qualities of the eminent traveller. The lecture was, in fact, an exceedingly concise and perfect epitome of Livingstone's doings and their results since the doctor left England in 1865. After the details of the years 1866 to 1869, we may take up Sir Henry's discourse at the point where, in May, 1869, Livingstone reached the Lake Tanganyika. In 1870, Livingstone went on to the Baleya Mountains, skirting the Albert Nyanza Lake, thence back to Bombasie, where he stayed until February, 1871, at which period he started across the bend of the Luhulaba to the Rapids, and attained the junction of the Lemamé fifty miles farther down. Returning to Ujiji in October, it was then that Stanley met him, on the 10th of November. With the assistance brought him by that gentleman, the two travellers journeyed along the Tanganyika, with a view to discover its outlet; but this was not done; the legends, therefore, describing the rushing noises in certain of the contiguous caverns being probably correct in their indications of a subterranean exit of the waters under the mountains. Sir Henry took the now general view, that the lakes and rivers Livingstone had discovered are connected with the Congo, and not with the Nile; and concluded by announcing that the Geographical Society had determined to award their gold medal to Mr. Stanley.

Notices of Books.

Debrett's Peerage and Titles of Courtesy. Illustrated. 1873.

Debrett's Baronetage, with Knightage. Illustrated. 1873.

Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench. 1873.

Dean & Son, Ludgate Hill.

It would be difficult to name three works more complete within their sphere than the three under notice. The first has just entered its one hundred and sixtieth year, a sufficient proof of its utility and high appreciation by the public. Of its success we are told in the preface:—"During several generations it has been received as a standard work among the upper ten thousand. In such circles it still retains its former prestige; but as the junior branches thereof have multiplied and become allied in large numbers to the constituted aristocracy, and to wealth, genius, and education, the demand has increased to an extent that would dazzle even the most sanguine hopes of the original editor, whose name is still a household word in every family whose station is above mediocrity." And if the truth were known, the work is more familiar to those whose status marks the boundary line between the two. It is to the fairer and gentler portion of this, and, in fact, of every, class that the demand for such publications is due. We are honoured with the acquaintance of

a few ladies—highly respectable, of course—who know more about the titled and landed aristocracy of their counties than those unfortunately know about themselves; and it is the craving for such knowledge that creates longings for that which is beyond immediate reach. How many a gentle bosom has throbbed with emotion at the perusal of accounts of balls and weddings with which flunkies embellish the daily papers! And how many a soft gushing creature, after such perusals, has wished that she were a Lady Clara Vere-de-Vere!

The third book on the list—relating to the House of Commons—is one we specially recommend to the notice of the public. It deservedly enjoys "a high reputation for the accuracy of its details, for the exceptional information furnished, and for the unusually large number of facts recorded."

"The exceptional information"—and this is the great feature of the work—comprises, (1) engravings of the heraldic insignia of members of Parliament, and of the boroughs they represent; (2) the parliamentary boundaries of boroughs; (3) the names and addresses of returning officers; (4) biographies of the judges of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the judges of the county courts, and recorders of England; (5) a dictionary of technical parliamentary expressions and practices—a section specially useful to new members, and valuable for reference to every person who is interested in parliamentary debates; (6) a complete index to the changes that have occurred in the representation since the last general election; and (7) a treatise on heraldry, elaborately illustrated, and sufficiently succinct and clear to enable any tyro to obtain a correct elementary knowledge of the science."

Answers to Correspondents.

T. O. (Richmond).—Gray died in 1771, and was buried in the churchyard of Stoke Poges.

A. Z. (Southwark).—St. Olave was the first Christian king of Norway, and was martyred by his rebellious subjects in 1030.

D. L. (Reading).—The Vicar of Bray, upon whom the popular ballad was written, bore the name of Symond Symonds, and held the vicarage under Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queens Mary and Elizabeth. Honest old Fuller tells us that when this vicar was taxed with being a turncoat, he replied, "Not so; for I always keep my principle, which is this—to live and die the Vicar of Bray."

R. P.—Bally, or Bal, is a Celtic word, or prefix, signifying a "town" or "dwelling." It forms part of the names of hundreds of places in Ireland and Scotland.

T. S. (Dover).—You are wrong. Beachy Head is generally considered to be the loftiest headland on the south coast of England. It consists of perpendicular chalk cliffs, rising 564 feet above the beach.

Historicus.—Alexander the Great was born B.C. 356, became King of Macedonia 336, and died in 323.

J. D. T. (Leicester).—The words are Lord Byron's. See his "Apostrophe to the Ocean."

R. M. (Cirencester).—Spenser's first work was the "Shepherd's Calendar," published in 1579.

Naturalist (Canterbury).—The Romans regarded the owl as a messenger of death. The Greeks termed it the bird of wisdom.

R. S.—The *Loci Communes Rerum Theologicarum*, Philip Melancthon's chief work, and the first great Protestant work on dogmatic theology, was published in 1521.

TA.—A manch, or maunch, is intended to represent a sleeve with long pendent ends, of the kind worn by ladies in the reign of Henry I. The Hastings family have long borne a manch as the charge on their shield. One of their members was Steward of the Household to Henry I.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 48, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 30, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 48, 30, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

To all communications should be affixed the name and address of the sender; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 11, Ave Maria-lane, E.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873.

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THE CASTLES, HALLS, AND MANOR HOUSES OF ENGLAND.

HEVER CASTLE, KENT.

"Brown in the rust of time—it stands sublime,
With overhanging battlements and towers,
And works of old defence—a massy pile."

THE village of Hever is between seven and eight miles south-west of Tonbridge, in a fertile part of the weald of Kent, and is watered by the Eden, one of the tributary streams of the river Medway, which winds its course with a gentle ripple through the broad meadows and leafy vales that form the south-western margin of the county. It consists of but a few houses, a school, and the church, which occupy a pleasant position on the brow of a gentle eminence; whilst the village inn, standing opposite the entrance to the church, bears as its sign the figure of Henry VIII., with whose history that of Hever Castle is so closely connected. Notwithstanding the lineaments of Bluff King Hal that adorn the signboard of this hostelry, the population round about from time immemorial have always called it "The Bull and Butcher," a term no doubt intended for "The Bulleyn (or Boleyn) Butcher."

Hever Castle is one of those strong, moated, castellated mansions, which sprang up in England after the Plantagenet kings had begun to check the castle-building spirit of the barons, and when the victories of Edward III. had taught the country to feel secure in its own powers. They were a compromise between the stronghold of the warlike knight and the comfortable abode of the peaceful burgher. They provided equally for domesticity and defence. There were towers, battlements, and moats for shelter and protection; there were noble halls and grand suites of state apartments for comfort and splendour. They could bravely repel a foe; they could nobly entertain a friend. The feudal aspect of the chief portion of this structure very forcibly directs the imagination to the distant days of baronial splendour, when the time was beguiled with

"Pomp, and feast, and revelry."

The entrance to the castle is by a narrow stone bridge,

* In Arundell's "Historical Reminiscences of the City of London," it is stated that "a worthy innkeeper, indignant of the treatment of his old master's relative, altered his sign from 'The Boleyn Arms,' to 'The Boleyn Butchered.' Queen Elizabeth, they say, who took every means to hush up her mother's sorrow and end, induced the host to amend it into the 'Bull and Butcher,' which henceforth became a popular sign throughout all England."

which occupies the place of the ancient drawbridge, and leads at once to the principal gateway-tower. This is large and lofty, embattled, and has some bold machicolations—projections over the entrance, from which molten lead, pitch, or other missiles might be thrown on to the heads of assailants. Some well-executed tracery adorns the face of the gateway-tower, immediately over the entrance, evidently a work of much later date than the massive walls it decorates. The three stout gates forming the entrance still display the portcullis with which they were formerly defended. The first of these portcullises is composed of several large pieces of wood, laid across one another like a harrow, and riveted throughout with iron, designed to be let down in case of surprise, and when there was not time to shut the gate. To this succeeded an iron portcullis, followed by an inner solid oaken door, rivetted with iron, firmly bound with iron pieces, going the whole length across, and studded with iron knobs. Finally we come to another wooden portcullis. This noble gatehouse is flanked on either side by square towers, pierced with narrow loopholes, and in part picturesquely clothed with ivy. It is built of stone, and is evidently of great strength, answering in some measure to the keep of the Norman castle. As this was the only entrance to the castle, the architect appears to have expended on its defences all his skill. In the gatehouse are guard-rooms; the chambers above were supplied with furnaces for melting lead and pitch; and all other defensive appliances were carefully provided. Over the principal entrance is a lofty, oak-panelled apartment, called the Council Chamber, having a minstrels' gallery at one end; the richly-carved fireplace is decorated with the armorial bearings shown on the next page. Of these, the blazon is as follows:—(1) *Argent, on a bend sable, three roses of the first, seeded or* (for Carey), impaling *Argent, a chevron between three bulls' heads sable* (for Boleyn); (2) Carey, impaling *Argent, a bend azure, between three leopards' heads gules* (for Waldo); (3) Boleyn, impaling *Gules, on a bend, between six crosslets fitchée, arg., an escutcheon, or, charged with a demi-lion, rampant, pierced through the mouth by an arrow, within a double tressure, flory-counterflory, of the first* (for Howard); (4) England and France, quarterly (for Henry VIII.) impaling Boleyn. Within the past fifty years the interior of the gatehouse has been much altered from its original character, at an expense, it is said, of about 3000*l.*, two of the principal guard-rooms having been thrown into one by the removal of the flooring of the upper room. A small portrait of Anne Boleyn, painted on panel, and preserved here, conveys but a faint idea of the beauty which that ill-fated lady is said to have displayed in her person.

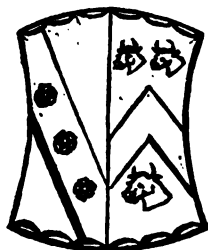
The rest of the building forms a quadrangle of moderate size, with high-pitched roofs and gables, and the whole is surrounded by a double moat, presenting an interesting and picturesque example of the domestic architecture of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The courtyard is paved with red bricks fancifully disposed, and the building surrounding it, with the exception of the gatehouse (which fills the whole of one side), is in tolerable preservation, and now occupied as a farm-house. Only one room in this portion of the castle is shown to the public; it is called the long-gallery, or ball-room, and is situated in the roof of the north front, occupying the whole depth of the building; the ceiling was originally ornamented with foliage, &c., in stucco, of which, however, but faint traces remain. This room is about 150 feet in length by 20 feet in width, and panelled throughout with rudely-carved oak. On one side are three deep recesses, placed at equal distances apart: in the first, raised three steps above the level of the room, the lord of the castle in former times is said to have held his court; it is now used as a receptacle for a heavy-looking four-post bedstead, dressed with yellow damask hangings, said to be the identical one in which Anne Boleyn slept; it was some time since removed thither from another room

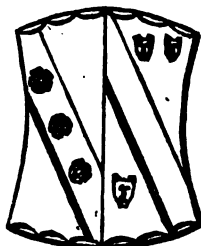
in the house (now occupied by the tenant of the castle), once tenanted by Anne Boleyn. The centre recess was occupied by the fire, and the third served as a retiring nook for such of the guests who chose to avail themselves of it rather than join in the "joyous dance," and where, possibly, King Henry "may have drawn aside the fair daughter of his host, and whispered in her ear those soft nothings which led her to a throne and a scaffold." At one end of the gallery a trap-door leads to a dark chamber, traditionally called the dungeon; but whether intended as a place of concealment in "troublesome times," or as a place of confinement for prisoners, is a matter for conjecture. This gallery was made in the roof of the hall, and was apparently an after-thought. The staircase which leads to it is called the "grand staircase," and is one that might well shame the staircases, narrow and flimsy, of modern Belgravia, whilst in the windows are several shields with the armorial bearings of the Howards, Brothertons, Warrens, Mowbrays, Boleyns, Waldegraves, &c. In one of the rooms of the castle, called Anne Boleyn's boudoir, is a fine bay-window, where, we are told, she was wont to sit and watch in silent expectation of her royal lover's approach, his coming being announced to her by the sounding of bugles by watchmen stationed on a neighbouring eminence, as "galloping from Eltham or Greenwich, he descended the hills opposite." Another room in the castle is called the bedroom of Anne of Cleves; but although to this lady were granted the

into the possession of Reginald de Cobham, of Sterborough, Surrey, who died possessed of them in the sixth year of Henry IV. Two generations afterwards the estate was sold to Sir Geoffrey Boleyn (or Bullen), a wealthy mercer of London, and Lord Mayor of that city in 1458, who, shortly before his death in 1471, began the building which at present exists. The son of this Sir Geoffrey was Sir William Boleyn, of Blickling, in Norfolk, who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormond; and his son and heir was Sir Thomas Boleyn, who, in the seventeenth year of Henry VIII. was created Viscount Rochford, and in the twenty-first of the same year nominated a Knight of the Garter, and advanced to the dignity of Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, with remainder as follows, viz., Wiltshire to his heirs male, and Ormond to his heirs general. He married Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, by whom he had one son, George, who was executed during his father's lifetime, as will be presently shown, and two daughters, Anne, the unfortunate wife of Henry VIII., and Mary (wife of William Carey, esquire of the bodyguard to the king), mother of Henry, first Lord of Hunsdon, and ancestor of the Earls of Dover and Monmouth. A short outline of the career of Anne Boleyn, that unfortunate lady whose sad history imparts such a melancholy interest to a certain period of the annals of Hever Castle, will not be altogether out of place here.

She, it seems, was born at the seat of her grandfather, at



Carey = Boleyn.



Carey = Malvo.



Boleyn = Howard.



Henry VIII. = Boleyn.

manors of Hever, Seal, and Kemsing (all in the county of Kent), it is very uncertain whether she ever visited Hever at all, or, at all events, that she ever resided there. The style of architecture of the castle is uniform throughout, with the exception of the long gallery, as the peculiar form of the windows at either end and the finials on the gables testify. On the outer wall there is a small shield bearing the date of 1584. A long range of wooden stables, with sleeping apartments above, and an open gallery, overlooking the castle bowling-green, are situated opposite the entrance gateway, and are evidently of great antiquity.

That a more ancient castle than the present stood upon this site is evidenced by a record still in existence, stating that it was *rebuilt* in the early part of the reign of Edward III., or about the year 1327, by William de Hevre, who was descended from a family of that name originally settled in the neighbourhood of Northfleet, near Gravesend. This William de Hevre at his decease left two daughters, co-heiresses, Joan and Margaret. The elder daughter married Reginald de Cobham, a younger son of the Cobhams of Cobham, Kent, whilst Margaret married Sir Oliver Brocas—a farm in the parish of Hever, on the road to Edenbridge, still bears that name, and is known as Brocas Farm—by which marriages their husbands in right of their wives became possessed each of a moiety of the Hever estate; the one moiety being called from its possessor "Hever-Cobham," and the other "Hever-Brocas." These two moieties, however, came

Blickling; but after the death of her mother, about the year 1507 or 1508, she was removed to Hever Castle, where she had as one of her youthful companions Sir Thomas Wyatt, a man who was subsequently to exercise such a deep influence over her destiny. Here she received a thorough French education, under the guidance of a governess named Simonette. The accomplishments she thus gained obtained for her, at the age of fourteen, the post of maid-of-honour to Henry's youngest sister, the Princess Mary Tudor, with whom she proceeded to France on the occasion of her marriage with Louis XII.,* in 1514, and where she soon became an attraction to the gay French gallants; her fresh English loveliness being duly appreciated. A French chronicler, quoted by Miss Strickland, in her "Lives of the Queens of England," thus describes the costume which enhanced her natural charms: "She had a bourrelet or cape of blue velvet, trimmed with points; at the end of each hung a little bell of gold. She wore a vest of blue velvet starred with silver, and a surcoat of watered silk lined with miniver, with large hanging sleeves, which hid her hands from the curiosity of the courtiers; her little feet were covered with blue velvet brodequins, and the insteps were adorned each with a diamond star. On her head she wore a golden-coloured aureole of some kind of plaited gauze, and her hair

* In the original list signed by King Louis, which is preserved among the Cottonian MSS., she is merely named as *Mademoiselle Boleyn*.

fell in ringlets." Such was the dress and appearance of the youthful Anne Boleyn.

She is said to have quitted France about the year 1521. "The first time Henry saw her after her return," says Miss Strickland, "was in her father's garden, at Hever, where it is said he encountered her by accident, and admiring her beauty and graceful demeanour, he entered into conversation with her, when he was so much charmed with her sprightly wit, that, on his return to Westminster, he told Wolsey 'that he had been discoursing with a young lady who had the wit of an angel, and was worthy of a crown.' 'It is sufficient if your Majesty finds her worthy of your love,' was the shrewd rejoinder. Henry said 'that he feared she would never condescend in that way.' 'Great princes,' observed Wolsey, 'if they chose to play the lover, have that in their power which would mollify a heart of steel.'" At this time "she had a beauty," to quote the language of her youthful companion, the poet Wyatt—"not so *whitely* clear, and fresh, but above all, we may esteem which appeared much more excellent by her favour, passing sweet and cheerful, and was enhanced by her noble presence of shape and fashion, representing both mildness and majesty more than can be expressed." It may be added that she dressed with infinite taste, sang and played with skill and expression, was exceedingly apt at repartee, and possessed that peculiar *attractiveness* which belongs to so few women, and is so difficult to describe.

Such was Anne Boleyn as she wandered about the stately gardens of Hever, listening to the loving words of the brave young noble, Lord Henry Percy, son of the Duke of Northumberland, and the only man she ever loved; and King Harry himself, it must be remembered, was at that time the husband of Catherine of Arragon. The engagement of Anne Boleyn with Lord Henry Percy, however, we are told, was soon broken off through the intervention of Wolsey, in whose household the young nobleman had been brought up; and then the king was emboldened to declare his passion for her, but in such dishonourable terms as are said to have elicited from her, on her bended knees, this well-merited rebuke: "I think, most noble and worthy king, your Majesty speaks these words in mirth, to prove me, without intent of degrading your princely self. Therefore, to ease you of the labour of asking me any such questions hereafter, I beseech your highness most earnestly to desist, and take this my answer (which I speak from the depth of my soul) in good part. Most noble king, I will rather lose my life than my virtue, which will be the greatest and best part of the dowry I shall bring my husband." This refusal on the part of Anne to comply with the wishes of her kingly admirer does not appear to have damped the ardour of Henry; he soon found an opportunity of getting her to be nearer to him by having her appointed maid-of-honour to Queen Catherine. Soon afterwards, however, we find her once more at Hever. She was here at the time when a dreadful species of plague was raging in the country; and when Henry heard that she had caught the sickness, he sent his second physician to Hever, that she might be placed under his care. The king appears afterwards to have made frequent visits to the castle, and when he was detained in London week by week, to have written letters to this lady whom he was afterwards so deeply to wrong. These letters, it is probable, are at the present time preserved in the Vatican. One letter from the king to her in 1528 alludes to his having been one whole year struck with the dart of love, notwithstanding that he was still the husband of Queen Catherine. Mr. John Timbs, in his "Abbeys and Castles of England," gives two letters which passed between Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn at this time; which, for the edification of our lady readers, as showing the manner in which the royal love-making "of y^e period" was conducted, we take the liberty of quoting:—

Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn.

MY MISTRESS AND MY FRIEND,—My heart and I surrender them-

selves into your hands, and we supplicate to be commended to your good graces, and that by absence your affection may not be diminished to us, for that would be to augment our pain, which would be a great pity, since absence gives enough, and more than I ever thought could be felt. This brings to my mind a fact in astronomy, which is, that the farther the poles are from the sun, notwithstanding the more searching is the heat. Thus it is with our love; absence has placed distance between us, nevertheless, fervour increases, *at least on my part. I hope the same from you*, assuring you that in my case the anguish of absence is so great that it would be intolerable, were it not for the *firm hope I have* of your indissoluble affection towards me. In order to remind you of it, and because I cannot in person be in your presence, I send you the thing that comes nearest that is possible—that is to say, my picture, and the whole device, which you already know of, set in bracelets, wishing myself in their place when it pleases you. This is the hand of

Your servant and friend,
H. R.

Anne Boleyn to Henry VIII.

SIR.—It belongs only to the august mind of a great king, to whom nature has given a heart full of generosity towards the sex, to repay by favours so extraordinary, an artless and short conversation with a girl. Inexhaustible as is the treasury of your Majesty's bounties, I pray you to consider that it cannot be sufficient to your generosity; for if you recompense so slight a conversation by gifts so great, what will you be able to do for those who are ready to consecrate their *entire obedience to your desires*? How great soever may be the bounties I have received, the joy that I feel in being loved by a king, *whom I adore, and to whom I would with pleasure make a sacrifice of my heart, if fortune had rendered it worthy of being offered to him*, will ever be infinitely greater.

The warrant of maid-of-honour to the Queen induces me to think that your Majesty has some regard for me, since it gives me the means of seeing you oftener, and of assuring you, by my own lips (which I shall do on the first opportunity), that I am,

Your Majesty's very obliged and very obedient

Servant, *without any reserve*,
ANNE BOLEYN.

As a kind of set-off to this somewhat "gushing" correspondence, it is asserted that Henry had long entertained scruples concerning the lawfulness of his marriage with his brother's widow; and had attributed to the violation of God's law the premature death of all his children by Catherine, excepting the Princess Mary. But be this as it may, Anne Boleyn's brave refusal to become the king's mistress speedily led to one of the most signal revolutions which a nation ever saw—the greatest, perhaps, being the Reformation, which, although not naturally resulting from this cause, was materially quickened in its development by the impetuous passions of this arbitrary monarch. Not only whilst the real queen was still alive, but also still undivorced, Anne Boleyn became the wife of Henry VIII., and with that event came the downfall of Wolsey, and the rise of Cranmer. Although not strictly a Protestant herself, she became the mother of the Protestant Queen Elizabeth, who was born in the month of September, 1533.

"The new queen, naturally light and gay of heart, and educated at the French court, where these qualities were likely to be developed to the utmost, conducted herself towards the courtiers with an easy familiarity not customary in England for one in her position. Concerning the first two years of her married life we have little information, only it is known that she was favourable to the Reformation, and promoted a translation of the Bible. In 1535, the affections of the king appear to have become alienated from her. According to some historians, the amorous monarch had already fixed upon a successor to Anne Boleyn; others make out that his passion had nothing to do with her death, and assert that Henry contracted his unseemly hasty marriage with Jane Seymour solely at the request of the peers and privy council. If this latter statement could be thoroughly relied on, it would no doubt tell strongly against Anne Boleyn, as there would then be no apparent motive for Henry seeking her condemnation if she were innocent. Between conflicting historians, one may well hesitate to decide on this point."*

After the death of Queen Catherine, which occurred at Kimbolton, on the 8th January, 1536, Anne Boleyn is said

* "Chambers' Encyclopædia," Vol. II.

to have exhibited some exultation, and to have proclaimed to her friends that she was now "indeed a queen." She perhaps little thought that even at that time her fate was sealed, "for the king had cast his eyes on one of *her* maids-of-honour." According to some writers, Anne Boleyn made the accidental discovery of this secret by surprising Henry with the object of his new passion seated on his knee, and that her agitation brought on a premature accouchement; she was delivered of a son on the 29th of January, an event which Henry had so long and so impatiently desired—but the child was still-born. The king now became more and more estranged from her, and her freedom of manners had given but too good grounds for her enemies to speak evil of her. On the 1st of May, the annual tournament was held at Greenwich, in presence of the king and queen. The tilting had commenced, the challengers being Viscount Rochford, brother to the queen, and Sir Henry Norris, one of the gentlemen of the king's privy chamber. Suddenly the king rose—his outward bearing manifesting inward disturbance—left the tourney, and, with a small party, rode up to London, leaving the queen at Greenwich. The popular account is, that the king's sudden departure was occasioned by the discovery of a handkerchief belonging to the queen in the possession of Norris; but the necessity for any such romantic and sudden cause of jealousy is obviated by the fact that, in the previous week a commission, composed of members of the privy council, had been secretly engaged in examining into charges of adultery against Anne, and two of her alleged accomplices in the crime; Sir William Brereton, a gentleman of the king's household, and Mark Smeton, a musician at court, had been already arrested. The queen remained at Greenwich that night. On the following morning she was examined before the privy council, under the presidency of the Duke of Norfolk, her uncle, but a bigoted Roman Catholic, and protested her innocence. Sir Henry Norris and Sir Francis Weston, another courtier, along with Smeton, were also examined, and all at first declared their innocence of the charge imputed to them; but afterwards the musician confessed to the crime. Norris, too, it is said, made a like confession, but he indignantly repudiated it the next day, on the ground that he had been entrapped into it unwittingly. In the afternoon the queen was conveyed from Greenwich to the Tower. She was met upon the river by the Duke of Norfolk, Audley, the Chancellor, and Cromwell, who informed her that she was accused of adultery. She fell on her knees, and exclaimed wildly, "O Lord, help me, as I am guiltless of that whereof I am charged." As if to finish the complete overthrow of her heart and intellect that had been sinking and wavering ever since her unfortunate accouchement and the discovery which preceded it, they gave her for her prison in the Tower the very chamber in which she had slept the night before her coronation, and on finding herself there, she fell upon her knees, exclaiming, "Lord Jesus have mercy on me!" followed by a convulsive fit of weeping and laughing. Here the queen's every action and word were reported on; but anything she said while a prisoner seems quite as compatible with innocence as guilt, although her words unquestionably prove her to have exhibited a dangerous levity towards the courtiers, for which, however, her French education may be held to account. Her letter to Henry, written on the 6th of May, speaks decidedly in her favour. On the 10th of May, the grand jury of Middlesex found a "true bill" on the indictment, which charged the queen with committing adultery with no less than five persons, including her own brother, Lord Rochford, and of conspiring with them, jointly and severally, against the life of the king, the adultery being alleged to have extended over a period of nearly three years. On the 11th the grand jury of Kent found a true bill likewise. On the 12th the four commoners, Brereton, Weston, Norris, and Smeton, were found guilty, the last confessing to the charge of adultery only, the other three pleading not guilty to both

charges. On the 15th the queen and her brother were tried before twenty-seven peers, the president being the Duke of Norfolk. They affirmed their innocence; but they were found guilty, and condemned, the queen to be burned or beheaded on the Tower-green. On the 17th Smeton was hanged, and the other four beheaded; great protestations of unworthiness by them at the hour of death being regarded by some historians as evidence of particular guilt. The mind of the wretched lady was evidently upset from the moment of her first committal; fits of anguish and despair were mixed with bright hopes and bursts of levity—the most melancholy proof of her derangement. One hour she would say that she was ready to die—the next she would talk confidently of being allowed to live. If in her sane moments she really entertained any such hopes, they were soon put an end to; and as the crisis approached she looked on death without terror. She sent for Mr. Kingston, who was at that time the Governor of the Tower, early in the morning of the 18th of May, and on his going to her she exclaimed, "Mr. Kingston, I hear say I shall not die before noon, and I am very sorry therefor, for I thought to be dead by this time and past my pain." Kingston, in writing of this to Secretary Cromwell, says, "I told her that it would be no pain, it was so subtle; and then she said, 'I heard say the executioner was very good, and I have a little neck,' and she put her arms about it, laughing heartily. Truly this lady has much joy and pleasure in death." She, however, did not die till the following morning, the 19th of May. A little before noon she was brought to the place of execution on the green within the Tower, some of the nobility and companies of the city being admitted to witness the tragic scene. Having reached the scaffold, Anne addressed a few words to the "good Christian people" assembled, and afterwards baring her neck, she knelt down, earnestly repeating, "Christ have mercy on my soul! Lord Jesus receive my soul!" until the executioner at one blow struck off her head. Another account of her execution states that "she would not consent to have her eyes covered with a bandage, declaring that she had no fear of death. She said, indeed, that she would shut her eyes, but she opened them every moment, and their mild and tender glance quite overcame the executioner. Fearful of missing his aim, he drew off his shoes, and approached her silently. While he was at her left hand, another person advanced at her right, who made a great noise in walking. This circumstance attracted the attention of the queen, and she turned her face from the executioner. Thus by an artifice he was enabled to strike the fatal blow." And thus perished Anne Boleyn within four months of the death of Catherine, and in little more than three years after her marriage.

On the fatal morning, says an old tradition, Henry went to hunt in Epping Forest. While he was at breakfast his attendants observed that he was anxious and thoughtful; but at length they heard the report of a distant gun, a preconcerted signal. "Ah, it is done!" cried he, starting up, "the business is done! Uncouple the dogs, and let us follow the sport."* In the evening the king returned gaily from the chase, and on the following morning he married Anne's maid-of-honour, Jane Seymour. We have been necessarily led to observe the weak and defective side of Anne Boleyn's character, in tracing her career. "Her ambition," says the author of a popular illustrated history of England, "her levity, her little regard for the feelings and patience of her royal mistress, her regardlessness of her good fame by living so openly with the king before their marriage, and her great culpability in marrying him whilst the real queen was not only still living, but undivorced, exhibit her but as a worldly woman of a conduct most censurable. But we should do violence to historic impartiality if we did not also bear witness that she had a better

* Dr. Notts' "Life of the Earl of Surrey."

side to her character, better feelings in her heart. Though she never was a Protestant, however much a certain party may labour to represent her as such, but conformed to all the rites and maintained all the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church to the last, yet she was at the same time kindly disposed towards the Reformers, and was not only a reader of the Bible in Tyndal's translation, but is said to have recommended its perusal to the king—to very little purpose, it must be confessed. She rescued the good and simple Hugh Latimer from the prosecuting clutches of Stokesley, the Bishop of London, received him, and listened to his preaching, made him her chaplain, and, it is said, became much more serious and considerate of others under his faithful guidance. She got him promoted to the see of Worcester, and showed the effect of his more enlightened Christian philosophy upon her by setting aside a certain proportion of her privy-purse allowance to establish manufactures for the permanent support of the people, and for relieving those she could not employ in every parish in the kingdom. In alms alone, within the last nine months of her life, she distributed 14,000*l.*, and selected young men of talent, and sent them to college at her own expense, that they might become able ministers in the church."

On the death of her father, in 1588, Henry VIII. seized Hever Castle and granted it to his repudiated wife, Anne of Cleves; but soon after the accession of Queen Mary the estate was sold to Sir Edward Waldegrave, of Northamptonshire, who broke up the park which, till then, had surrounded the castle. In 1686 one of his descendants, Sir Henry Waldegrave, was created a peer, by the title of Baron Waldegrave, of Chewton, Somersetshire; he held several high offices, but at the revolution he retired into France, and died at Paris in 1689, having married Henrietta, natural daughter of James II., by whom he had issue James, who in the third year of George II. was created Earl of Waldegrave. He, in 1715, conveyed this castle and manor to Sir William Humphreys, Bart., of London, who in that year was Lord Mayor of the City, and who died in 1735, leaving an only son and heir, Orlando, who succeeded to his title and estates. Sir Orlando Humphreys died in 1737, having had three sons and two daughters; of the former, two died young, whilst the second and only surviving son, Robert, died before his father in 1736, at the age of twenty-eight. On the decease of Sir Orlando his two daughters became his heiresses, namely, Mary and Ellen. The elder daughter was thrice married: first to William Ball Waring, Esq., of Dunston, in Berkshire, who died without issue in 1746; secondly to John Honywood, Esq., of Marks Hall, Essex, who also died without issue; and thirdly to Thomas Gore, Esq., whose nephew, Charles Gore, Esq., M.P., was the husband of Ellen, the younger daughter of Sir Orlando Humphreys. These ladies, with their husbands, in 1745, joined in the sale of Hever Castle, together with the manors of Hever-Cobham and Hever-Brocas, to Timothy Waldo, Esq., of Clapham, a merchant of London. This gentleman, who was afterwards knighted, was induced to purchase this estate from the fact that the Boleyns and Waldos were connected in the way of relationship, Lord Hunsdon, a descendant in the female line from the Earl of Rochford (Sir T. Boleyn), having married Grace Waldo, widow of Sir Nicholas Wolstenholme, Bart., and elder daughter of Sir Edward Waldo, an ancestor of the above Sir Timothy. With his descendants the grand old castle of Hever has continued to this day, the present owner being Edmund Waldo Meade Waldo, Esq., of Stone Wall Park, in the adjoining parish of Chiddingstone, who succeeded to the estate on the death of his father in 1858.

Although Hever Castle was evidently constructed upon defensive principles, it appears never to have been attacked, but has simply been the peaceful residence of a long succession of English gentlemen.

W. D.

Notes.

LLANTHONY PRIORY, MONMOUTH-SHIRE.

At a meeting of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, Mr. Fielder read the following paper on the above subject. He commenced by remarking that from the very earliest times the Vale of Ewyas, in which Llanthony was situated, had occupied a place in history, it being almost universally believed to have been for some time the abode of St. David, Bishop of Caerlon, and patron Saint of Wales. A chronicler who lived in the 12th century, and styled himself "a monk of Llanthony," speaking of the chapel which St. David erected on the spot which was afterwards occupied by the Abbey, described it as "a poor building surrounded by moss and ivy, and covered with thickets, scarcely habitable either for man or for beast." For many centuries after St. David's time the valley appeared to have been deserted, and remained unknown till the latter part of the 11th century, when it was visited by a knight named Hugh de Laci, one of whose attendants, William, being impressed with the rugged and secluded character of the place, resolved to become a hermit, and remained at St. David's chapel, which he repaired as well as he could, and had orders conferred on him in due time by his diocesan. The hermit was joined in 1103 by a divine named Ernesi, chaplain to the Empress Maud, daughter of Henry I. The first five years the anchorites spent together were devoted to the construction of a small chapel, to supply the place of their hermitage; it was completed in 1108 and was dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It was highly probable the present parish Church of Llanthony was the same edifice; although scarcely worth a visit, it was a very fair example of 12th century architecture. Hugh de Laci, who was possessed of great wealth, desired to endow a monastery on the spot rendered famous by the devotion exhibited by William and Ernesi, and the permission of the anchorites having been gained through Archbishop Anselm, Hugh bestowed upon them the necessary means, and the beautiful buildings, the ruins of which still existed, were completed in 1115, and were shortly afterwards taken possession of by forty monks, chosen from the convents of Merton and Trinity, in and near London, and from Colchester. Ernesi was chosen first prior. In the middle of Henry I.'s reign it was one of the richest religious houses in the kingdom. After enumerating some of the celebrated persons who had entered or visited the priory, Mr. Fielder said that on the death of Ernesi, Robert de Bethun succeeded him as prior. This was according to the "Monk of Llanthony;" but William de Wycomb said Ernesius resigned in favour of Robert de Bethun. The third prior of Llanthony was Robert de Braci, who lived to see the destruction of the Society within a few years of his election, owing to the civil wars which followed on the death of Henry I. A piece of land was granted by Milo, Earl of Hereford, son of Walter the Constable of England, a member of the fraternity, on the southern bank of the Severn, close to the city of Gloucester, where the monks erected a new monastery, which they named after the Welsh building, William de Lycomb succeeded Robert de Braci as prior, who was followed by Clement, after whose death the history of Llanthony in Monmouthshire came to a sudden stop, and it fell into decay. At the dissolution the property of New Llanthony was valued, according to Dugdale's Monasticon, at 64*l.*, while that of the Monmouthshire priory reached only 71*l.* The Chapter house had long since been turned into a stable, but traces of three Norman windows were still to be seen; in the Ladye chapel (now a coach-house) was a beautifully engroined roof in complete preservation. Entering from the south the visitor would be particularly struck with the long row of arches which separated the nave from the two aisles; all were standing on the north side, but on the south only two

remained. To the west of those arches stood two massive square towers, flanking the principal entrance on either side. Archdeacon Coxe, who explored the county at the commencement of the present century, described the great west window, which fell shortly after his visit, as triple pointed, and of great elegance, and it must have been one of the principal ornaments of the monastery. The towers, one of which was used as an inn, contained some fine pointed windows, and the north tower had a long, round-headed Norman window facing north. In the centre stood the remains of a large square bell-tower, which was perhaps the principal feature of the existing ruins. The west and south arches were still standing, the former springing, according to Mr. Roberts, in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, from a corbel of three stunted pillars, clustered and terminating in a flower, the corbel opposite terminating in a square moulding. In 1777, when the Priory was visited by Mr. Wyndham, the upper part of the tower was standing, and there was a tier of Norman arches above the dripstone, and a second tier of pointed arches above them. The south transept was still very perfect, and contained a double Norman window, each 18 feet by 3 feet, with plain moulding, and a plain rose window above. A bold Norman arch, supported by a plain capital, communicated with the Ladye chapel, very little of which could be traced. Contiguous was the choir, which possessed, when visited by Mr. Wyndham, a window stated to have been "pointed, with tracery in the head, and having a small Norman light in the gable above." A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1810 characterized Llanthony as "a mixture of Saxon and pointed architecture, the latter style prevailing. It is curious to trace the budding out of the new mouldings from those of the Saxon—the ornaments seem more prominent in this respect; hence Llanthony, like Canterbury, forms an excellent school for the study of the rise and progress of English architecture." After tracing the possession of the property from 1809, Mr. Fielder added that about four miles north of the Abbey stood the building a short time back erected by the Rev. Mr. Lyne, better known as Father Ignatius, who destined it, when sufficient money could be obtained, to become a large monastery in exact imitation of those which flourished under the rule of St. Benedict in the 10th and 11th centuries; the establishment was at present very small. After giving some particulars relative to the Gloucester Abbey, Mr. Fielder concluded by a glowing description of the scenery of the locality, which was well worthy a visit even if Llanthony Abbey did not exist.

FOSSIL QUADRU MANA (Vol. iii. 82, 94).—In the *Athenæum* (No. 2364, p. 216, and 2365, p. 251), is an account of the new fossils discovered by Professor Marsh, but no mention is made of quadrumana. The most important find was that of Ichthyornis (or Fish-bird), a cretaceous animal which "whilst entirely agreeing with the true birds, in the characters of the scapular arch, and the bones of the legs and wings, possessed bi-concave vertebræ, thus approximating to the piscine type of organization. A more remarkable peculiarity, however, than even this, is found in the fact that both jaws possessed well-developed teeth, numerous, small, compressed and pointed, implanted in distinct sockets. Marsh concludes that Ichthyornis dispar was about as large as a pigeon carnivorous, and probably aquatic. Systematists will probably be inclined to place the species of Ichthyornis in a new order of the reptiles, more ornithic than either the Deinosaoria or the Pterodactyles." In addition to this Fish-bird, Marsh found the skull of an entirely new form of mammal from the Eocene of Wyoming. With the size of an elephant, it combined many of the features of the rhinoceros, but had, instead of one or two horns, six in pairs, one behind the other, the front ones just at the tip of the nose. A large pair of canines, and an absence of incisor teeth, were also peculiarities of this extraordinary animal, which has received the name Dinoceras.

The foot was much like the elephant's, but the teeth point to a relationship with cloven-hoofed ungulates.

F. J. L.

CUNNINGHAM FAMILY.—Wandering last March among the ruins of the Abbey of Kilwinning in Ayrshire, I noticed a number of tombstones, a few yards off the S.E. corner of the present parish church, erected to members of this family. It may be worth while to note the following:—

(1.) On top of stone "17 G. C. J. G. 22." On face below a shield is inscribed, "Here lyes the corps of John Cuninghame son to Gabrel Cuninghame and Janet Glass in dundrive who died Janvary 15th 1719 aged 19. Also their daughter Marie died June 15th 1714 aged 6 years." Part of the stone is here refaced and inscribed "Andrew Cuninghame, Glasgow." Below this again, in the old letters, is:—"As also Janet Glass his spouse who dyed December 1725 aged 54 years and 6 months and a half." On the back of the stone is the half figure of a minister with open book in hand, and below, the text "No man having put his hand to ye plough and looking back is fit for the kingdom of God." Below this again is cut oxen drawing a plough, &c.

(2.) Immediately to the right of the above is another with the inscription, "Here Lyeth Janet Cuninghame Spouse to John Cuninghame in Sevenacres who died The 28 day of May 1692, and of her age 31."

(3.) On back of a stone erected to "Thomas Cuninghame in Hungryhill who died March 16th 1725 aged 52" and to (in older lettering) "Margaret Cuninghame spous of Adam Burnet" in a shield with the motto "over fork over."

(4.) Beside this is another to "Marion Kilpatrick spous to Alexr Cuninghame in Hungryhill died 6th Decr. 1699 aged 76."

ALISON.

Queries.

HUMAN BONES FOUND IN CHALK.

How long would human remains be likely to preserve their organic form when buried in chalk? When searching for fossils, about twenty years or more ago, at Westgate Bay, near Margate, then a lonely spot, with only a small coastguard station, but now having a small town growing up around it, I found a skeleton of a man, the skull, and one or two other bones, in a good state of preservation, although tending to petrification. They were lying, as far as I can remember, about two feet from the surface, on the top of the chalk—there of a very crumbly nature—and under the alluvial top soil. Probably they were the remains of some old smuggler, as, *on dit*, there was a fight at the spot between the coastguard and a band of smugglers many years ago, when several of the latter were killed. These bones were recent, but some others have just been found near Lenham, Kent, in a bank by the roadside, where chalk had recently been removed, close to the old Pilgrim's Road, pronounced by a surgeon, Mr. T. W. Hubbard, to be those of two full-grown men, and probably several centuries old. The bodies had been laid side by side, with their heads to the west, and feet to the east. Many other human bones had been discovered near the spot, as many as sixteen having been disinterred at one time, according to "an old inhabitant." As Lenham was, according to Camden ("Britannia," Vol. I., 259; ed. Gibson, 1772) the Durolevum of Antoninus, and situated upon a consular way, or high road of the Romans, which, in later times, was traversed by vast multitudes of pilgrims on their way to the shrine of Thomas à Becket, the bones probably date back to pre-Reformation times. There is a tradition that after a battle at Aylesford, in which they were defeated, the Saxons retreated along this road to Folkestone, and possibly some of the slain were buried here. The action of carbonate of lime, of which chalk is composed, would, one

would suppose, be destructive to osseous and other human remains; but part of the horn of a deer of large size, which a young Marlburian brought me from Silbury-hill, near Avebury, is in excellent preservation, though somewhat crumbly, and may not improbably have been lying in the chalk for 1000 years at least; and I see no reason why human bones should not preserve their structural appearance equally well; although all trace of the softer organic substances is often completely destroyed by the chalk, as may be seen in most of the fossils from that formation. Some formations have a wonderfully conservative power; as in the gravel beds near Bedford have been found remains of several animals, the elephant, &c., which have been long extinct, yet preserving apparently their bony or horny nature almost unchanged. The question whether bony structures can be preserved many ages in chalk will be, I hope, considered worthy of discussion by geological and archæological readers of the *Antiquary*.

F. J. L.

CAXTON'S "REYNART THE FOXE."—The following account of an admirable book is taken from Johnson's *Typographia*. Is it possible to get a sight of it?

"The Hystorye of Reynart the Foxe, &c. Which was in dutche, and by me Willm. Caxton translated into this rude and symple Englyssh in thabbe Westmestre fynysshed the vj day of Juny the yere of our lord m.cccc.lxxxj and the xxi yere of the regne of Kyne Edward the iiijth. Folio." This curious and exceedingly scarce volume is called a quarto by some and a folio by others; the copy in his Majesty's library is said to be the only one known in this country. Hearne calls this work an admirable thing, and the design very good; viz., to represent a wise and politic government. Mr. Douer thinks this celebrated and interesting romance was composed long before the twelfth century. The name of the original Dutch author has not yet been brought to light."

Could not some enterprising publisher obtain permission to reprint it? It would well repay the cost. It is a pity that books of this nature should be lost to the world. A reprint would not take away from the value of the original, and to thousands the perusal of the book would afford more than ordinary pleasure.

S.

SCOTS LAWS.—"There is a set of very old regulations called *Country Acts*, by one of which it is enacted that no pair shall marry unless they be possessed of 40*l.* Scots of free gear. . . . It is said that these regulations were approved and confirmed by the Parliament of Scotland in the reign of Queen Mary or of James VI." (*Old Stat. History*, Delting Parish in Shetland). Where are these Country Acts to be found? They are nowhere confirmed as far as I see; but by Jas. I. 3 cap. 48 all foreign laws are discharged, and this Act by Jas. IV. 6 cap. 79 is renewed and made specially applicable to the *Isles*.

ALISON.

WALTER COPINGER (Vol. iii. 92, 107).—Amongst the Patent Rolls in the Public Record Office (31 Eliz. septima pars) is a grant to Walter Copinger and Thomas Butler of land in divers counties, including lands given to superstitious uses. Is this Walter Copinger connected with the gentleman entitled to wear his hat at court?

F.

GILDS.—Is there any book published containing a complete list of all the gilds and chantries formerly known to have existed in England? Mr. Toulmin Smith's work appears to give an account of merely a few gilds, though so far as regards the history of gilds generally it is exceedingly valuable.

F.

OLD BOOKS.—Would any of your correspondents do me the favour to inform me where I might see "*The gospels*

of *Dystaues*" (*Distaves*); also *Tytus and Gesybus*, and *The Controuerse bytwene a Louer and a Jeye*? They were all published during the first quarter of the 16th century.

A. B.

SKELTON, THE POET.—I should be obliged for any information respecting the life and writings of John Skelton, who, I think, was Poet Laureate in the time of Henry VIII.

X.

CURIOUS BASSO-RELIEVO AT IPSWICH.—Some years ago, when staying in the above town, I recollect seeing a very curious basso-relievo in plaster in a public-house. The house was apparently very ancient, and was, I believe, known by the sign of "The Tankard." Is this house still standing, and is anything known of the history of the basso-relievo in question? From what I can recollect, it was traditionally said to be a representation of the Battle of Bosworth Field.

F. J.

LAURENCE FRISIUS.—Can any of the readers of the *Antiquary* inform me, whether it is known upon what authority the map inserted at the end of the Ptolemy, 1525, printed by Johannes Gieningerus, argentoragi (argentoragti), headed, "Orbis typus universalis juxta hydrographorum tractionem exactissime depicta. L. F. 1522," is attributed to Laurence Frisius, and who he was? Is this map considered original, or on what authority have England, Scotland, Ireland, and Iceland been drawn together as a group of four elliptical islands?

W. HY. RYLANDS.

BIBLIOTHECA CIVITATIS LONDONIARUM is the inscription on the covers of the books in the new free library and reading-room at the Guildhall. I thought Londinium and not Londonia was the usual Latin for London. Is the latter form general in City deeds and inscriptions, and how long has it been in use?

F. J. L.

Replica.

KENTISH CHURCHES.

(Vol. iii. 93.)

IN reply to "Rambler's" enquiry, I beg to say that in 1866, the east end of the chancel of *St. Peter's Church, Sandwich*, was rebuilt, with decorated window occupying nearly the whole of the wall, the mouldings being restored according to old mullions, and filled with Powell's quarries. In 1869 the west ends of the nave and north aisle were rebuilt, together with two new windows; one was also inserted in the north wall of the north aisle, and two clerestory lights were introduced in the north side of the nave. I regret to add that we are at a standstill for want of funds; and moreover, the east end of the north aisle is decidedly unsafe, and we know not where to obtain means for continuing the work we have begun.

H. GILDER, Rector.

The *Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Sandwich*.—Since 1868 the decayed wooden frames in the two windows of the huge western gable of this church (which is formed of the end of the south aisle built up to join the remaining fragment of the tower) have been removed, and stonework inserted under the direction of the diocesan architect. A crazy western gallery has been taken down and the west wall of the nave has been cleaned of whitewash, disclosing the great doorway, at present built up, and also remains of a coloured wall pattern running round the window and the head of the door. An interesting discovery has also been made of the bases of the two easternmost Norman columns, formerly supporting the tower, the main portion of which fell in 1667. These were found, after excavations, in their original position at some depth below the present floor, and have now been

simply boarded over to allow of the inspection of the curious. The tower, therefore, although at the western extremity of the nave, and not advancing beyond the western faces of the aisles, was internal to the church, and would appear to have been rather larger in the square than the well-known example in the neighbouring parish church of St. Clement. In addition to the foregoing, the stonework of two decorated windows in the north aisle has been carefully repaired, and the elegant north doorway cleaned of its many coats of paint. The modern porch of brick, whitewashed over, has been pulled down, and a suitable gabled porch of flint work, surmounted by a leaden cross, has been erected by the liberality of a parishioner. In cleaning off the plaster which covered the main wall of the church round about the internal doorway, the recesses for a triplet of niches—from which, however, the figures had disappeared—were brought to light, and have been left as discovered. The unsightly cement windows, with square heads, and devoid of any attempt at hood moulds or decoration of any kind, have been all removed from the side and east end of the north aisle, and couplets of lancets, that in the east wall being distinguished by a cinquefoil light in the gable, have taken their places. During this latter repair many interesting fragments (including a portion of a stone cross with black-letter inscription) were found built into the thickness of the wall, and numerous fragments of the tower columns still wearing their vermilion coats. These have all been carefully stored in the church. From its vast area and present singular construction, there can be no doubt that if means could be found to re-seat this church properly it would be one of the finest congregational buildings in the diocese. At present, owing to the state of the numerous vaults, which are half full of water, the church being below the river level, and also the state of the graveyard, it has more the aspect and atmosphere of a vast cellar than a church. A very interesting fragment of a MS. inventory of the altar plate, vestments, and relics, written in 1473 by a chaplain of one of the chantries within this church, who was also churchwarden at the same time, has been lately rescued from destruction and carefully framed and hung up in the building. The ancient records, the many vicissitudes, and the sumptuous belongings of this church in former years, together with the fact of its being perhaps the oldest ecclesiastical building in this ancient town, render it full of interest, although from its position it is probably the one least known.

The Church of *St. Clement the Martyr, Sandwich*, was reopened for service in September, 1870, after a most extensive and painstaking repair during the preceding eighteen months, under the supervision of Mr. Clarke, the diocesan architect. The pulpit, until this time, had stood near the great west door, blocking it up, and the congregation were pewed with their backs to the chancel. The church has now been properly and handsomely seated, and the nave and its two aisles carefully restored—both within and without—including the replacement of the stonework in fifteen windows, and a considerable portion of the middle or high chancel has also been restored. On stripping away the mean 18th century wainscot from the sacrum, the piscina and ambries were found in good preservation, and when the wooden window over the altar was taken out, the jambs of the north and south members of a triplet of lancets were found *in situ*, and these have been used again. The triplet so reformed has just been fitted with very rich and effective stained glass by Messrs. Bell and Almond, of Charlotte Street, London. The appearance of this grand and venerable church, now that so much of its disfigurements have been removed and the original lines disclosed, is most striking, and well worthy the inspection of all interested in *conservative restorations*. The Restoration Committee have issued a final appeal for 1000*l.* more to complete the restoration which, as yet, has only touched the eastern portions of the church, one of which, viz., the south chancel, contains a magnificent decorated window, long bricked up, but with

extensive and sound remains of the original work, and which, now that it has been re-opened and restored, is the finest window in the church. The stonework of another window has also been replaced in this chancel, and that of the east window of the north chancel, both by the gifts of the same generous donor. It is much to be hoped that this last effort may be successful. The sum expended on the restoration of the church hitherto approaches 3000*l.* This, however, includes the works carried out on the tower, at an outlay of 900*l.* during the incumbency of the late vicar (Mr. Brad-don), in 1865-6.

ARTHUR M. CHICHESTER,
Vicar of *St. Mary and*
Vicar of *St. Clement, Sandwich*.

ORIGIN OF PRINTING (Vol. iii. 116).—In Johnson's *Typographia*, printed in 1824, this subject is discussed most exhaustively. All the available authorities are quoted, and the editor is constrained to observe that "this discovery having been made so lately as the 15th century, it is matter of surprise that no certain record has been handed down fixing the precise time, the person by whom, and the place whence this art received its birth. The abilities of the literary Antiquaries of different nations have been called forth, in order that the palm may be ceded to those who not only merited so well of their own country, but also every other portion of the civilized globe. These researches have not satisfactorily determined the point: the affair still remains in a certain degree of mystery; although it must be admitted that great probability appears in the theory of some of those who have investigated this difficult subject."

As to the claim of the Chinese to the honour of having invented the art of printing, the same writer remarks, "Though printing be a modern invention in Europe, it is allowed to have been practised in the east from a very early period, in a similar manner to our first essays. It has been contended that the remoteness and seclusion of the Chinese prevented our gaining any information from them; but Mr. W. Y. Ottley and Mr. S. W. Singer concur in opinion that the art of engraving on wood was known to Europe in the 13th century; that it was brought from Asia by the Venetian merchants, whose intercourse with that territory was frequent, by way of Constantinople, from a very early period. As to the silence of Marco Polo upon the subject, in his account of marvels he had witnessed in China, having resided at the court of the great Khan of Tartary for seventeen years, 1295, Mr. Ottley conceives that the author thought it of little interest, as the art had been long practised in Venice. Mr. Ottley is of opinion that if the name of its inventor is ever destined to be known, it most probably will be found among the records of the east. Many writers have ascribed this invention to an earlier period than the Christian era; Father Couplet states the year 930; Father du Halde fixes it fifty years prior to the former period, under the reign of Ming Tsong I., the second Emperor of the Tartarian dynasty; and Father le Compe contends that it has been practised in China from all ages; he adds that the only difference between the European and Chinese methods consists in the former being able, from the small number of letters in their alphabet, to print voluminous works, the letters of the first sheet, from a rearrangement, serving for all the succeeding ones; whereas, from the prodigious number of characters in the Chinese alphabet (some accounts state them at eighty thousand), they contend that it is much easier and less expensive to have their pages cut on wood; thus having as many blocks as there are leaves in the book."

The editor of the *Typographia* reduces the contention between Haerlem and Mentz, and considers the whole point turns upon this: "Did the Haerlem press rival that of Mentz before the year 1462? This is scarcely a fair way of putting it; for Haerlem might have invented the art, and yet not have been able to make use of it. What if John

Geinsfleisch-Gutenberg carried with him to Mentz some of the wooden printing types, the property of Laurentius Coster of Haerlem?"

Ulric Zell, father of the Cologne Press, wrote in the *Cologne Chronicle*, in 1429, thus: "Although this art was discovered at Mentz at first, in the manner in which it is now commonly used, yet the first example of it was found in Holland, in the *Donatuses* which were first printed there."

I cannot help being strongly of opinion that the editor of the *Typographia* was prejudiced against the claim of Coster, hence his decision: "From a careful review of the evidence before us, we must reject the claims of Coster and Haerlem altogether."

I hold—I say it with great diffidence—that the claims of Coster and Haerlem are as good as any, and better than most.

X.

HENCHMAN (Vol. iii. 93).—An attendant or follower—as will be seen by Chaucer in his *Floure and the Leafe*—

"And every knight had after him riding,
Three hensh-men on him awaiting."

Several etymologists have been puzzled to find out the origin of this once common word, and their attempt may be seen in Todd's "Johnson." Judge Blackstone appears to give the most probable definition of the word, hence, *haunchman*, from following the *haunch* of his master. Bishop Percy also made the same conjecture in a note on the "Northumberland Household Book." Thus it applied to boy as well as man, *hench-boy* or *haunch-boy*.

Winslow says expressly, that "it is used for a man who goes on foot attending upon a man of honour or of great worship." They were excepted from the operation of the statute 4 Ed. IV. c. 5, concerning excess of apparel. In one of Milton's MS. copies of the Ode on a Solemn Music, he had called the cherubim "Heav'n's henshmen," which, with good taste, he afterwards expunged. See Nares' "Gloss," Todd's "Milton," vol. vii., p. 57. Udal makes use of the word with reference to the words in Mark c. 11. "Of such as go before the bishop of his *hensem* of trumpettes, of sundry times," &c. "Her highnes hath of late, whereat some doo moche mvel, dissolved the anncient office of the *henchemen*." Francis Allen to the Earl of Shrewsbury. See "Lodge," Vol. i., p. 358. Richardson's Eng. Dict.

W. WINTERS.

JOHN AND SAMUEL WESLEY (Vol. iii. 117).—I would venture to suggest there may have been a clerical error in copying the date of the letter written by John Wesley to his brother Samuel from Birmingham, and that it ought to have been 1733, instead of 1783, which would "*reconcile*" the dates.

It is quite evident if 1783 be correctly copied, the letter could not have been for that Samuel Wesley, who had died forty-four years previously. (He was twelve years older than the great preacher, being the eldest of nineteen children born to his parents.)

But John had a younger brother living at that time, viz., Charles, the gifted poet and author of nearly all the best of "Wesley's Hymns" (who died in 1788). Was the letter intended for him? Or, if the date and the Christian name be both right, I would throw out another alternative. It might have been for John's nephew, *Samuel*, the son of Charles (who was a noted composer of music, and an able musician), then living.

P.S. Perhaps some of your readers may not know that Samuel Wesley—John's elder brother—spent the last seven years of his life in Tiverton. This fact we learn from a gravestone erected to his memory, and fastened against the east end of St. George's church in that town. The inscription on it is rather lengthy, and very laudatory of the deceased. It begins thus:—

"Here lye interred the remaines of the Rev. Samuel Wesley, A.M., sometime student of Christchurch, Oxon." And it states, amongst other good qualities possessed by him, he was "An excellent* preacher, but whose best sermon was the constant example of an edifying life."

It ends as follows:—

"Therefore, after a life spent in the laborious employment of teaching youth, first, for upwards of twenty years, as one of the ushers in Westminster School, afterwards, for near seven years, as Head Master of Blundells" (richly endowed) "School in this town, he resigned his soul to God, the 6th day of November, 1739, in the 49th year of his age."

H. S. G.

EARLDOM OF WARWICK (Vol. iii. 104).—Walter de Beauchamp, third son of Hugh, (who came over with William the Conqueror), married Emelina, daughter and heir of Ursouis de Abetor, whose son William was steward to Henry I.; to him succeeded William his son and heir, followed by his only son Wilkin or Walter, who was also succeeded by his son William, who married Isabella, sister and heir of William Mauduit, Earl of Warwick, upon whose death his daughter Isabella became countess in her own right; but having entered upon a holy state of life she did not assume the title, nor yet her husband, whereupon their son William, as heir to his uncle, had the title whilst his parents were living. He married Matilda, daughter of John Fitz Geoffrey, and died June, 1298, and was buried in the Chapel of Our Lady, in Worcester Cathedral. He bore for his arms, *Gules, semè of cross-crosslets, with a fess, or.*

J. ASTLEY.

LOXLEY, IN WARWICKSHIRE (Vol. iii. 104).—Alfred H. W. will find a long history of this place in Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, and in the addition by Dr. Thomas much additional matter to 1670. It is too long to copy, but if A. H. W. cannot have access to Dugdale, and will communicate to me what he especially wants, I will make extracts for him.

J. ASTLEY.

This ancient parish, I believe, is situate in the Snitterfield division of the hundred of Barlichway, co. Warwick, a short distance from Stratford-upon-Avon. It appears to have been given by Offa, king of the Mercians, to the Church of Worcester, nearly three centuries prior to the Norman Conquest. The living is now a discharged vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, rated in the king's book at 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, endowed with 200*l.* private benefactions, and 200*l.* royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown.

Dugdale states that the church to which Offa gave the place "continued thereto till the time of King Canutus the Dane. But then the whole realm being burthened with grievous taxes, and a constitution made, that if any place did fail in payment of the space of three days of what was so exacted, he that should deposit the money to the sheriff might presently possess himself thereof; this, with divers other lands (whereof Ludington, Drayton, and Milcote in this country were part), was by that crafty advantage most injuriously taken from it." For a full account of Loxley, see Dr. Thomas's edition of "Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire," Vol. ii., p. 677. Mention is made of the Vicar of Loxley in Rymer's *Fœdera*, Tom. vi., part 4, p. 151.

W. WINTERS.

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE (Vol. iii. 104).—The character of the architecture of the Anglo-Saxons has not yet been fully ascertained, although a few examples still exist. Gothic architecture prevailed from the latter part of the 12th century until the revival of the classic orders in the 16th century. It may be traced by degrees from corruptions

* Spelt on the memorial stone without the *c*.

introduced into Grecian architecture by the Romans, more particularly by the arch. The *pointed* arch being one of the characteristics of Gothic architecture.

W. E. B. L.

Proceedings of Societies.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ORIEL COLLEGE AND ST. MARY HALL.

THE first walk of this Term took place on Saturday, March 1, when Oriel College and St. Mary Hall were visited.

The Rev. the Provost received the members of the society and their friends in the Hall of Oriel College, and proceeded to give an interesting and animated account of the College, founded by Adam de Brome, Almoner to Edward II., and rector of St. Mary the Virgin. The College seems to have had its origin in two Halls, Tackley Hall and Perles Hall. Later on, in 1327, King Edward III. gave the society a large mansion (on the spot where the College now stands) called La Oriole, from a large prominent bay window, and from this the College took its name, though properly it was the College of St. Mary the Virgin, having been founded to her honour as a perpetual college of scholars for the study of Divinity and Canon Law. Adam de Brome was appointed by Edward II. the first Governor, under the new title of Provost, a French adaptation of *Præpositus*.

The College plate was exhibited, some of which is very old and interesting, especially a cup with cover called the Founder's Cup; but, as with other Colleges so with Oriel, the bulk of the plate had gone to King Charles I.

The Rev. J. W. Burgon showed the party the chapel, the library, the common room, and other buildings of the college, taking much pains to show the most interesting books in the library and the portraits of former members, of which there is a large and most interesting collection (chiefly engravings) in the common room. Mr. Burgon also pointed out the rooms in the college formerly occupied by Whateley, Arnold, Keble, and other eminent members of the society.

A vote of thanks was proposed to the provost by the president of the society (the president of Trinity) and to Mr. Burgon by the Rev. J. S. Treacher, hon. sec.

The party then went on to St. Mary Hall, where they were received by the Rev. the Principal, who gave them an interesting account of the building. The original house was a residence for the Rector of St. Mary's. It was then enlarged by the addition of another hall, called Bedell Hall. The present hall or refectory with the chapel above it, and also the buttery and rooms above it were erected in the time of Dr. Saunders, who was principal from 1632 to 1644. Dr. Hudson, Bodley's Librarian and Principal of the Hall from 1712 to 1719, built new lodgings for the principal, and these were much improved and added to by the celebrated Dr. King, who was principal for 44 years, and whose epitaph which is very curious (written by himself) is on a marble tablet in the chapel. Dr. Hampden, Bishop of Hereford, and Dr. Bliss, formerly Registrar of the University, Principals of the Hall, did much to improve the buildings, and the present Principal follows in the same path, and is now enlarging and remodelling the chapel. The principal showed a curious paper which had been found in a wall, part of which had to be taken down for some improvements that he was making some months since; the paper is in excellent preservation, though for more than 120 years it had been imbedded in the wall; on it is written the names of several workmen employed at the time in work done during the principality of Dr. King and under his directions.

FIRST MEETING.

The first meeting of this society for the present term was held on Tuesday evening, March 4, in the lower room of the

Taylor Building, the Rev. the President of Trinity in the chair.

The Rev. J. S. Treacher, M.A., read the minutes of the previous meeting, after which thirteen gentlemen who had been proposed as members of the society were duly elected by ballot, and five names were submitted for election at the next meeting.

The Rev. W. E. Daniel, M.A., then read the list of books, &c., presented to the society and purchased, after which Mr. Trevor Fielder, of St. John's College, gave a paper on Llanthony Priory, Monmouthshire (*see* p. 125).

Mr. W. Scott Champion, Architect of Russell Square, London, read one on Northstoke Church, Oxfordshire (a report of which will be given in our next).

On the conclusion the readers of the papers were greeted with applause, and the thanks of the society were tendered by the chairman.

Mr. James Parker then made some interesting remarks on several points in the papers, especially the theories concerning the "Lychnoscopes."

This concluded the proceedings.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—At a meeting of this society, held on Thursday week, under the presidency of Lord Stanhope, a paper on "The Troad" was read by Sir John Lubbock, M.P. He stated that he had spent his holiday last year in paying a visit to Constantinople in company with Mr. Grant Duff and Mr. Greig, and from Constantinople he had sailed to the plains of Troy, landing close to the tumulus of Ajax. The balance of opinion as to the true site of the city of Troy was clearly divided between Bunarbashi and Hissarlik. The rival claims rested principally in the distance of these places from the sea and the courses of the rivers, but all theories suggested on these points were open to grave objections. After briefly passing in review the opinions of M. Chevalier, and remarking upon the inconsistency of some of the statements of Homer, the paper observed that some writers had objected to the Bunarbashi theory on the ground that the nature of the country would have rendered impossible the pursuit of Hector by Achilles three times round the walls of Troy. Ilium Novum had been regarded as the true site in the time of Alexander the Great, and the Romans subsequently held the same opinion. Yet there were differences of opinion about it then. Hissarlik failed to agree with Homer's description of Troy. It was a mere hill, and in Priam's time must have been fifty feet lower than it is now. With regard to Bunarbashi, the paper went on to state that it was nine miles from the sea; but in the memorable battle between Patroclus and Hector, in which the former was killed, Homer relates that the Trojans drove the Greeks to their ships, and were in turn driven back to the walls of Troy so many times, that Troy could not have been nearly so far as that from the sea. No site could be said to accord thoroughly with the account given by Homer, and the examination of the tumuli threw little light upon the matter. That of Ajax had been rifled long ago; while in that of Patroclus disinterment had not been proceeded with. The tumulus of Achilles had been opened by Count Choiseul, but the result was not very satisfactory. Sir John Lubbock concluded with some remarks upon the character of Helen; arguing, from Homer's account, that she could not have been a depraved and abandoned woman. Admiral Spratt said that he had made the visit to the Troad thirty years ago, and he could only offer what was his humble opinion on the subject of the site of Troy, after a detailed examination of the spot, with Homer in his hand. There were two streams; one, which was no doubt the Simois, having its source in Mount Ida, the other the Scamander, flowing from the heights of Bunarbashi. On one of the spurs of Bunarbashi there were the ruins of a city, and a portion of a wall six feet thick; and the Scamander, starting just beneath, confirmed him in the opinion that this was the true site. The president (Earl Stanhope) observed that it was curious to note that the privileges bestowed upon Ilium Novum, in conse-

ration of its being the reputed site of Troy had not increased its extent or its prosperity. He could not but think that a more exact and careful examination of the Troad would bring to light much important information, and therefore proposed a resolution to the effect that the society, after hearing the able paper read by Sir John Lubbock, and bearing in mind the satisfactory results of the expedition for the discovery of the Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, undertaken with the aid of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, obtained by the exertions of the British Museum authorities, desired to make a similar appeal on behalf of an expedition to Troy to the well-known classical attainments and investigating spirit of Mr. Lowe, and thereby authorised the communication of the resolution to that gentleman. This was seconded by Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., and carried unanimously. It was also carried that petitions from the society should be forwarded to both Houses of Parliament in support of Sir John Lubbock's Bill for the better preservation of old monuments.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—At the last monthly meeting, OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., in the chair, Mr. Hankey exhibited a series of playing cards, on which were engravings of events in the conspiracy of Titus Oates. These had been in the possession of a family in Sussex for about eighty years. Mr. Bernhard Smith exhibited nine swords illustrating those shown on a previous occasion, inscribed "Edwardus Prius Angliæ." A paper was read by Mr. J. G. Waller on wall paintings, recently found in churches, especially those in South Leigh, Oxfordshire, of which he gave a detailed account, and critically examined the restoration that church had lately undergone. The subject was illustrated by photographs. Supplementary observations upon the silver oar as a type of Admiralty jurisdiction were also read, and were followed by a discussion, in which Sir E. Smirke, the chairman, and other members, took part. We may further note that the provisional notification of the annual congress this year at Exeter has been prepared, so that the coming event promises interest as high as any of its memorable predecessors. Exeter has long had many special claims on the institute, not only that the city is one of the most ancient in the kingdom, and of great historic and antiquarian interest, but because also the surrounding district is more than usually attractive to students of the early past. The numerous and varied primæval remains—the stone circles, kistvaens, rock basins—on Dartmoor, the hill camps at Cadbury, Castle-an-Dinas, Hembury, and other places; the numerous churches with the rich woodwork screens so notable in Devon, as at Crediton, Dartmouth, Ottery St. Mary; the monastic remains of Buckfast, Tavistock, and Torr Abbey; the castles of Berry Pomeroy, Compton, Launceston, and Okehampton; the fine specimens of domestic architecture at Bradfield, Holcombe, Wear Gifford, as well as the old towns of Plympton and Totnes; and the remarkable and famous pre-historic caverns of Torquay and Brixham, with the sepulchral barrows near Sidmouth—all combine to form a range of subjects seldom to be met with in any one week's excursion. The local secretary is Sir John Maclean, and memoirs have been promised by Mr. G. T. Clark, Archdeacon Freeman, Dr. Guest, Professor Stubbs, Mr. E. A. Freeman, Rev. J. Earle, Sir Gilbert Scott, Sir J. D. Coleridge (her Majesty's Attorney-General), Canon Venables, Rev. Prebendary Scarth, Mr. Ormerod, and others, eminent in their respective departments of antiquarian knowledge. The historic section should have as great attractions as the antiquarian; the progress of the Saxon conquest and the infusion of the Saxon element among the inhabitants of the district; the stubborn resistance offered by the men of Exeter to William the Conqueror at a critical period of his reign, when the city afforded shelter to the last Saxon King of England; the great importance of the city during mediæval times, and the numerous sieges it has stood from the time of the Romans to the civil wars of the 17th century; the remnants of the mediæval trades,

cloth, kersey, lace; and the records of its many important guilds, added to the historical associations of its noted cathedral, and the early bishopric with which it is associated, are subjects which cannot receive even the slightest attention without eliciting that fascination which prominent traces of the grand events of the far past always evoke in the educated mind. The date of the meeting is fixed for July 29, and the proceedings will continue until August 5. The president of the meeting will be the Earl of Devon, and the patrons the Earl of St. Germans, Viscount Falmouth, Viscount Sidmouth, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Exeter, Lord Poltimore, Lord Vivian, Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall, and Lord Blachford.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—At the general monthly meeting of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, held on Tuesday week, Sir H. Holland, Bart., M.D., D.C.L., President, in the chair, Professor Tyndall was present for the first time since his return from America, and on the motion of Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., seconded by Mr. W. Pole, F.R.S., the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"Resolved—That the warmest congratulations of the members of the Royal Institution be offered to their Professor of Natural Philosophy upon his arrival in England from the United States of America, in which, upon the invitation of the most eminent scientific men of America, he has been recently delivering a series of lectures unexampled for the interest they have created in that country, and the large and distinguished audiences who have been attracted to them. The members of the Royal Institution rejoice that the people of America have shared in the advantages of Professor Tyndall's teaching and illustrations of those sciences which have been so greatly advanced by the labours of his predecessors, and by his own, in the laboratories of the Royal Institution. They receive and welcome him on his return to what they are proud to be able to designate as his own scientific home with satisfaction and delight, and wish him all continued health and prosperity. The members of the Royal Institution have also to thank Professor Tyndall for his generous gift to the Institution of the splendid and extensive apparatus employed by him in his lectures in America, and congratulate him on the liberal spirit, and the love of science, which has led him to appropriate the profits of his lectures in the United States to the establishment of a fund to assist the scientific studies of young Americans in Europe."

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.—On Thursday se'night Dr. Zerffi lectured before the members of the society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, Conduit-street, on "Assyrian Art." The chair was occupied by Sir M. DIGBY WYATT, M.A., F.S.A. The lecture, listened to throughout with intense interest, as the learned lecturer unravelled the mysteries of art among the ancient Ninevites, appeared to the uninitiated more like a fairy tale than a reality, and Dr. Zerffi told it as rather a secret that at the present time there are no less than ten distinguished German scholars busy at work deciphering the "clay book and tablets" that have for thousands and thousands of years preserved the history, life, and manners of one of the oldest empires on the surface of our sphere. At the conclusion of the lecture, which was numerous and fashionably attended, Sir M. Digby Wyatt (the chairman), Major Britten, Mr. George Browning, and several others made some interesting and comparative remarks. The proceedings terminated with the usual votes of thanks.

On Thursday evening Professor Kerr delivered a lecture at the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, on the "Remarkable Condition at the present day of Architectural Art in England." JAMES EDMESTON EYRE occupied the chair. The lecturer proceeded to shew in a clear, concise manner, that architecture at the present day is scarcely what it should be, owing in a great measure to the extreme rivalry and jealousy between the Neo-gothic and the Neo-classic schools. Until the profession looked more at their art and less at their brethren, it could scarcely be hoped

that the present condition of architecture in England would undergo much change for the better. The professor traced the various styles of architecture, from the Roman to the modern (the specialities of which were illustrated by numerous diagrams), and regretted the want of criticism upon recognized canons of taste. At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. George Browning, Major Britten, and the chairman made a few appropriate and interesting remarks. The proceedings terminated with the usual votes of thanks.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting held on the 10th inst., at University College, Gower Street, J. ORDE HALL, Esq., presiding, the following antiquarian treasures were exhibited: Roman lamps, medals made of lava from Vesuvius, also various Roman antiquities from Pompeii, Venice, and other parts of Italy (Mr. George Browning). Photographs of carved marble reliefs discovered at Hitchin, Herts, and supposed to have been brought from the site of ancient Verulam (Mr. J. E. Cussans). Antique plate and silver cups of early work (Mr. George Lambert, F.S.A.). An illuminated drawing from the rood screen at Westhall, subject "The Transfiguration" (Mr. C. Golding). A valuable paper entitled "Remarks on three Inventories of the Household Goods and Effects of Sir John Shaw, Knight, Alderman and Lord Mayor of London, temp. Henry VII.," was read by Mr. Henry W. King, Hon. Secretary, Essex Archæological Society. An able discussion followed, in which Mr. Lambert, Mr. J. G. Waller, and others took part. After which a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. King concluded an interesting evening.

Notices of Books.

Journal of the Liverpool Numismatic Society. Liverpool: H. Young, South Castle-street; London: Reeves and Turner, 195, Strand.

With the present year was commenced the publication of the proceedings and transactions of the Liverpool Numismatic Society, which, judging from the number now before us, bids fair to become one of great interest and value to every lover of numismatic lore. The Liverpool Numismatic Society has now been in existence rather over two years, and is at the present time under the able presidency of Mr. Edwin Leighton, who, in the "Introduction" to the first number of the journal now under notice, thus speaks of its origin:—"A few students," he says, "pursuing their individual methods of purchase, selection, and arrangement, had for many years turned the resources of our locality to good account, and had privately acquired and classified useful varieties and rare specimens. These friends, three years since, in the house of one of their number, met, and, stirred by a worthy local ambition, formed the nucleus of the present society." The contents of the first number of the Journal of this society are highly varied, and comprise several valuable papers read by the members at their meetings during the past two years. Of these papers, the one that will be perused with the greatest interest, perhaps, is that on "Local Numismatic Waifs and Strays," by Mr. Henry Ecroyd Smith, the curator of the society. This paper, as Mr. Smith informs us, is a simple memoir of local "finds" and researches—a record, in fact, of the numismatic produce of the neighbourhood of Liverpool during the past decade. "Lying apart from the old historic sites, and great highways of the kingdom—isolated corners of South Lancashire and Cheshire, half enclosed by the sea—this Mersey district," writes Mr. Smith, "is perhaps one of the last in which the antiquary or numismatist would look for discoveries of value or special interest; nevertheless, I trust to show that it is by no means to be despised, and in point of fact has strong claims to historic respect." The coins treated of by Mr. Smith were for the most part discovered on the Meols Beach, Cheshire, and, with few exceptions, belong to the writer's local collection. They comprise, among other examples, a Denarius of Hadrian (A.D. 177-138); a silver penny of Knut (1016-35); also silver pennies of Henry II., Henry III., and Edward I. or II.; a silver groat of Philip and Mary; a third brass of Carausius (A.D. 287-93); several small brass Roman coins; a second brass of Claudius (A.D. 41-54), and one of Nero Cæsar (A.D. 50-68). In the summer of 1867 a first brass of Antoninus Pius was found in Parliament Fields, Liverpool, under singular circumstances, and is thus recorded by Mr. Smith:—"Our fellow member, Mr. Charles A. Watters, here practising with bow and arrow, was extracting the latter from the ground, which it had penetrated somewhat deeply, when the coin was produced from below the turf. It is unfortunately in a poor state of preservation, but bears a type singularly uncommon, considering the popularity of the subject, the historic group of Romulus and Remus suckled by a wolf. The only legible portion of the inscription on the reverse is 'Romani.' Mr. J. Harris Gibson, the editor of the Journal, contributes a paper on "A Bronze

Medal or Badge, commemorating an event in the History of the Irish Parliament," and Mr. Leighton favours us with some "Suggestions for the Coinage of a Gold Five-shilling piece." This is followed by "An Introduction to the Study of 'Obsidional Coins,' with a short account of the siege and 'siege-pieces' of Antwerp, 1814," by Mr. D. T. Stewart. These siege-pieces, or, as they are sometimes called, "Monnaies Obsidionales," are hastily-minted 'pieces of necessity,' issued to the besieged inhabitants of a town or city, when the ordinary monetary circulation has become a scarcity. To quote the words of the writer of the paper, "Such pieces are valuable to the historian, as existing records of past great events; to the numismatist, humiliating and, instructive, as silent memorials of famine, disease, pain, and death." This paper is illustrated with representations of the siege-pieces issued at Antwerp in 1814, which mark the date of Bonaparte's abdication, and the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty to the throne of France in the person of Louis XVIII. The remaining papers in the number of the Journal before us, although short, are of great interest, and tend to show that the field of research entered upon by the members of the Liverpool Numismatic Society is one likely to be productive of great and lasting results.

Answers to Correspondents.

- H. R. (Ely).—The Mahratta war took place in 1817-18.
 W. H. D. (Bermondsey).—Your lines are very fair, but scarcely suitable for our columns. We would advise you to persevere in the course of study you have commenced.
 S. A. R.—Lord Brooke, the friend and biographer of Sir Philip Sidney, was stabbed by one of his old dependents, Ralph Haywood, in February, 1628, and died in the following September.
 T. L. H.—David Herd, the Scottish antiquary, died in 1810.
 D. S. (Glasgow).—James, 2nd Earl of Arran, was chosen Regent of Scotland upon the death of James V. in 1542, and in the following year the Parliament declared him heir presumptive to the Crown; he was at the same time appointed guardian to Queen Mary, and governor of the realm during her Majesty's minority.
 T. L.—(1.) No. (2.) Yes; she afterwards became the wife of Sir John Germain, Bart.
 W. M. L.—Battle, in Sussex, was called by the Saxons Epiton, signifying "heathland." The abbey stands on the site of King Harold's camp, and on the spot where his standard is supposed to have been taken by the Conqueror's forces.
 J. R.—The arms of the Lucys of Charlecote are—Gules, three lucres or pikes, hauriant, between nine cross-crosslets, argent.
 T. H. K. (Brackley).—The comedy of "Ignoramus" was written by the celebrated George Ruggles, and was acted before James I. in 1614.
 R. S. (Bristol).—There was an instance of holding an estate by "Cormage," or the service of a horn, in the family of the Puseys of Pusey, Berks, prior to the Conquest, as is mentioned both by Camden and Fuller.
 A. Z.—The "History of the Church of Scotland," in Rivington's Theological Library, was edited by Dr. Michael Russell.
 Marco Polo.—Rainbach, the distinguished line engraver, was born in London in 1776.
 T. L. (Rusham).—Sir John Croft claims descent from Edward III. through the marriage of his grandfather with the daughter and heir of the Rev. James Tunstall, D.D.
 K. L.—Wallingford House stood on the site of the present Admiralty, and originally belonged to the Knollys family.
 H. W.—Mr. Luke Robinson, of Pickering Lyth, Yorkshire, M.P. for Scarborough, was discharged from sitting in the House of Commons in July, 1660.
 T. K.—The battle of Radcot Bridge, in Oxfordshire, was fought in 1387.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 48, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 48, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archæology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

To all communications should be affixed the name and address of the sender; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 11, Ave Maria-lane, E.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1873.

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THE CASTLES, HALLS, AND MANOR HOUSES OF ENGLAND.

RAGLAN CASTLE, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

"A famous castle fine,
That Raglan hight, stands moted almost round;
Made of freestone, upright as straight as line,
Whose workmanship in beautie doth abound.

"The curious knots, wrought all with edged tooles,
The stately tower, that looks ore pond and poole,
The fontaine trim, that runs both day and night—
Doth yield in shewe a rare and noble sight."

THE grand old fortress which Churchyard, in his "Worthines of Wales," has so quaintly described in the above lines, is situated on the summit of a gentle eminence near the village of Raglan—or, as it is commonly called, Ragland—between seven and eight miles from the town of Monmouth, and near the road leading thence to Abergavenny. It is the property of the Duke of Beaufort, upon whose estate also stand the famous ruins of Tintern Abbey, not far distant from Raglan Castle, and occupying a beautiful and tranquil nook in a bend of the river Wye. The situation of these two time-honoured relics has been thus alluded to by Mr. Gilpin:—"Castles and abbeys," he writes, "have different situations, according to their respective uses. The castle meant for defence stands boldly on a hill; the abbey, intended for meditation, is hid in the sequestered vale:

"Ah, happy thou, if one sequestered rock
Bear on its brow the shivered fragment huge
Of some old Norman fortress; happier far,
Ah! then most happy, if thy vale below,
Wash with the crystal coolness of its rills
Some mouldering abbey's ivy-vested walls."

Raglan Castle gives a name to one of the hundreds of the county of Monmouth, and the dignity of a baron to the honours of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort. According to Mr. Heath's "History of Monmouthshire," the name of Raglan—or Ragland—is derived from *Rhaglaw*, which in Welsh signifies the seat of the chief governor of the district. The writer adds, upon the authority of a clergyman resident in the neighbourhood, that "it is well known that Ragland was formerly spelt *Rhaglan*, the Welsh sound of the letter *w* not being pleasant to an English ear, the letter *n* was gradually substituted in its stead, first in the pronunciation, and afterwards in the spelling." Concerning the date of the erection of Raglan Castle, nothing can be gleaned with any certainty, some writers affirming that it was standing as far

back as the reign of Richard II. (1377-1399), and others among whom is Mr. Grose, the antiquary, stating that it was erected *temp.* Henry VII. Mr. Grose in his account of the building, says that "This castle is of no great antiquity; its foundations are said to have been laid about the time of Henry VII. (1485-1509), since which, additions have been made at different periods." Camden speaks of it as "a fair house of the Earl of Worcester's, built castle ways." Mr. Collins, in his "Pedigree of Herbert," informs us that "Sir John Morley, Knt., Lord of Ragland Castle, resided here in the reign of Richard II. (1377-1399)." Other writers state that it was built by Sir William ap Thomas, and his son William, Earl of Pembroke, who was beheaded at Banbury. Sir William lived in the reign of Henry V. (1413), and was present with the king at the battle of Agincourt, where he was killed; the king, however, had conferred upon him the honour of knighthood before his death; whilst the Earl of Pembroke was beheaded in the eighth year of Edward IV. (1469). Even Dugdale involves himself in some contradictions, with regard to the former holders of this castle. In his "Baronage" he observes that the great family of Clare was seized of the Castle of Raglan; and Richard Strongbow, the last male heir of that line, gave the castle and manor in the time of Henry II. to Walter Bloet, from whom it came to the family of Berkeley. But in another document (article—Lord Herbert of Cherbury) he states that Sir John Morley, who lived in the reign of Richard II., resided in this castle; and that his daughter and heiress conveyed it by marriage into the family of Herbert. From the Herberts it came to the Somersets, in whose possession the property still continues. Without attempting to reconcile such conflicting statements as the above with regard to the original builder of this fortress, it will be sufficient for our purpose to observe that the earliest style of architecture perceivable in the building is that prevalent in the time of Henry V., whilst some portions appear to have been erected as late as the reign of Charles I. It may be that the remains of the building now standing occupy the site of an earlier castellated mansion.

Viewed at a little distance, what is left of Raglan Castle now appears only as a heavy, shapeless mass, half hid by the intervening trees; on a nearer approach, however, it assumes a more distinct form, presenting an assemblage of roofless towers and broken walls no less grand than beautiful. The space of ground occupied by the castle, including the citadel, which is a detached building, standing to the south of the main body of the fortress, is not less than one-third of a mile in circumference. The parks surrounding the castle appear to have been very extensive, as shown in Hondius's map of the county of Monmouth in Speed's "History of Britain," where two distinct parks are marked out by encircling them with paling. These were known as the Home Park and the Red Deer Park. Mr. Nicholson, in his "Compendium to the Peerage of England," in alluding to the sale of the timber grown upon this estate speaks of *three* parks. He says: "All the timber in the three parks, that lay to the house, was cut down, and sold by the Committees of Sequestration, the offer of which (for there was no coppice wood in any of the parks) amounted, according to the Sub-committees (who were not used to acknowledge the utmost of the profits they made), to 37,000 cords of wood, by which the value of the timber may be a little guessed at. The lead that covered the castle was sold for six thousand pounds; and the timber, a great part of it, sent to Bristol, to build up the houses upon the bridge, which happened to have been lately burnt. The loss to this family in the house and woods, has been modestly computed at one hundred thousand pounds, besides at least as great a sum lent to his then Majesty, by the Marquis, and the maintaining the garrison of Ragland, and the raising and maintaining two several armies at his own expense, commanded by his son Edward, Earl of Glamorgan." Besides the gardens and pleasure-grounds adjoining the

* "Observations on the river Wye," &c.

castle, the farms were numerous, and, we are told, always keep in good condition. In the list of officers belonging to Raglan Castle it was expressly mentioned that there were two keepers of the Home Park, and two keepers of the Red Deer Park. The extent of the Home Park is not precisely known, but Mr. Heath, in the work above referred to, mentions on good authority that the Red Deer Park stretched beyond Llandilo Cressenny, which place is about four miles distant from Raglan.

The outer walls of the castle enclose two courts, communicating with the terrace surrounding the citadel by means of a gateway, and a bridge carried over the moat. The material employed in the construction of the building is stone and flint, very firmly cemented; it is faced with hewn freestone of a whitish-grey colour, beautifully grained, and as smooth as if it had been polished, which has so far escaped the ravages of time, that it now imparts a light and elegant appearance to the ruins. The citadel, as above observed, is a detached building; it was at one time a large hexagon, each side thirty-three feet broad, defended by bastions, and surrounded with a moat, and connected with the other portion of the castle by means of a drawbridge. In its entire state it consisted of five stories; but at the present time it is half demolished. A stone staircase leads to the top of one of the remaining bastions, from which is obtained a magnificent view over the surrounding country, bounded by the distant hills and mountains in the neighbourhood of Abergavenny. The citadel was originally called *Melyn-y-Gwent*, which in Welsh signifies the Yellow Tower of Gwent.* In the walls surrounding the citadel portions of niches may be observed, in which it is stated were formerly placed statues of the Roman emperors.

The grand entrance is, perhaps, the most imposing portion of the ruins, and consists of a fine pointed arch, flanked by two massive hexagonal towers. One of these towers is beautifully tufted with ivy, and the other so entirely covered that not a single stone is visible; indeed, so luxuriant is the ivy in its growth over this time-worn fabric, that the sight of it instinctively calls to mind the words of one of our popular poets—

"Oh, a dainty plant is the ivy green,
That creepeth o'er ruins old;
Of right choice food are his meals, I ween,
In his cell so lonely and cold.
The walls must be crumbled, the stones decayed,
To pleasure his dainty whim;
And the mouldering dust that years have made
Is a merry meal for him.
Creeping where no life is seen,
A rare old plant is the ivy green."

A third tower stands at a short distance to the right, not so high as the others. This is almost free from ivy, and, with some bold machicolations at the summit, presents a very picturesque appearance. Passing through the gateway, which still shows two portcullis grooves, we enter the first or outer court. This was once paved, but is now covered with turf and patches of brambles. On the eastern and northern sides are the remains of the culinary offices, of which the kitchen may be easily detected by its spacious fireplace. The southern side of this court appears to have been occupied by a grand suite of apartments; whilst at the south-western extremity is the great bow-window of the hall, finely overgrown with ivy. The stately banquetting-hall, apparently dating from the time of Queen Elizabeth, divides the outer from the inner court, and retains many vestiges of its ancient grandeur. It was originally sixty-six feet long and twenty-eight feet broad, and is said to have had a curious roof of Irish oak, with a dome above for the admission of light. At one end appears carved in stone the armorial bearings of the first Marquis of Worcester, surrounded with the garter, and having beneath it the family motto, "*Mutare vel timere sperno*"—(I scorn to change or fear),—the same

motto as is now borne by the Duke of Beaufort, the present noble owner of the estate. The fireplace of the hall is remarkable for its size, and the chimney is curiously constructed.

The western door of the hall led into the chapel. This was long since demolished; but its situation is marked by the fragments of masonry still visible, in the form of groins rising from grotesque heads, which formerly supported the roof. At the upper end are two rude, whole-length figures in stone, at a considerable height from the ground. These figures, which were probably intended for saints, were discovered many years ago under the thick clusters of ivy. On the opposite side of the hall is the inner court, which was one hundred feet long and sixty feet broad. Around it are traces of splendid apartments, some of the walls of which are ornamented with a curious fretwork. Two chimney-pieces, neatly ornamented with a light frieze and cornice, still remain in good preservation; and the stone window-frames in many parts, particularly in the south front, are remarkable for their elegant mouldings and other ornaments. At the time this castle was besieged during the civil war, the buildings surrounding the inner court formed the barracks for the garrison. The centre of the area is said to have been once occupied by a marble fountain—probably the one alluded to by Churchyard in the lines above quoted—ornamented with the statue of a white horse, but of this not a vestige remains. Under the hall and courts were large vaults and subterranean cells, some of which have been partially filled up; and the size of these cellars and offices, together with the grand dimensions of most of the apartments above ground, clearly give ample testimony of the baronial magnificence of this fortress prior to its being dismantled, and show how great must have been the labour and expense in erecting this enormous pile.

As above shown, nothing is satisfactorily known with regard to the very early possessors of Raglan Castle. According to Sir Bernard Burke and other historians, the estate did not long continue in the possession of the Berkeley family, to whom, as Dugdale has observed, it passed about the time of Henry II. Sir William ap Thomas, son of Sir Thomas ap Gwillim, was proprietor in the reign of Henry V. His father had obtained the property through his marriage with Maud, the daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Morley, of Raglan Castle. Sir William was a man of distinguished abilities, and was created by Edward IV. Baron Herbert of Raglan, Chepstow, and Gower. By the king's command he assumed the name of Herbert, in honour of his ancestor, Herbert Fitz-Henry, who was chamberlain to Henry IV., and by him the Welsh custom of changing the surname at every descent was discontinued. Lord Herbert is said to have been a zealous friend to the House of York, and so great was his loyalty that Edward IV. entrusted him with the custody of the Earl of Richmond, afterwards King Henry VII. During the temporary absence of Lord Herbert, the earl was released from confinement by Jasper, Earl of Pembroke, and conveyed into Brittany. On the attainder of Jasper, in 1469, Lord Herbert was created Earl of Pembroke, and distinguished himself on behalf of his royal benefactor, by raising an army of Welshmen among his numerous retainers, and marching at their head to oppose the Lancastrians under the Earl of Warwick. He was, however, taken prisoner at the battle of Danes Moor, and beheaded at Banbury. He is recorded to have met his death with great fortitude, mingled with fraternal affection. Before laying his head upon the block he exclaimed to Sir John Conyers, who superintended the execution, "Let me die, for I am old; but save my brother, who is young, lusty, and hardy, mete and apt to serve the greatest prince in Christendom." At the request of Edward IV. the Earl of Pembroke's son and successor, William, resigned the earldom of Pembroke in 1479, and was created Earl of Huntingdon, the king being desirous of dignifying his son, the Prince of Wales, with the title of Earl of Pembroke. His lordship

* Monmouthshire was anciently called Gwent or Gwent-land.

died in 1491, without male issue, but left a daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, who was married to Sir Charles Somerset, a natural son of Henry Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, who, in right of his wife, came into possession of Raglan Castle and other estates of the Earl of Huntingdon. After the accession of Henry VII. Sir Charles Somerset was rapidly advanced to high honours, being made a Knight Banneret, Knight of the Garter, Captain of the Guards, and admiral of the king's fleet at sea; he was also appointed a Privy Councillor, and made Lord Chamberlain. Upon two occasions he was employed as ambassador to the Emperor Maximilian, first to convey to him the order of the Garter, and secondly, for the purpose of concluding two treaties against the Turks. In right of his marriage with the daughter and heiress of the Earl of Huntingdon, he bore the title of Baron Herbert of Raglan, Chepstow, and Gower. Notwithstanding the death of his royal benefactor, to whom it is said his lordship was nearly allied in blood, he appears to have suffered no impediment to his farther advancement in rank and honours, for he attained to an equal degree of favour with Henry VIII. During the French wars he held a high command, and conducted himself with great skill and intrepidity at the siege of Terouenne, where he had charge of a division of 6000 men, and was mainly instrumental in causing the place to surrender. He was also present and took part in the siege and capture of Tournay. On the pacification he was deputed to restore the last-named place to France, but he would not allow the Marshal de Châtillon to enter it with banners displayed, but furled, it being, as he said, yielded voluntarily, and not obtained by conquest. In 1518 he ratified the articles of peace with France, and three years later he mediated the pacification between Francis I. and the Emperor Charles V. In reward for these important services he was appointed Lord Chamberlain for life, and advanced to the dignity of Earl of Worcester. In virtue of his descent from the royal blood, the earl was permitted to assume the arms of England, which are still borne by his descendant, the present Duke of Beaufort.

Of the succeeding owners of Raglan Castle down to the time of King James little or nothing is recorded in history. Henry Somerset, son of the fourth Earl of Worcester, was summoned to Parliament during the lifetime of his father by the above monarch. In 1642 he was created Marquis of Worcester, and in that year he raised for the service of the unfortunate Charles I. an army of 1500 foot and 500 horse, which he placed under the command of his son, Lord Herbert, afterwards Earl of Glamorgan, and supported them at his own expense. With this small army, his lordship endured ineffectual struggles with the parliamentary generals in different parts of South Wales; but as they were being gradually diminished, he recalled the remainder of his officers and men, and with them shut himself up in his Castle of Raglan. Here he bravely distinguished himself in defending the castle against a protracted siege by the parliamentary forces under the command of General Sir Thomas Fairfax. Notwithstanding its scanty garrison and extensive outworks, Raglan Castle was almost the last fortress in the kingdom that was reduced by the forces of the Roundheads.

During the civil commotions, the king, after the battle of Naseby and his quitting Oxford, made several visits to Raglan Castle, where he was entertained with princely magnificence. Here his Majesty found not only a secure and pleasant retreat, but in the person of his host a zealous guide and friend, whose counsels, had they been attentively listened to, might perhaps have saved both his life and his crown. In the "Apothegms of the Marquis of Worcester" there appears numerous instances of the king's mental incapacity for wielding the sceptre of England in such troublous times, of which the following is one. It is recorded how that Sir Trevor Williams and four other gentlemen of the county of Monmouth had been arrested as rebels and sent to Aber-gavenny. The king went in person to preside at their trial,

which, it is affirmed, must have ended in their conviction; but, "moved by the tears and entreaties of Sir Trevor, he was induced to forego the opportunity of making a strong example, and suffered the knight to be released on bail, and committed the others only to temporary confinement. On his Majesty apologizing to the marquis for his lenity, the latter replied, 'Well, sir, you may chance to gain you the kingdom of heaven by such doings as these; but if you ever get the kingdom of England by such ways, I will be your bondman.'" As long as the king remained at Raglan, the marquis tried his utmost to divert his royal mind from the unhappy state of his affairs, and several *bon mots* are related that passed between them. On one occasion, when his Majesty thanked the marquis for the different loans he had advanced in support of the royal cause, he returned for answer, "Sir, I had your word for the money, but I never thought I should have been so soon repaid; for, now you have given me thanks, I have all I looked for." After the king's departure, the castle was summoned to surrender to the Parliamentary forces under Colonel Morgan, on the 3rd of June, 1646, having previously been slightly invested by a corps commanded by Sir Trevor Williams. Repeated summonses to surrender were made by the besiegers, but still the gallant defenders held out, and at length General Sir Thomas Fairfax came from Bath, to command in person. By this time the garrison began to get much reduced, and, after an obstinate resistance of ten weeks, as no tidings of relief arrived, the marquis deemed it prudent to surrender by capitulation, on terms honourable alike both to the besiegers and the besieged. One of the conditions of capitulation was to the effect that "the officers, gentlemen, and soldiers of the garrison, with all other persons therein, shall march out of the said garrison, with their horses and arms, with colours flying, drums beating, trumpets sounding, matches lighted at both ends, bullets in their mouths, and every soldier with twelve charges of powder, match and bullet proportionable, and bag and baggage, to any place within twelve miles of the garrison where the governor shall nominate; where, in respect, his Majesty hath no garrison in England, nor army anywhere within this kingdom and dominion of Wales, their arms shall be delivered up to such as his Excellency shall appoint to receive them, where the soldiers shall be disbanded." Other clauses provided for the personal security of all who had borne arms, unless such as had been especially exempted from pardon by any previous orders of the Parliamentarians. Thus the gallant defenders and inhabitants of Raglan Castle marched out with all the honours of war; they consisted of the venerable governor, who was at that time more than four-score years of age, Lord Charles Somerset, his sixth son, Sir Philip and Lady Jones, Dr. Bailey,* and Commissary Gwillim, together with four colonels, eighty-two captains, sixteen lieutenants, six cornets, four ensigns, four quarter-masters, fifty-two esquires and gentlemen, and about seven hundred common men.† After the surrender of Raglan Castle a long consultation took place between the marquis and Fairfax, of which the following details are given in the "Apothegms" above referred to:—"After much conference between the Marquisse and Generall Fairfax, wherein many things were requested of the Generall by the Marquisse, and being, as he thought himself, happy in the attainment, his Lordship was pleased to make a merry petition to the Generall as he was taking his leave,—viz., in the behalf of a couple of pigeons which were wont to come to his hand and feed out of it constantly—in whose behalf he desired the Generall that he would be pleased to give him his protection for them, fearing the little command that he should have

* Dr. Bailey was sub-Dean of Wells, and a friend of the marquis, and is supposed to have been the author of the "Witty Apothegms, delivered at several times and on several occasions by King James, King Charles I., and the Marquis of Worcester."—Wood's "*Athena Oxoniensis*."

† Vide "Rushworth's Collections."

over his soldiers in their behalf. To which the General said, 'I am glad to see your Lordship so merry.' 'Oh,' said the Marquess, 'you have given me no other cause; and, as hasty as you are, you shall not go until I have told you a story:—There were two men going up Holborn to be hanged; one of them being very merry and jocund, gave offence unto the other, who was as sad and dejected, inasmuch as that the downcast man said unto the other, 'I wonder, brother, that you can be so foolish, considering the business that we are going about.' 'Tush,' answered the other, 'thou art a fool; thou wentest a thieving, and never thought what would become of thee; wherefore, being on a sudden surprised, thou fallest into such a shaking fit that I am ashamed to see thee in that condition; whereas I was resolved to be hanged before ever I fell to stealing, which is the reason, nothing happening strange or unexpected, I go so composed unto my death.' 'So,' said the Marquess, 'I resolved to undergo whatsoever, even the worst of evils that you were able to lay upon me, before ever I took up arms for my sovereign; and therefore wonder not that I am so merry.'"

The marquis had held too distinguished a situation, and had been too decidedly loyal, to expect any promises of clemency from men who had long been accustomed to the dereliction of the most solemn and imperious duties. At all events, he was brought up to London under a false pretext that he had violated the articles of capitulation, and was committed to the custody of Black Rod. He was afterwards put upon his trial, and condemned, notwithstanding his great age—he being at the time in his eighty-fifth year. It seems, however, that hopes of mercy had been held out to him, but the cruel usage he received caused him bitterly to lament that he had cast himself upon the mercy of the Parliament, for only a few hours before his death, he observed to Dr. Bailey, "If to seize upon all my goods, to pull down my house, to sell my estate, and send for such a weak body as mine was, so enfeebled by disease, in the dead of winter, and in the dead winter of my age, be merciful, what are they whose mercies are so cruel? Neither do I expect that they should stop at all this, for I fear they will persecute me after death." On being told that Parliament would permit him to be buried in his family vault in Windsor Castle, he cried out with great vivacity, "Why, God bless us all! why, then I shall have a better castle when I am dead than they took from me whilst I was alive." Whether the marquis be viewed as a hero, or a Christian, his character demands the highest respect and veneration. Though his castle was not calculated to withstand so great a siege, he nevertheless defended it to the last extremity, till there was no provender for the horses, and the powder was reduced to the last barrel; and in the end obtained such terms from his assailants as are seldom granted, except when it is expected by them that the siege is likely to be both difficult and protracted. In the hour of his adversity, few will deny that to the last his every word and action were those in which Christian fortitude of character was most strikingly exemplified, and that his end was one of great humility and resignation.

The castle was dismantled after its surrender to Fairfax in the time of the civil war; and, in addition to the injury it sustained from the parliamentary army, very considerable dilapidations have been occasioned by the numerous tenants in the vicinity, who have, at different times, carted away vast quantities of stone from the ruins of the edifice and used them for building purposes. In this manner it is stated that no less than twenty-three stone staircases have been removed; and to such an extent had the havoc been occasioned by these spoilers, that towards the end of the last century an order was issued by the ducal owner that not another stone should be removed, otherwise we might have had by this time to deplore the entire demolition of this magnificent ruin.

W. D.

Notes.

NORTHSTOKE CHURCH, OXFORDSHIRE.

AT a meeting of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, held on Tuesday, March 4th, Mr. W. Scott Champion, architect, of Russell Square, read the following paper on the above subject. He stated that this was the mother church of Ipsden and Newnham, its designation of Northstoke dating only from the 16th century. In ecclesiastical records, as early as the 12th century it was "*Ecclesia Stok Bassett, cum capellis Ispesden et Niweham,*" and it was remarkable that from that era to the present time—with the additional chapelry of Stoke Row, created in 1841—the whole have been and are included in a single benefice. Long prior to the Conquest, North Stoke parish, as originally constituted, was part of the possessions of the ancient bishopric of Dorchester, and one of the gifts of Cynigisel, King of Wessex, to Berinus, the "Apostle of the West Saxons," by whom that prince was converted to Christianity, and who, under his auspices, made Dorchester the episcopal seat, which it continued to be for more than four centuries. Berinus received his consecration as bishop from the Primate Honorius, who first enjoined the formation of parishes in England, and was doubtless the author of the measure in the southern parts of Oxfordshire, round which a semicircle is described by the Thames, and the principle of placing the mother church at the chief settlement near the river side was generally followed, reserving an auxiliary chapel for the upland. Thus North Stoke, the Saxon name of which was traditionally Brockendon, from the brook which still serves the mill, had its church by the Thames, and its upland chapel at Bispesden, or the Bishop's Hill, locally Berin's Hill, from its first founder. Bede stated that in the early Saxon period churches were mostly of wood, and such was no doubt the structure at Bispesden, plenty of material being at hand; but the same authority testified the construction of more solid buildings in the later Saxon period; and there was fragmentary evidence still that the church was during that period built of masonry, but it was demolished under the Normans. Soon after the Conquest, Alexander, the last Saxon Bishop of Dorchester, was deposed; several of his episcopal possessions were confiscated, when his own confessor, Remigius, was appointed bishop, and the episcopal seat removed to Lincoln. The confiscated possessions were bestowed on William's friends and favourites; the lower portion of North Stoke was granted to his kinsman Milo Crispin, Baron of Wallingford, who made it over to his wife's cousin, Osmond Bassett, whence the name of Stoke Bassett. Bispesden was entrusted to the strong arm of Osborn Giffard, as it and the woods around were the rallying point of the Saxon peasantry driven by the Normans from their tenures in the plain below. Milo Crispin brought over his countrymen, the monks of the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, who were renowned for missionary zeal and architectural skill. They demolished the Saxon church of Northstoke, and built one of much larger extent, for Northstoke was then a place of note, ranking as Villa Stok Bassett. Their next step was the removal of the chapel from the unsafe neighbourhood of Bispesden, down into the plains, within the limits of their patron's possessions. The name of Bispesden was turned into Ibsdou, Ispesden, Ippysden, until it took the present name of Ipsden, which as a parish combines all the upland portion of Northstoke, called Stoke Row Liberty, with the ancient parish of Yppisdene. The chapel at Newnham was the next undertaking of the monks of Bec. All three of these places of worship were dedicated to St. Mary, the patron saint of Bec, and as Miles Crispin, before his death in 1107, conferred tithes for their support, the era of their construction was the beginning of the 12th century. The patronage of Stoke Bassett church and its chapels pertained

to the barony of Wallingford, which was escheated to the crown after the death of Milo Crispin, and his successor Brian Fitz Count, by failure of issue, and was bestowed in succession on Princes of the Blood Royal, till Richard II., son of the Black Prince, bestowed it on the convent of Bromhill, near Sunning, Berks. About the middle of the following century, owing to the ruinous condition of these edifices, a monition was addressed to the Prioress Eleanor, by the Bishop of Lincoln, followed by a sequestration of the revenues till the work of rebuilding was completed. North Stoke, being not only the mother church, but also the residence of the incumbent, had the full benefit of the architect's skill, and the effigy of a Benedictine monk, enfolding a sun-dial, on the south wall, was no doubt the memorial of the builders. At Ipsden church, on each side of the south windows, are the defaced effigies of a bishop and prioress, which were retained at its restoration in 1857; all the other memorials were destroyed at the previous restoration. On the dissolution of the convent of Bromhill in 1521, Bishop Fisher, then in favour with Henry VIII., obtained the advowson for St. John's College, Cambridge, who still retain it, together with the rectorial glebe and great tithes of North Stoke and Ipsden. The rectorial tithes of Newnham form part of the stipend of the vicar of North Stoke and Ipsden. North Stoke was deserted by its vicar in 1608 as a residence for that now styled Ipsden Vicarage, since which time North Stoke and Newnham have been mostly left to the ministration of a curate. After here giving a number of the presentations to the benefice, Mr. Champion proceeded to speak of the very interesting specimen of village church architecture to be seen in St. Mary's, North Stoke, elevations and sections of which were exhibited, first remarking that its picturesque appearance was solely due to its structural features, and not to the adjacent scenery. Commencing the description of the church from the interior, Mr. Champion proceeded to say that there is a well-proportioned chancel, 30 feet by 16 feet, containing on the north and south sides six beautifully-shaped lancet windows, the remains of a fine east window, priests' doorway, and two of the so-called "Lychnoscopes," or low side windows, quite perfect, and a roof of probably late 15th century date, having a good stone and wood moulded wall plate of the 13th century. The side windows in the chancel have a simple moulding on the inside arches. The carvings on the caps—very fine examples of the style—are each varied in design, and evince a careful study of nature on the part of the artist, the oak, pine apple, wheat ear, and wood sorrel, being grouped in beautiful profusion. The mouldings on the caps and bases are of a very delicate order, exhibiting some of the best workmanship of the period. On the outside of the chancel window is the rebate, so frequently seen in early work; on the inside he concluded that the jambs went back to a straight line to the glass, but in two of the windows there appears an indication of a fillet running round the jamb and arch. This same form occurs in the lychnoscope, where it is undoubtedly original, so that the curious variety in the jamb might not be a modern interpolation, but a portion of the original work. An off-set runs from the abacus of each window about five degrees away from the shaft in the jamb, finished against the string undersill; it is continued round the low side window, quaintly stopping on the eastern jamb of the priests' doorway. The east window has at present the head blocked up with plaster, and a modern flat window inserted, but sufficient is left of the original arch and jamb to give a general idea of the character of the tracery with which the head and fenestellæ of the window was filled. The window is a fine example of geometrical tracery, the head being filled with a plain circle, and the lights being ornamented with soffit cusping. Some years ago, during a temporary restoration, a dog-tooth ornament was discovered, running round the hollow moulding of the inside jamb, slight traces of which were still visible. The priests' door-

way was 2 feet wide and 7 feet 6 inches high; the outside arches being beautifully moulded, the arch moulding and label lying upon the upper chamber of plain abacus. The chamfer on the jamb is stopped with a slightly indented cusp, which runs into the under face of the abacus in a very pleasing manner. There are two piscinæ, one in the chancel of rather rare form, but unfortunately the projecting portion of the drain is broken away; the other, situated on the north of the nave, is of the ordinary type, but interesting because it clearly indicates the existence of an altar in the nave, which would be as usual placed against the respond of the central arch. A curious privilege was awarded to the vicar from the nunnery of Broomhall, viz., that he was entitled to all the candles on a particular altar, that of St. Lawrence, which was evidently the altar standing against the respond of the chancel arch. The aumbry is a simple recess, cut in the north wall of the chancel adjoining the piscina. No traces remain of the hinges, so that it may have been used as a credence. Mr. Champion then entered into a long and exhaustive discussion of the various theories put forward with regard to the lychnoscopes, which have given rise to so much discussion, and propounded a theory of his own, being satisfied with none of them. We regret having no space for these interesting remarks. He continued—the chancel arch, an excellent example of the Early English style, is supported on three columns on either side, the centre ones being of Purbeck marble; a good bold series of mouldings form the arch, surmounted by a label finishing the abacus. The carving on the caps is unconventional in style, and of beautiful design; the shafts are banded in the centre with a delicate moulding, and the bases rest on a chamfered plinth 18 inches high. Only one step at present exists between the nave and chancel, but the general height of the plinth shows that the old hovels have been altered. Before leaving the chancel the few remains of the 15th century choir stalls on the north, and the panelling, caps and bases, of what appears to have been a rood screen of the same date, deserve careful attention. A stone seat 2 feet 6 inches broad and 17 feet in length runs parallel with the south wall of the chancel; these seats are very uncommon; their object when in the nave was for the use of the old or infirm, no pews or seats being placed in churches till about the year 1400. [Mr. Champion then gave a number of reasons which had led him to deduce the theory that until the 15th century the stone bench in question alone served the purpose of choir seats.] A portion of a brass, representing a Canon of Windsor, remains in the centre of the chancel, and a little to the east of the brass is a coffin shaped stone slab, 7 feet 2 inches long and 4 feet 5 inches wide which has now no inscription. The nave is of early English foundation, with fourteen century insertions. Its length is 44 feet to the tower arch, and 29 feet in width. The tracery of the six windows is similar; each has a curious shaped head, resembling a heart. The nave roof is rough 16th or 17th century work, but has remains of a moulded wall plate of the 15th century. The tower arch has a remarkable feature in the curious junction of the abacus and cap, which leads to the supposition that the circular shaft of earlier date has been supplemented by a 15th century abacus and jamb, the mouldings of both being strictly in accordance with that style. A mutilated figure springs out corbel-wise from the wall, supporting a circular dial in its hands, evidently the figure of A'Beck, the builder of the church, or one of his monks. The font is very rude, the bowl appearing to be placed on a much earlier base. It is, however, noteworthy for the curious manner in which the foot is chamfered and rounded to receive the bowl. On the exterior, the south side demands attention for the remains of a dial apparently of the 14th century date, placed over the south door now blocked up. On the east angle of the tower buttress is another dial (of wood), set in a niche of brick work, with an inscription setting forth that "Robert Dowell caused this dial to be placed here, in May, 1725."

On the north side is a porch (15th century) sadly mutilated; the barge-board, consisting of a series of delicate mouldings, has been preserved; the door from the porch into the nave is original, and has the old iron-work still remaining, the hinges being of simple and beautiful design. The doorway is of the ordinary decorated style, the labels on the outside having carved heads at the termination. The tower, to the top of the buttress, is of 14th century date, and contains some small windows on the ground floor, of interesting character; from above the buttress springs an 18th century tower of brickwork, terminating in a parapet, divided into seven circular forms. On each of the angles of the parapet is a small stone pinnacle, and beneath the parapet is a beautifully moulded brick cornice. Probably the builders or churchwardens during the erection are indicated by the following inscription on the face of the north buttress, carved on the bond stone, running below the topmost stepping—
JAMES A D 1725 STOCKWELL, WILLIAM MORE A D 1725."

MOUNTS SINAI AND HOREB (Vol. iii. 102).—Dr. Beke considers that the expedition, sent out from England in 1868, under the auspices of the Director-General of the Ordnance Survey, has been fruitless in determining either the route of the Israelites after passing the Red Sea, or the true Mount of the Lord. The Rev. F. W. Holland, however, at whose instance that expedition was undertaken, asserts that the route of the Israelites has been identified, and that Jebel Mûsa has been proved with almost absolute certainty to be the Mount Sinai of the Bible ("Sinai and Jerusalem, or Scenes from Bible Lands.") He comes to this conclusion, however, by a comparison only of the two mountains, between which it has usually been thought that the choice lies, viz., Jebel Mûsa and Jebel Serbal, and the latter he thinks does not, the former does, contain all the features required by the narrative in Exodus; and if he truly describes the appearance of Jebel Mûsa and the plain beneath, in one point only does his argument appear somewhat weak, viz., when he says that from a comparison of passages which bear on the encampment before the mount, it does not appear "necessary to believe that the whole host pitched their tents immediately at its foot. It is far more probable that they were encamped in the neighbouring valleys, within easy reach of it, whenever summoned by Moses to assemble before it. The necessity of procuring pasturage for their flocks and herds, and even of sufficient space around the camp for the people to go out daily, and collect the manna for their own support, seems to favour such a supposition." But other necessary conditions, that there should be before the mount a plain, or open space, large enough for all the people of Israel to have assembled in; and that this plain should have such a relation to the mountain that the people could stand "at the nether part of the mount," and yet "remove and stand afar off," still remaining in sight of it; that the summit of the mount should have been a well-defined peak, easily distinguished as the top of the mount on which the Lord came down, and so situated that the people below could hear the voice of the Lord when He spake out of the midst of the fire; and that the mountain should be sufficiently isolated to allow of setting bounds around it—all these necessary conditions Holland finds in Jebel Mûsa, and not in Jebel Serbal. An earlier traveller, Robinson, quoted in Kitto's "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature," s. v., thinks the Sinai ridge, with the plain, Rahah, sufficient to satisfy all the requisitions of the Bible narrative, but that Horeb, the north end of the range, and not Sinai, was the place where the law was given. And Dr. Hayman, in "Smith's Dictionary of the Bible," after discussing the claims of the rival mountains in the Sinaitic peninsula, deems it "possible that the Jebel Mûsa may have been the spot to which Moses retired, leaving the people encamped in Er Rahah below, from which the distance is not above three miles."

On the other hand, Stanley and other travellers find

Jebel Mûsa far from meeting all the requirements of the scriptural narrative; and Colenso hence jumped to the conclusion that the narrative was fabulous; against whom Dr. Beke argued (in "A Few Words with Bishop Colenso on the Exodus of the Israelites," 1862), on the ground, chiefly, that Jebel Mûsa was not Sinai; and in his "Origines Biblicæ" (1834), and other works, Dr. Beke does not appear as an impugner of miraculous interpositions at the giving of the law; only he thinks the appearance of the mount burning with fire must have been produced by natural causes, and the mountain a volcano—a supposition, however, hardly consistent with the statement that "the Lord called Moses up to the top of the mount; and Moses went up," Exod. xix. 20, unless we suppose Moses to have been preserved by a miracle; and if miraculous agency be conceded, there is no need of a volcano; and the position of the mount of Lord is, after all, of very small moment as affecting the general credibility of the Mosaic narrative.

F. J. LEACHMAN.

FORDWICH, KENT.—This place, near Canterbury, a member of the town and port of Sandwich, said to derive its name from a pass or ford over the river Stour, is not mentioned anywhere, that I can find, in Harris's Kent, or by Brayley, in the "Beauties of England and Wales." But though now only a small village, it was anciently a town of some importance. Bishop Odo is said to have had an estate there, and in the time of William I. it belonged to Hamo de Crevequer, sheriff of Kent, who gave it in 1111, when he was Henrici regis Anglorum dapifer, to the Abbey of St. Austin's, Canterbury. Some of the cottages are of great antiquity, or rather were, twelve or thirteen years ago, for modern improvement may have swept them away. Until the Reform Act, Fordwich, I believe, returned two members to Parliament. It still has its own mayor and corporation, but with powers and privileges nearly obsolete; and the Town Hall, with Session House and gaol, all united in one small ruinous and barn-like structure, is probably from five to six hundred years old, or even more. There is a local tradition, but which I do not find authority for in any work on Kent, that this was a place of embarkation of some of our kings and queens on their way to the continent. Although the river is still navigable for barges from hence to Sandwich, and thence to the sea, the way is long, owing to the windings of the river, but would have been very much shorter when the estuary of the Stour and Wantsum remained; and if there be any truth in the tradition, it affords strong confirmation of the existence of the estuary, which many modern writers appear to doubt. The church is not nearly so old, probably, as some of the cottages; it is so close to the river, and so nearly on a level with it, that the floor is sometimes overflowed, and in winter always damp; and from the same cause, and the ground giving way, one wall leans over very much. There seems to have been anciently some good painted glass in the windows, of which little remains; and there was also a very ancient stone shrine against the west wall (figured in Hasted's Kent, vol. iii., p. 607), which was removed some years since, and lies in the precincts of Canterbury Cathedral. The former rectory-house, one of the most miserable of the cottages, is curious as an illustration of clerical life in the olden time.

J. F. LEACHMAN.

DISCOVERY OF A RUINED CITY IN AMERICA.—On the authority of a Colonel Robert, who has just returned from an expedition to Arizona in search of diamonds, the *Denver* (Colorado) *News* reports the discovery of a ruined city of very considerable size. The country in which the ruins are alleged to have been found is described as consisting of a "succession of elevated plateaux, covered with sand, and cut up by deep and impassable gorges washed out in the sandstone by the heavy rains which prevail there." There is a scanty growth of nut-pine and scrub-cedar on some of these plateaux, while the others are covered with bunch-

grass, that affords pasturage to great multitudes of wild sheep; and the only water found was in stagnant pools at the bottom of the deep gorges, the sole remains of destructive winter torrents. "It was while attempting to find his way out of the gorges into which the party had stumbled that Roberts came out upon a *mesa*, and was astonished to find before him the ruins of what was evidently once a populous city. It covered an area of about three square miles, and was enclosed by a wall of sandstone, neatly quarried and dressed, ten or twelve feet thick, and which, judging by the *débris*, was fifteen or twenty feet high before its fall. In most places it had crumbled away and fallen, and was covered with sand, but in many places it was still standing six or eight feet above the sandbanks which had drifted around it. The entire area inside of this had at one time been covered with houses built of solid sandstone, which showed excellent masonry in their construction. This ancient city is situated in Arizona, about ninety miles from the boundary line between Utah and Arizona, and the same distance from the western Colorado line. It is entirely of stone, and not a stick of worked timber has been found among the ruins. Nothing but the walls are standing, and none of them are now left more than eight or ten feet above the sand, which is eight or ten feet deep. The walls still bear the traces of many hieroglyphics cut deep into them, showing various Indian customs and superstitions. There are also the ruins of stately monuments, built of square block sandstone, well quarried and showing good masonry, which are worked with notches and crosses cut into them, at regular intervals. No horns, implements, or relics of any kind were found, with the exception of some pieces of pottery of dark colour. These were embellished with paintings of flowers and ornamental figures in blue colours. The colouring matter is of a blue mineral substance of some kind. It is perfectly indelible, and pieces of the pottery which have been exposed to storms, which have worn away the solid masonry of the walls of the city, show their colours fresh and bright to all appearance as when new. The pottery itself has been found to be fireproof upon trial in crucibles and furnaces." It may, however, be observed that none of the party which accompanied the Colonel saw these ruins but himself.

EXCAVATIONS ON THE SITE OF TROY.—The German archaeologist Dr. Schliemann, writing from Athens to the *Allgemeine Zeitung* about his discoveries on the plains of Troy, says that he has come to the conclusion that the Homeric epithet *ἰλακῶπις*, as applied to Athene, does not mean, as is generally supposed, "blue" or "bright-eyed," but "with the face of an owl." "I found," he writes, "at a depth of 2 mètres, immediately under the ruins of the Greek colony which, according to Strabo (XIII. 1, 24), must have been founded under the Lydian rule, and therefore about 700 B.C., some terra-cotta goblets with profiles of owl-faces covered with a sort of helmet. Similar goblets were found in great quantities at a depth of 9 mètres, and others again at a depth of 12 mètres. Besides these, there were idols made of a flat and very hard white stone, on many of which are engraved the same owl-face and a woman's girdle; some of the girdles are adorned with dots. These idols were found in rubbish from 2½ to 16 mètres deep, and are from 4 to 6 centimètres long and from 2½ to 4 centimètres wide. Three of the idols, found at a depth of 8 to 9 mètres, have a single dot on the girdle; one, 9 mètres deep, has a branch engraved on the forehead; on another, 8 inches deep, there are two breasts. Five other small idols in terra-cotta were found at depths of 3, 6, 8, 9, and 14 mètres respectively. On those found at depths of 3 and 8 mètres are engraved owl-faces, neckerchiefs, two women's breasts, and on the reverse side the back of a head with long flowing hair. These images of owl-faces with female bodies, which are so constantly occurring on goblets, vases, and idols, can only represent a goddess, and this goddess can only be Minerva, especially as Homer constantly calls her

θεὰ ἰλακῶπις Ἀθήνη, or 'the owl-faced goddess Athene.'" Dr. Schliemann infers from this that, as civilization progresses, Pallas Athene gradually obtained a human face, and that the fact of her having been originally depicted with the face of an owl gave rise to the practice of representing the owl as her favourite bird. He adds that, although, contrary to all previous experience, traces of the higher civilization are found in Troy in the lowest strata, this is not the case with the remains of sculpture; for he has found the rudest specimens of the art at a depth of from 14 to 16 mètres. Dr. Schliemann says that on the 1st of February he proposed to resume his excavations on the site of Troy with 150 workmen, and that he will then search for the remains of the Temple of Minerva and of the colossal walls of the great tower of Ilium.

THE PERKINS' LIBRARY.—A sale is announced to take place during the ensuing season in the great library in the mansion of Hanworth Park, near Hounslow, of the unrivalled collection of ancient illuminated manuscripts and printed books, formed by the late Mr. Henry Perkins at the beginning of the present century. Among the literary and fine art treasures comprised in this valuable collection, may be mentioned the Mazarine Bible, printed on vellum, and also a copy of the same important book, printed on paper; the Latin Bible of 1462, printed on vellum (from the Library of La Valliere); Jenson's Bible of 1476, printed on vellum; the first printed German Bible; Coverdale's Bible, 1535; the Mozarabic Missal and Breviary (first edition); the Vallisumbrosa Missal, printed on vellum; a splendid MS. of Lydgate's "Siege of Troy," said to be the identical one which he presented to Henry V.; "Œuvres Diverses et la Roman de la Rose de Jean de Meung," with seventy-two very fine miniatures; Christine de Pisan; "Histoires de Troy, a most beautiful MS., with 115 large miniatures; Lectionarium, a MS. of the 10th century in fine preservation, richly illuminated; "La Sainte Bible," MS. of the 13th century, with 130 choice miniatures of the highest class of French art; "Biblia Sacra Latina," Italian MS. of the 13th century; numerous very richly illuminated Horæ and service books, choice examples of the presses of Caxton, Wynken de Worde, Pynson, &c. The collection also includes several of the most important county histories, among which are Dugdale's Warwickshire, Nichols's Leicestershire, Morant's Cheshire, &c.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS.—Sir J. Lubbock's Bill for the preservation of ancient national monuments, proposes the appointment of a Commission (to be a corporation), of which the majority of the members will be *ex officio*, and comprise the Inclosure Commissioners for England, with the persons for the time being holding the offices of Master of the Rolls in England, the presidents of the Society of Antiquaries of London and of Scotland, the president of the Royal Irish Academy, the keeper of the British Antiquities at the British Museum; and to these are to be added three commissioners nominated by the Crown. The Act is to apply to any British, Roman, or Saxon remains, or to any monument similar to such as are specified in a schedule, not being situate in any park, garden, or pleasure ground, and not being the ruins of any castle, fortress, abbey, religious house, or ecclesiastical edifice. The Bill is to be applied by giving notices, public and private; and where applied no person will be allowed to injure or permit injury to the monument. But the owner or occupier of the site may give notice to the Commissioners of his intention to deal with the monument in a way described in the notice, and requiring them either to consent thereto, or to purchase the monument or a power of restraint. There is to be a right of appeal to a court of law or equity. The Commissioners may, by agreement, acquire a monument of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate, or a power of restraint. The Commissioners may, with consent of the Treasury and the owners, do works necessary for the preservation of a monument.

DISCOVERY AT PARIS.—A singular discovery has been made at the old Conciergerie in Paris. At the Court of Cassation, fire had destroyed two out of the three towers, and a few days since the workmen engaged in repairing that named after St. Louis came suddenly upon a mysteriously deep well. This was contrived curiously in the wall facing the quay, and proves to be nothing less than the fatal dungeon of the old Palace of St. Louis. Yet none of the historians of the Conciergerie mention it, and chance or mischance only have now made it known. An opening of two square yards in one of the turrets reveals a horrid tunnel reaching the level of the Seine. There it forms a gallery sloping downwards to the bed of the river. The attempt to penetrate into this dreadful dungeon was fruitless, as the interior is lined with sharp iron spears and points which cross each other in every direction. When this Tower of St. Louis was used occasionally as the dwelling of the Kings of France, captives of note were confined in its underground prisons, and when the powers that were became anxious to get rid of any one of them they led him through a passage formed in the interior of the wall towards this newly-discovered dungeon. A secret door was opened, and he was precipitated into the yawning chasm, and there, transfixed by spikes, he perished in slow torture. Of course it may be easily imagined that it was only portions of skeletons that ever reached the bed of the Seine. The discovery of this relic of a barbarous age is another milestone marking the progress of humanity.—*The Globe*.

OLD SONG : " WHY ARE YOU WAND'RING," ETC.—I recently came across the following capital old song among my MS. papers, and think it worthy of a place in the columns of the *Antiquary*.

" Why are you wand'ring here, I pray ? "

An old man asked a maid one day.

" Looking for poppies so bright and red,
Father," said she, " I'm hither led."

" Fie ! fie ! "

She heard him cry.

" Poppies, 'tis known to all who rove,
Grow in the field and not in the grove."

" Tell me again," the old man said,
" Why are you loit'ring here, fair maid ? "

" The nightingale's song, so sweet and clear
Father," said she, " I come to hear."

" Fie ! fie ! "

She heard him cry.

" Nightingales all, so people say,
Warble by night and not by day."

The sage look'd grave, the maiden shy,
When Lubin jump'd o'er the stile hard by,
The sage look'd graver, the maid more glum,
Lubin, he twiddled his finger and thumb !

" Fie ! fie ! "

The old man's cry.

" Poppies like these I own are rare,
And of such nightingale's songs beware ! "

J. P.

ST. DAVID'S DAY (Vol. iii. 115).—The *Graphic*, No. 171 (March 8), gives an interesting account of the goat, by time-honoured custom attached to the regiment of the Royal Welsh (23rd) Fusiliers, and of the manner in which St. David's Day is observed by the officers and men of this regiment. The following extract from the above source is *à propos* to the subject :—

" The drum-major, as well as every man in the regiment, wears a leek in his busby; the goat is dressed with rosettes and ribbons of red and blue. The officers have a party, and the drum major, accompanied by the goat, marches round the table after dinner, carrying a plate of leeks, of which he offers one to each officer or guest, who has never eaten one before, and who is bound to eat it up, standing on his chair,

with one foot on the table, while a drummer beats a roll behind his chair. All the toasts given are coupled with the name of St. David, nor is the memory of Toby Purcell forgotten." This worthy " was gazetted major of the regiment when it was first raised, and was killed at the battle of the Boyne."

J. PERRY.

ENGLISH SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TOKENS.—For the benefit of the numismatic readers of the *Antiquary*, I note a couple of these pieces recently added to my small collection, the first being unpublished, as a *variety*, the second as a *type*.

1. **BRASS FARTHING.**—*Obv.* " STEPHEN APTHORPE ; " in the field the Grocers' Arms. *Rev.* " GAMLINGHAM* OF ; " in the field an illegible device, probably a trade monogram, below which is the date 1657. Gamlingay, or Gamlinghay, is a small town in Co. Cambridge, and this token, I understand, is published by Mr. Boyne, but with the former orthography. Apthorpe, whence no doubt the patronymic of the issuer was originally derived, is a village near the borders of Northants and Lincolnshire. Found on the removal of ballast on one of the dock quays, at Liverpool.

2. **BRASS FARTHING.**—*Obv.* " DAVID KING." A shield bearing a bust of Charles II., crowned. *Rev.* " ASHBY DE LA ZOVCH ; " the field worn quite smooth.

H. ECROYD SMITH.

Queries.

CHESTER CATHEDRAL.

IN an extract from an old topographical work which I have by me, in speaking of Chester Cathedral, it is stated that " the bishop's throne stands on a stone base, as remarkable for its sculpture as for its original use. Its form is an oblong square, and each side most richly ornamented with Gothic carving, arches, and pinnacles. Around the upper part is a range of little images, designed to represent the kings and saints of the Mercian kingdom. Each held in one hand a scroll, with the name inscribed. Fanatic ignorance mutilated many of the labels as well as the figures ; the last were restored about the year 1748, but the workman, by an unlucky mistake, has placed female heads on male shoulders, and given manly faces to the bodies of the fair sex. There were originally thirty-four of these figures ; but four have been lost." Do these figures still remain in the condition above described, and is anything known as to the history of them ?

H. WALTERS.

BISHOP BLAZE AND BISHOP BLUSTER.—Can any one tell me to whom the following lines refer ?

" Two of a trade can ne'er agree,
No saying e'er was juster,
So they took down the Bishop Blaze,
To put up Bishop Bluster."

I met with them in an old book, in which, however, no explanation was given.

S.

TRAGEDY OF PAMMACHIUS.—Can you give me any information respecting this tragedy, which was written and acted at Christ's College, Cambridge, about the middle of the sixteenth century ?

JAMES ROFFEY.

LEGEND OF THE GOGMAGOG HILLS.—Could you indulge your readers with the Legend of the Gogmagog Hills ? Didn't Sir Walter Scott turn it to account in his " Marmion ? "

A. B. C.

TOPOGRAPHICAL QUERIES.—Can you, or any of your correspondents, give me any information about an old house called Brede Place, at Brede, near Hastings ; and also about

Eresby Castle, or Hall, burnt down in 1769, belonging to the Lords Willoughby De Eresby?

F. M. B. S.

TABULA ELIENSIS.—Fuller, in his "Church History," in speaking of the "Story of Ely," which he supposes to have been written in the reign of Henry VII., alludes to an ancient painting on the walls of the great refectory of the monastery of Ely, called *Tabula Eliensis*, in which were depicted the arms, names, and effigies of several Norman officers, who were quartered on the monastery, together with the monks their companions. It is stated that several engravings of this painting, from ancient copies, have been published; I shall feel much obliged by being told where I can see a copy of it.

A. BENTLEY.

"KIDDLE-A-WINK."—Can any of your readers favour me with the origin of the above expression? It is, I believe, a term sometimes applied to public-house revels, etc., in the Midland counties.

T. L. JARVIS.

ZOPHIEL.—In 1833 there was published in London a small volume, entitled, "Zophiel, or the Bride of Seven." It is a poem in six cantos, and, from the name on the title-page, appears to have been written by Maria del Occidente. As I have never yet met with this name elsewhere, can any of your readers tell me who the lady is (or was) who rejoices in such a fanciful designation?

W. H.

HURLERS.—In the neighbourhood of the village of St. Cleer, in Cornwall, there are, or were some few years back, several stones, varying from 3 to 5 feet in height, lying scattered about, and, as I was informed, were commonly known as "hurlers." These stones, which appear originally to have formed a series of circles, were evidently of Druidical origin. Can any of your correspondents inform me, through your columns, whether any of these stones are still remaining, and what was the reason of their being styled "hurlers?"

T. LONG.

JOHN AND SAMUEL WESLEY.—(Vol. iii. 117, 129).—Thanks to "H. S. G." for his reply to the queries given in p. 117 *ante*; but as it does not throw any light upon the points desired, perhaps some able reader of the *Antiquary* will be able yet to solve the mystery. In the letter I have seen and copied, the date is clearly "1783." The same is published in the *Guardian*, Dec. 1866. The handwriting is that of John Wesley, whose hand was very trembling at the time, which is to be accounted for, as he was then eighty years of age. His brother "Sammy," to whom the letter is addressed, died in 1739. How could this be? I have made inquiries at the private MS. department of the British Museum, but cannot obtain any satisfactory information about it.

W. W.

Replies.

CLAUDII PTOLOMEI COSMOGRAPHIA.

(Vol. iii. 79, 106.)

I have to thank ALISON for his solution of my query. The idea of the Ptolemy, dated 1482, being a reprint, or new edition of some earlier one had already occurred to me (if it should prove to be so, where is this edition?). I however gave this solution up, as, on reading the dedication, I found that it referred principally to the character and peculiarities of the maps and not to the text. Books were, I find, printed with dedications to persons sometimes dead; for example, the Ptolemy dated MCCCCLXXV, and also the one with the doubtful date MCCCCLXII, before mentioned,

which were both dedicated to Alexander V., who was Pope from 1409 to 1410, and are from the translation of Angelus, who is said to have been librarian at the Vatican, in 1410.

With reference to the insertion of the *Registrum Alphabeticum*, &c., and the *Tractatus de locis et mirabilibus mundi*, I understand Brunet to mean that these are sometimes found inserted from the 1486 edition, to which they properly belong, by owners, and probably in manuscript; but he does not refer to new colophons being added, and I do not think the above proves that such was ever done.

The copy which gave rise to my query has not the *Registrum*, &c., but has the *Tractatus*, &c., added in manuscript, sixteen leaves with index, to which the writer adds the following rather amusing note:—

"Mille dedit superis lachrymas hic scriptor amaras tempore quo scripsit scribere vix poterat," 1511, I. H. N.

W. H. RYLANDS.

SKELTON THE POET (Vol. iii. 127).—John Skelton, an old English poet, sprang from an ancient family in Cumberland, and is said to have been born at Norfolk towards the latter part of the 15th century. He received his education in the University of Cambridge, according to Cole and Cooper, but Wood claimed him for Oxford. In 1473, he was engaged as clerk in the office of the receipt of the exchequer; eleven years after he took the degree of M.A., being then distinguished as a poet. He acquired great reputation for scholarship, and in 1490 (or before) was laureated at Oxford. He was also laureated at Louvain, and in 1493 at Cambridge. In 1498 he took orders, and shortly became rector of Diss, in Norfolk. He is styled the king's orator, and was tutor to Henry, Duke of York, afterwards Henry VIII. He was originally patronised by Wolsey, but, from some unexplained cause, became the bitter enemy of that prelate, attacking him with great boldness and with a fierceness of invective which has never been surpassed. To screen himself from the cardinal he was obliged to take refuge at Westminster, being kindly received and protected by Abbot Islip. Here he remained till his death, which occurred June 21, 1529. He was buried in St. Margaret's, Westminster, where formerly was an alabaster tomb with this inscription:—

"Johannes Skeltonus, vates Pierius hic situs est Animam egit 21 die Junii Anno Domini, 1529, relictis liberis."

He was secretly married, and had six children. Bishop Nix, his diocesan, had suspended him for concubinage. On his deathbed he reproached himself for his cowardice in confessing concubinage rather than marriage, then esteemed a greater crime in an ecclesiastic. His principal poems are, *The Bouge of Courte*; *Phyllip Sparvye*; *Elynour Rummyng*; *Against Christopher Garmesche*; *The Maner of the World now a dayes*; *Ware the Hauke*; *Against the Scots*; *Magnyfyence a goodly interlude and mery*; *Colyn Cloute*; *A goodly Garland, or Chaplet of Laurell*; *Speke Parrot*; *How the douty duke of Albany ran away shamefully*, &c. The Rev. Alex. Dyce published his works, 2 vols., 8vo, 1843. See Cooper's *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, Vol. i., p. 38. Life, by Dyce, Warton, "Hist. Eng. Poetry," Wood's "Ath. Oxon," Hallam's "Lit. of Europe," Collier's "Ann. of Stage."

W. WINTERS.

CAXTON'S "REYNART THE FOXE" (Vol. iii. p. 127).—The History of Reynard the Fox will be found in the Percy Society Ballads, Vol. 12, printed from Caxton's edition of 1481, with notes, and introductory sketch, &c., by W. Thoms, Esq. The 1481 edition of his work, as appears by the preface, is one of considerable literary merit and excessively rare; the last copy sold at Mr. Inglis's sale produced the sum of 184l. 16s., which copy is now deposited in the Grenville Library.

"Reynard the Fox" was printed with illustrations by J. Blare, on London Bridge, 4to, black letter, 16 leaves. "This," says Collier, "is the only existing chapbook upon

the continuously popular subject of the adventures and fraud of Reynard the Fox: it first came into our printed literature, as is well known, by the instrumentality of Caxton, in 1481, who put forth in English a version of the old Low-German narrative from the press of Gheraert de Leen: it would seem that the earliest German impression was of 1498, and that it belongs to Lubeck." Pynson issued a reprint of Caxton's text. It again appeared from the Press of Thomas Gaultier in 1550; the next two impressions appeared in 1620 and 1629 B.L. Richard Oulton printed and published "Reynard the Fox" in 1640, B.L., which, however, only consisted of the first part. The second part was printed for Edward Brewster, at the sign of the Crane in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1681. The same year was published a translation of the subject into English "heroic verse," as it was called by the author. "The Shifts of Reynardine the Son of Reynard the Fox" appeared in 1684. See Collier's "Bib. Acc. Early Eng. Lit.," Vol. I. 36, Vol. II. 239. Lowndes states that the two editions of "Reynard the Fox" published 1481 and 1490-1 were folio. A good account of this early printed work is given in Ames' "Typog. Antiq.," Herbert and Dibdin, Vol. I. (1810), pp. 114, 364.

W. WINTERS.

This edition of the famous satire is said to be from the Flemish version printed at Gouda, 4to, 1479. It is in folio, of 83 leaves, and there appears to be two different editions of date 1481. Four copies are known to exist; one of these is in the Royal Library, the second belongs to Earl Spencer, the third is in the Grenville collection, and the fourth was sold at Gardiner's sale for 195*l*. A reprint was published by the Percy Society, in 1844, under the editorship of Mr. Thoms.

ALISON.

CURIOUS BASSO-RELIEVO AT IPSWICH (Vol. iii. 127).—The house in which this was standing formed part of the ancient palace of Sir Anthony Wingfield, Vice Chancellor to King Henry VIII., and one of his executors.

The sculpture has had several interpretations given to it. One that it represented the Battle of Bosworth Field, from a view of a town in one part, and an abbey in another part, that is Leicester, and Leicester Abbey—the warriors and standard bearer, the latter being taken to be Sir Charles Brandon, who lies dead by his horse; at a distance, the Earl of Richmond having the crown placed on his head by Sir W. Stanley.

Another, that it is part of the Judgment of Paris—Paris, won by the attractions of the goddess of Love, meditating his conquest, his lance lying beside him, and his horse standing saddled and bridled.

That there are three female figures portrayed thereon, and who are evidently dancing, proves it I think not intended for a battle-field.

This bas-relief has been frequently engraved, and a good representation of it was given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Nov., 1796, plate 2, and described at page 913. See Clarke's "Ipswich," and Wodderspoon's "History of Ipswich."

C. GOLDING.

WHAT WAS A LYCHNOSCOPE AND WHAT WAS ITS USE? (Vol. iii. 105-118).—Mr. Taylor, in No. 8 of the *Sacristy*, enumerates fourteen theories anent lychnoscopes, or low side-windows. With regard to C.'s explanation, he says "The situation of these windows is generally not convenient for such a purpose, and the existence of such a practice in this country requires confirmation, although we are aware that in France numerous examples are found of stone pillars in churchyards, with an opening for a lantern at the top, said to have been used for this purpose. This opinion, together with the idea that these openings were used for watching the Pasch light, induced the Cambridge Camden Society to call them 'lychnoscopes.'" The next issue of the *Durham and Northumberland Architectural and Archaeo-*

logical Society's transactions will, it is expected, contain a paper on low side-windows by the Rev. J. Hodgson, F.S.A., who has made the subject his especial study for some time, and will probably do much eventually towards the clearing up of the mystery.

SENNACHERIB.

GARTH, THE POET (Vol. iii. 93, 118).—In my note to reply (*ante*, p. 118, line 3), through an error of the press, reads—"college at Ludlow," &c. This should be "college at London."

J. PERRY.

WOOD ENGRAVING (Vol. iii. 20, 35, 47, 95).—I am obliged to ALISON for his reference to the papers by Mr. Holt in *Notes and Queries*, 1868 and 1871. May I again trouble him to let me know the name of the good authority who has pronounced the date of the "S. Christopher," of Lord Spencer, as not intended as the date of the block? and where I shall find this opinion? As I do not quite see that Mr. Holt proved his theory, I may mention that, although he repeatedly throws out a challenge, still some important questions asked him he left unnoticed.

I shall also be glad to know whether Mr. Holt's book on Albert Durer and his works was ever published?

W. HY. RYLANDS.

Facts and Gittings.

AN ETHIOPIAN ART TREASURE.—The Egyptian Museum at the Louvre has just been enriched with a magnificent Ethiopian group in gold, representing the god Osiris, his wife Isis, and their son Horus. The exquisite workmanship of those figures exhibits the smallest details in the ornamentation of the drapery.

MEDIAEVAL MUSIC.—Prior to the Reformation it appears as if it was common in England, in singing concerted music, to place the air or chief melody in the tenor, and not, as we do, in the treble. This seems to have continued down to about the year 1550. In *Church Bells* of March 8th is the following note on Gregorian Tones: "The Ancient Tones exclusive of the Tonus Peregrinus are eight in number, and are known as the 1st tone, 2nd tone, and so on; but the majority of these tones have, for greater variety of expression, several *endings* each: hence, for the accurate designation of each chant, some such name as '7th tone, 4th ending,' is appended to each."

EVELYN'S DIARY AND ROOKE OF PRAYERS.—This interesting relic of John Evelyn, consisting of prayers, composed and selected by him for his annual and quotidian use, and also containing some MS. emendations by his friend Mrs. Godolphin, to whom it was presented, as recorded on the fly-leaf, "Remember with what importunity you desired this booke of your friend, remember me for it in your prayers," was sold in Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's auction-rooms for 36*l*. 10*s*.

MACDURNAN'S GOSPELS.—The precious MS. known as the Gospels of MacDurnan has, says the *Illustrated London News*, by consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury, been lent for the purpose of having some of its pages phot zincographed, to illustrate the series of national MSS. of Ireland in course of publication under the direction of the Master of the Rolls.

THE LOUVRE.—According to the *Paris Figaro*, the Louvre derives its name from an immense oak which once stood on the site of the present palace. It was called a *Rouvre*, but that name has been corrupted into Louvre. The word is generally thought to be derived from the word *L'Ouverture*, and was applied to a small lantern or turret in roofs to allow the smoke to escape before chimneys were common.

NUMBER OF WORDS USED BY ENGLISHMEN.—"Of the fifty thousand words in the English language, some ten

thousand constitute the vocabulary of an educated Englishman; and certainly not one thousand, perhaps not more than five hundred, are heard in the mouths of the labouring classes.'—*Words and Places*, by Isaac Taylor.

SKINNER'S CHRONICLE.—Mr. Gairdner, of the Public Record Office, has been authorized to edit, for the Camden Society, a chronicle written by Gregory Skinner, who was Mayor of London in the year 1452. This work contains much new and interesting information concerning the reign of Henry VI. and Edward IV. New light is cast on the rebellions of Jack Cade, and novel and highly characteristic anecdotes of Margaret of Anjou and King Edward IV. are among the points of interest.—*Illustrated London News*.

CHANGE OF CLIMATE IN ENGLAND.—From the discoveries of fossils in the Isle of Sheppey, it is certain that the climate in England was once about the same as it is now in tropical countries. Not only fossils of spices and other peculiarly tropical fruits have been found, but also those of large snakes and animals now inhabiting India, &c. It seems odd to think that it is almost a certainty that the mouth of the Thames was once inhabited by crocodiles, yet that seems an undisputed fact.

Obituary.

SIR F. MADDEN, K.H.—The death is announced of Sir Frederic Madden, K.H., F.R.S., late keeper of the Department of MSS. at the British Museum, which occurred on the 8th inst., at his residence in St. Stephen's-square. He was the seventh son of the late Captain William J. Madden, R.M., and born in 1801, and was consequently in his seventy-third year. He was an eminent antiquarian writer; and his works, which are numerous and important, have generally a bearing on English history and genealogy, and the earlier progress of the English language and literature. Among his principal works are "The Household Book of the Princess Mary," "Havelock the Dane," "William and the Werwolf," "Syr Gawayne," "Gestæ Romanorum," "The Wycliffite Versions of the Holy Scriptures" (4 vols.) and "Layamon's Breet, or History of Britain" (3 vols.). He also wrote numerous historical and genealogical articles in the "Archæologia Collectanea," "Topographica," *Gentleman's Magazine*, &c. Sir Frederic was one of the gentlemen of Her Majesty's Privy Chamber, and received the honour of knighthood in 1832. He entered the service of the British Museum in 1826 to assist in the compilation of the classed catalogue of the printed books which was then in progress, and in 1828 he was made assistant keeper of the department of manuscripts. He succeeded to the office of keeper of that department in 1837, and held it until about seven years ago, when he retired. Sir Frederic Madden was twice married; his second wife died in February last.

Proceedings of Societies.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary evening meeting was held on Monday, the 10th inst., at University College, Gower Street, John Orde Hall, Esq., treasurer, in the chair. Mr. J. E. Price, F.S.A., Hon. Sec., announced the recent decease of Mr. J. Walker Baily, an old and respected member of the society. Mr. Baily was a frequent exhibitor at the evening meetings. He possessed, as is well known, a valuable collection of London antiquities, and seldom has there been a meeting of the society which has not been enriched by some exhibition from his stores. His unvarying kindness and co-operation will be long remembered, and his loss keenly regretted by his friends and colleagues. Mr. Price next referred to an interesting photograph, sent for exhibition by

Mr. John E. Cussans. It is of a piece of sculptured marble, about 18 inches square, and apparently a portion of a frieze. It was recently discovered in pulling down a part of the old Red Lion Inn, at Hitchin, and had been used as an ordinary stone in the construction of the walls. Other pieces of white marble were found, which had been similarly employed as building materials. It appears to be classic work, and may have been brought from Verulam, or belonged to some Roman building in the immediate neighbourhood. The subject is a male and female figure in a chariot, drawn by horses, behind which there appears a winged cupid-like form. The head-dress of the woman resembles that often seen on Greek and Roman sculpture, and the general treatment of the work is suggestive of the marbles discovered in the Temple of Apollo Epicurius near the ancient Phigalia in Arcadia, and now preserved in the British Museum. Mr. C. Golding exhibited a coloured drawing of a portion of the rood screen in Westham Church, Suffolk. The subject represented was that of the Transfiguration. Mr. George Browning exhibited a series of Greek and Roman antiquities, acquired during a recent tour in Italy and a visit to the excavations on the site of the buried city of Pompeii. Mr. Browning gave a lucid account of his travels, and described most of the objects exhibited; among them were fragments from the Temple of Fortune at Praeneste or Palestrina, some specimens of tessellated pavement from the "House of the Dancing Girl," the Villa of Diomedes and the Temple of Jupiter in the Forum of Pompeii; some good examples of Roman lamps; a photograph of the magnificent Mosaic representing the battle of Issus, and now preserved in the Museum at Naples; some Etruscan vases; curious specimens of corals and other objects. Mr. Henry W. King, hon. sec. of the Essex Archæological Society, read a paper entitled "Remarks on three Inventories of the Household Goods and Effects of Sir John Shaa, Knight, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of London, temp. Henry VII." He observed that these inventories related to Arden Hall, Sir John's seat in Essex, as well as to a house possessed by him in our own city, probably in Westcheap, and a third at Old Ford. They contain mention of his armoury, coverlids, garnishes of pewter, kitchen utensils, linen, and an enumeration of the various tools used in goldsmiths' work. He was a goldsmith and a great woolstapler, possessing a large store of wool both in England and on the Continent. A large portion of his estates he seems to have inherited from Sir Edmund Shaa, Lord Mayor in 1482. Sir John was knighted on the field by Edward IV., and made a banneret. He became Lord Mayor in 1501, and died five years later, viz., in December, 1505. Mr. King proceeded to give extracts from his will, and concluded with some copious references to the inventories which will shortly be presented at length in the transactions of the society. A discussion ensued in which Mr. Lambert, F.S.A., and Mr. John G. Waller and others took part.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The second "walk" of this society took place on Saturday, the 8th inst., the places visited being Lincoln College and All Saints' Church, Oxford. Very interesting accounts of each building were given by the Rev. Mark Pattison, B.D., and the Rev. W. W. Merry, of which, however, we must defer the report till our next.

The second meeting of this society was held in the Taylor Institution, Oxford, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the Rev. J. S. Treacher presiding. There was a very good attendance. The minutes of the last meeting having been read by J. P. Earwaker, Esq. (secretary), six gentlemen who had been proposed, were elected by ballot, and two names were submitted for election at the next meeting. Mr. Parker then read his paper on Abingdon Abbey, which was followed by Mr. Irvine's paper on the history of Bradford-on-Avon Church. In the absence of Mr. Irvine, the latter paper was read by the Rev. Prebendary Wilkinson. The substance of these two papers will be given in our next.

Notices of Books.

Doctors and Patients; or, Anecdotes of the Medical World, and Curiosities of Medicine. 2 vols. By John Timbs, F.S.A., Author of "Lives of Wits and Humourists," &c. Richard Bentley and Son, London.

THE author in his preface is careful to tell us that these volumes "are not in any sense a *medical work*;" although they tell us much about "doctors and patients, their conversational and anecdotal characteristics."

In the opening chapter, Mr. Timbs observes that he fails to "understand why it is that special physicians, such as Galen, and Avicenna, and Carden, should have gained a vast reputation, nay, a vaster reputation as successful physicians than is ever gained in our time. Were their prescriptions to be now used, it is certain that far more patients would be killed by them than by disease; yet there was a time when they were supposed, at least, to save life with marvellous success." The solution is very simple. Faith in a physician and his prescriptions gives more than half the victory over disease; and faith often leads to triumph of mind over matter. What Galen and others effected in the olden time is effected every day in our own by the veriest quacks, from whose nostrums the faculty shrinks with horror. There is not a popular remedy—although condemned by the faculty as being dangerous to health and life—that has not thousands of advocates who vouch, from experience, for its virtues. We remember the time—and a shudder comes over us at the remembrance—when calomel was prescribed by the most eminent physicians for almost every ill that flesh is heir to, and yet the majority of their victims recovered. Now, we shall be told that calomel is poison, and should be administered with extreme caution. We have been victimised with calomel in our youth, and have not had occasion to consult a physician for the last sixteen years. What will the modern physician say to that? Knowledge of the condition and requirements of the human system has reached a point beyond which to go would almost be to find an elixir that would defy disease and age. And who shall say what another generation will produce? The mind of man, ever active, ever striving after knowledge, will certainly not rest contented with the knowledge of to-day. But, after all our discoveries and experiences, what have we gained? We have not reduced the average of death, and we daily discover new phases of disease which it is supposed were unknown to our ancestors. But is there anything new under the sun? Chloroform which is so much vaunted as enabling us to "place pain under the dominion of the human will," is only a substitute for what was known and practised eighteen centuries ago. Pliny gives an account of it, and we are assured that the Chinese used it in the third century of our era.

But we are forgetting the work before us. We have perused it, page after page, with unfeigned pleasure. Every now and again it revealed to us some interesting trait of character, or some startling truth which should be universally known. In one place we are indulged with the honest opinion of "one of the cleverest of our medical writers"—Dr. James Johnson—who expresses himself thus:—"I declare my conscientious opinion, founded on long observation and reflection, that if there was not a single physician, surgeon, apothecary, man-midwife, chemist, druggist, or drug, on the face of the earth, there would be less sickness and less mortality than now obtains." In another we are told of popular mistakes, as "when an eminent physician has been called in, and has prescribed a medicine which has answered the purpose intended, and to all appearance has cured the patient, nothing is more common than for the precious recipe to be kept and lent to a long series of afflicted friends." In a third we are told that Bishop Berkeley having "received benefit from the use of tar-water when ill of the colic, published a work 'On the Virtues of Tar Water,' which he subsequently owned he considered was a panacea. Walpole preserved the following epigram on Berkeley's remedy:—

"Who dare decide what pious Cloyne has done?
The Church shall rise and vindicate her son;
She tells us all her bishops shepherds are,
And shepherds heal their rotten sheep with tar."

We have anecdotes in abundance of all the eminent physicians of every age, and extraordinary accounts of quacks and fanatics. Of one of the latter, a person named Graham, it is recorded that he was half-mad and a knave, and that his madness, at last, got the better of his knavery. But the strangest circumstance connected with him is that he subsequently "became a regular M.D., and realised a large fortune by a most successful practice in England, Scotland and America." He was, observes Mr. Timbs, "certainly one of the most remarkable of a class of quacks, who succeeded in winning reputation not among the uneducated and vulgar, but among persons of education and distinction."

Of hard studies we are told that "men of reflective habits lose much health by losing sleep, and this because they carry their thoughts to bed with them." The best thing one can do is to take care of the *last half-hour before retiring*." The advice is good, but how is it to be followed? Who can command his thoughts? There are many, very many, hours in the lives of reflectivemen, in which thought gains the mastery over will. We have known scores of instances when strong sleeping draughts have failed to produce repose. We daily see advertised "No more sleepless nights," no more coughs, no more anything; but sleepless nights visit the troubled mind, and other ailments gain the mastery over the human system, and—and—and everything seems vanity and vexation of spirit.

Answers to Correspondents.

D. R.—Grose, the antiquary, was not Garter King at Arms; he was, however, for some time in the Herald's College, and became "Richmond Herald," but resigned in 1763.

A. H. B.—The name was given by early geographers to the Straits of Gibraltar.

R. G. D. Fletcher.—There are several old Inclosure Acts in the British Museum; but it is doubtful whether there is a *complete* set anywhere, excepting in the library of the House of Lords. Brimwell's List of Private Acts could be referred to for any particular Act that you might want.

J. C. C.—The Barony of Raymond, of Abbot's Langley, Herts, was created in 1731, and became extinct on the death of the second holder of the title in 1753.

S. A. R.—William Makepeace Thackeray was born at Calcutta in 1811. He died in December, 1863.

H. R. (Alresford).—According to Sir Bernard Burke, the Robisons to whom you allude were formerly of Raydale, Yorkshire, whence they were driven, in 1617, by Sir Thomas Metcalfe, of Nappa. This expulsion led to a cause in the Star Chamber, which is remarkable as being the last feud on record.

Lex.—The statute has long since been repealed.

T. L.—The sect called Muggletonians was founded in the 17th century by two men named Ludovic Muggleton (a journeyman tailor) and John Reeve. They claimed to have the spirit of prophecy.

R. S. (Bath).—Antonio Gori, the Italian archæologist, died in 1757.

D. T.—William Penn wrote the two works referred to by you—"The Sandy Foundation Shaken," and "Innocency with her Open Face"—in the year 1668.

S. S.—The Earldom of Chesterfield was created in 1668.

S. K.—Anglesey, or Anglesea. This island had in early times the several names of Ynys-Dowell, signifying the shady or dark island; Ynys-Fon, the farthestmost island; Ynys-y-Cedeirn, the island of heroes. By the Latin historians it was called Mona, which name it shared in common with the Isle of Man.

W. W.—You will find a reply to your question in the *Antiquary*, Vol. iii, p. 11.

I. B. (Boston).—The lines you quote are from *Melaeger and Alalanta*, translated from the eighth book of "Ovid's Metamorphoses," by John Dryden. The remaining portion is much too long to give here.

Legatee.—Apply at the Prerogative Will Office, Doctors' Commons.

F. H. (Great Yarmouth).—The union of the Tyrol with Austria took place in the year 1665.

D. H.—The inscription reads thus—"Here in this field of Chalgrove, John Hampden, after an able and strenuous but unsuccessful resistance in parliament, and before the judges of the land, to the measures of an arbitrary court, first took arms, assembling the levies of the associated counties of Buckingham and Oxford, in 1641; and here, within a few paces of this spot, while fighting in defence of the Free Monarchy, and the Ancient Liberties of England, he received a wound of which he died, June 18, 1643. In the two hundredth year from that day this stone was raised in reverence to his memory."

R. L. P.—See Tusser's "Five Hundred Pointes of Good Husbandrie."

James Newman.—St. John's College, Cambridge, was founded in the year 1509, and Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1540.

T. B.—The division of the English Parliament into two Houses, lords spiritual and temporal, and knights for the shire, and burgesses, as at present, took place in 1343.

Thos. Tail.—Arms—ermine: on a cross, sable, a plate, argent; a chief of the second, thereon three martlets, argent.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 48, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 48, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archæology; and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

To all communications should be affixed the name and address of the sender; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 11, Ave Maria-lane, E.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1873.

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THE CASTLES, HALLS, AND MANOR HOUSES OF ENGLAND.

CREWE HALL, CHESHIRE.

"What fancied landscape in its richest dye
Can with such varied scenes presume to vie,
Where nature, art, and judgment all combine,
And joined by aid supreme, appear divine?"

CREWE HALL, the seat of the Right Honourable Hungerford Crewe, third Baron Crewe presents a striking example of the "changes and chances" that appertain not merely to ordinary mortals, but also to the princely mansions inhabited by the lordly rulers of the soil. It is distant about five miles from the town of Nantwich, and one mile from the rapidly rising town of Crewe, at which latter place there is one of the largest railway stations between Birmingham and Liverpool, in the south-east part of Cheshire. From a very early period the place was the seat of a family named Crue, or Crue. though at the time of the Domesday survey it was held by Richard de Vernon, Baron of Shipbrook, and subsequently became a component portion of the barony of Wich Malbank. The Crewes are traditionally said to be a branch of the Monalt family, whose arms they have generally borne. The first of the name and place that is recorded in history is Henry de Criwa, who we find attesting a deed of William de Malbank, about the middle of the 12th century. From him descended the Crewes of Holt, of Pulcroft, of Sound, and of Aston in Mottram. According to Ormerod's "Cheshire," Thomas de Criwa, who died in the 21st year of the reign of Edward I., was seized of a knight's fee in Crue and other places: he held his lands in Crue by military service, "by sending an armed man twice a year to keep the peace at the fairs of Cheshire." On his death the estate of Crue—or Crewe—devolved upon his three daughters as co-heiresses. About the year 1300 the eldest of these daughters, Joan, conveyed the property, by marriage, to Richard Praers, of Barthomley, whose son Thomas left at his decease a daughter, who subsequently carried the estate of Crewe, by marriage, into the family of the Fullehursts, of Edlaston; her husband, Robert Fullehurst, was one of the four esquires between whom Lord Audley is stated to have divided a present of 500 marks, which he had received from the Black Prince at the battle of Poitiers. He died in the

13th year of the reign of Richard II., and was buried in Barthomley church, where his armed figure is still to be seen reclining on an altar-tomb. The estate of Crewe afterwards passed through successive generations of male descent to Thomas Fullehurst, or Fowleshurst, who was Sheriff of Cheshire in the 20th year of the reign of Henry VIII. His son, Robert, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, disposed of his rights in the barony of Wich Malbank to Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, and this gentleman shortly afterwards, namely, in 1578, joined his son Thomas and other members of his family in the sale of Crewe Hall, to the renowned Sir Christopher (afterwards Lord Chancellor) Hatton. From Sir Christopher Hatton, or his representatives, the estate passed by re-sale to Sir Randolph Crewe, who was afterwards Chief Justice of the King's Bench. In Williamson's "Vill. Castr. et Finis," it is stated that Crewe was sold by Sir Christopher himself, *temp.* James I.; but this is obviously a mistake, either in the vendor or in the date of sale, as Sir Christopher Hatton died in 1591, and James did not commence his reign till 1603. Ormerod says that the vendor was most probably Sir Christopher's nephew and successor, Sir William Newport, (who took the name of Hatton,) and that the date was the fourth year of James I. It is surmised that the purchase of Crewe by Sir Randolph Crewe originated "in that affection for the county of his ancestors which a long life of active professional employment—for he was advanced in years when he bought it—and the influence of a court might have been expected to extinguish." The building of Crewe Hall was commenced about the year 1615, under the direction of Sir Randolph Crewe, from the designs of Inigo Jones; but it was not completed until 1636. That at the time of its erection it was considered one of the most magnificent edifices in the county is pretty clear from the following observation of old Fuller:—"Nor must it be forgotten, that Sir Randal (*sic*) first brought the model of excellent building into those remote parts; yea, from London into Cheshire, in the loftiness, sightliness, and pleasantness of their structures." The mansion stands in a park of some 30 acres, pleasantly diversified with gentle undulations, the general effect being considerably enhanced by the formation of a lake, which collects together the waters of several small rivulets.

Crewe Hall is what is generally termed a quadrilateral building, and is constructed chiefly of red brick, varied with others of darker colours, disposed in diamonds throughout. The door-cases and mullions of the windows, coinnings, string-courses, and cornices are of stone, and the monotony of each front is broken by large bay-windows, which impart great relief and add boldness of light and shade to the building; an effect which is also heightened by the open work of the parapet. The edifice is crowned by four heavy groups of tall octagonal chimneys, which add variety to the *tout ensemble* of the mansion and render the architecture at once impressive and pleasing. The edifice having fallen into a very dilapidated condition by the process of time, was completely and skilfully restored by Lord Crewe, its noble owner, in 1837, under the superintendence of Mr. Edward Blore, at a cost of about 30,000*l.*

Early in January, 1866, the greater part of Crewe Hall was destroyed by fire; but previous to this lamentable occurrence the noble mansion retained all the peculiar characteristics of the age in which it was erected. It has, however, been rebuilt, under the able guidance of Mr. E. Barry, who has judiciously preserved as much as possible of the original workmanship. Its architectural features, as set forth in Neale's "Views of Seats," show that the house consists of two lofty stories, surmounted by a sculptured open parapet, concealing in some degree the high roof, from which rise the chimneys, representing detached octagon columns, with their plinths, bases, and capitals. The line of the front at each extremity is broken by a large bay-window the whole height of the building, crowned with a gable, geometrically carved; whilst a dwarf wall and balustrade surround the

edifice at its base. The central compartment, in which is the principal entrance, is wholly of stone, and is richer in decoration; the parapet rising in fantastic forms, and the quoins studded with roses. The arch of the doorway is supported by four fluted Ionic columns, on sculptured pedestals, rising from which are terms of the same order; and above the frieze, over the entrance, are the arms of Crewe with various scroll ornaments, and an obelisk on each side, the whole exhibiting an interesting specimen of the grotesque taste of the period of James I. There is a fine engraving of the north-east view of Crewe Hall in Ormerod's "Cheshire," as it stood before the disastrous fire above alluded to, together with a curious vignette, drawn from a painting preserved in the Hall, showing the south-east view of the mansion, as rebuilt by Sir Randolph Crewe. In this vignette the old manor house of the Fullehursts is represented as still standing at a few yards' distance from the more modern edifice. It is apparently an early Tudor mansion, with a high-pitched roof and handsome stack of chimneys,

many successive turnings. The uprights at the angles were carved in the style of mixed architecture which was prevalent at the time of the building, and they supported *rampant* figures of various animals, bearing blank shields, whilst the sides were of open work, designed in a similar style. In the south-east angle, at the foot of the staircase, was the great dining-room, a spacious apartment, wainscoted partly up the wall, the rest being of ornamental plaster-work of very early date, these being, probably, removed hither from the still older mansion of the Crewes. At each end was a large screen of richly-carved oak, profusely decorated in the mixed style before mentioned.* The fireplace was of cut stone, inlaid with marbles of various colours, and the ceiling was enriched with pendants. The same style was exhibited in another dining-room on the right of the staircase, but in a manner still more elaborate. Every part of the wainscot was covered with a display of the fanciful designs of the architect; and the stucco which intervened between the wainscot and the ceiling was loaded



CREWE HALL, CHESHIRE.

In its original state, Sir Randolph's erection appears to have been surrounded by offices and square courts and gardens, built and arranged entirely in keeping with the stiff and stately character of the great house itself.

The interior of this grand old mansion was in the purest possible style; such alterations as time or circumstances may have rendered necessary had been effected with judgment, skill, and good taste; indeed, to quote the words of an old writer, it presented "an extraordinary variety of decorated ceilings, enriched plaster-work, and carved wainscot, the design and execution of which fully equalled the choicest specimens of the French *renaissance* of the reign of Francis I." In Ormerod's work we learn that this splendid structure had entrances in the east and south fronts, the latter of which opened to an old staircase* of singular curiosity and beauty, ascending to the first floor in

with ornaments also, the principal portion of which consisted of a series of allegorical figures arranged in circular compartments. Over the dining-room was the drawing-room, from which the original decorations had been partially removed. It, however, still retained its ceiling with pendants, and an enormous chimney-piece of marble, charged with armorial insignia, reaching nearly to the top of the apartment. On the north side of the hall was the domestic chapel, the architecture of which was of a plainer caste. It was small in size, but of exquisite workmanship; the "fittings up" were entirely of dark varnished oak, to which time had given the sombre tint that ever harmonizes well with the sacred character of the structure; and the roof was of white and gold, with a single pendant. A gallery on the east side was appropriated to the use of the servants, and opposite to this was a large painting of the

* A beautiful engraving of this staircase is given in Britton's "Architectural Antiquities."

* This noble screen, together with the interior of the chapel, are figured in Mr. S. C. Hall's "Baronial Halls."

Last Supper. In the window over the altar were two subjects in ancient stained glass, representing the Annunciation and the Offering of Isaac, by Giordano.

The noble gallery of the mansion, adapted to contain the library, was nearly one hundred feet long, and hung with many family portraits. It is gratifying to know that these portraits, as well as the more important ones in the drawing-room, have been nearly all preserved, the fire having commenced in the roof, and not having burnt down till sufficient time had elapsed for the activity of the household, under the superintendence of Lord Crewe, to take down and convey into a place of security these valuable memorials. Over the fireplaces in the gallery were some of Stansfield's grandest works, the frames of which were affixed to the wall; but, as it seems never to have occurred to any one to cut these paintings out of their frames, which would have been the work of but a few minutes, they unfortunately perished in the flames. Among the principal portraits which hung upon the walls of Crewe Hall before the late fire, may be enumerated—Sir Francis Crewe, ancestor of the Lords of Crewe of Stene; Mrs. Sarah Crewe (grandmother of the first Lord Crewe of the present creation); Sir John Crewe, of Uckinton; Sir Randolph Crewe, the builder of Crewe Hall, in his judge's robes; Lord Crewe of Stene; Sir — Crewe, of Uckinton; Miss Crewe, by Sir Peter Lely; Master Crewe, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the dress of King Henry VIII.; Thomas Offley, Lord Mayor of London in 1556, wearing his gold chain of office, with his gloves in his right hand, and his left hand resting on a skull; Master Offley, by Cornelius Jansen; two fine whole-length portraits of Mr. Offley and his lady, one of which was seriously damaged; Miss Knightley, of Fawley, by Sir Peter Lely; Dr. Hinchcliffe, Bishop of Peterborough, by Hone; and also Mrs. Hinchcliffe, and one of her sisters, by the same artist.

Sir Randolph Crewe, the builder of the stately mansion of Crewe Hall, was the son of John Crewe, of Nantwich, by Alice, daughter of Humphrey Mainwaring, and was born in the year 1558. Having embraced the profession of the law, he was made a serjeant in the year 1615, and fourteen years later was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, from which post he was summarily dismissed in the reign of Charles I., as Fuller quaintly tells us in the following lines:—"King Charles' occasions calling for speedy supplies of money, some great ones adjudged it unsafe to venture on a Parliament (for fear, in those distempered times, the physic would side with the disease), and put the King to furnish his necessities by way of loan. Sir Randal (*sic*), being demanded his judgment of the design, and the consequence thereof (the imprisonment of recusants to pay for it), openly manifested his dislike of such preter-legal courses, and thereupon, November 9, 1626, was commanded to forbear his sitting in the Court, and the next day was, by writ, discharged of his office; whereat he discovered no more discontentment than the weary traveller is offended when he is told that he is at his journey's end." A copy of an original letter from Sir Randolph Crewe to Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, printed in Ormerod's "History of Cheshire," sets forth the feelings of the ex-Chief Justice with regard to his dismissal in very different light to that attributed to him by quaint old Fuller. The letter in question is of sufficient interest to warrant its insertion in these pages:—

COPY OF SIR RANDOLPH CREWE'S LETTER TO THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

"My duty most humbly done to your Grace,
"Vouchsafe, I beseech your Grace, to read the misfortunes of a poor man herein, and take them into your noble thoughts, whose case is considerable. I have lived almost two years under the burthen of His Majestie's heavy displeasure, whereof I have been soe sensible, that ever since living att my house att Westminster, I have not sett my foot into any other house there or at London (saveing the house of God), but have lived private and retired as it became me.
"I did decline to be of this late Parliament, distrusting I might have been called upon to have discovered in the publick the passages

concerning the removall from my place, which I was willing should be rapped up in my own bosom.

"I likewise took speciall care if my name were toucht upon in the Commons house, that some of my friends there should doe their best to divert any further speech of me, for I alwaies resolved wholly to relie upon the king's goodness, who, I did not doubt, would take me into his princely thoughts if your Grace vouchsafed to intercede for me. The end of the Parliament was the time I prefixed myself to be a suitor to your Grace, and I have now encouragement soe to be: the petition of right wherunto your Grace was a party speaks for me, and for the right of my place, but I humbly desire favour. God doth knowe, it was a great affliction to me to deny anything com'danted me, the king that my heart soe loved, and to whom I had been so bound, prince and king; but I had done it, I had done contrary to that all his judges resolved to doe (and I only suffer), and if I had done it, and they had deserted me therein, I had become a scorn to men, and had been fitt to have lived like a scritch owl in the darke; soe likewise if I had done it, and had been knowne to have been the leader therein, and the rest of the judges had been pressed to have done the like, the blame and the reproof would have been laid on me, and by me they might in some measure have excused themselves. But yet there was a greater obligation to restrain me than these (for these be but morall reasons), and that was the obligation of an oath, and of a conscience, against both which (then holding the place of a judge), I in my own understanding had done, had I subscribed my name to the writing which the king was then advised to require me to doe, for therein I had approved the com'ission, and consequently the proceedings thereupon, whereas here I had been condemned, and with how loud and shrill a voice I leave to your Grace to judge.

"Wherefore, most noble Lord, vouchsafe to weigh these my reasons in the ballance of your wisdom and judgement, and be soe noble and just to excuse me to the king herein, and in a true contemplation of that nobleness and justice, be soe good as to be the means that I may be really restored to the king's grace and favour. Your Grace hath in your hands Achilles' speare, which hurts and heals. I am grievously hurt, your Grace hath the means to heal me, to whom I make my address. The time is now fitt for me; now you are upon a forraigne expedition, you may take my prayer, my wife's and my children with you. I hope yor journey will be the more prosperous.

"I am now in the 70th year of my age; it is the general period of man's life, and my glass runs apace. Well was it with me when I was king's serjeant, I found profit by it. I have lost the title and place of Chief Justice. I am now neither the one nor other: the latter makes me incapable of the former, and since I left the chiefe place, my losse hath been little less than 3000*l*. already. I was, by your favour, in the way to have raised and renewed in some measure my poor name and familay, which I will be bold to say hath heretofore been in the best ranke of the familays in my country, till by a general heir the patrimony was carried from the line male into another surname, and since which time it hath been in a weak condition. Your Grace may be the means to repair the breach made in my poor fortune, if God soe please to move you, and you will lose no honour by it. Howsoever I have made my suite to your nobleness, and your conscience, for I appeal to both; and whatsoever my success be, I shall still appear to be a silent and a patient man, and humbly submit myselfe to the will of God and the king. God be with your grace, He guide and direct you, and to His holy protection I co'mitt you, resting ever,

"A most humble servant to your Grace,

"RANDOLPH CREWE.

"Westminster, 28 Junii."

The date of the year, it will be observed, is omitted in the above letter, but this deficiency can easily be supplied from the context. The worthy knight's dismissal from the Chief Justiceship took place in 1626; and in the first paragraph of his letter he tells the Duke of Buckingham that for almost two years he had been living "under the burthen of His Majesty's heavy displeasure," which, of course, brings us to 1628. During all this time, it appears, he had confined himself to his house, "in order to manifest his sense of the king's displeasure; that the object which had cheered him through his long legal toils was a natural wish to effect the aggrandisement of his family, which he had been fortunate enough to restore to the seat of their ancestors, and that he looked back with regret to the profitable exercise of his talents at the bar, from which his short-lived employment on the judicial bench, according to the rules of the profession, had removed him." Whatever may have been the effect of the letter on the mind of the Duke, it is of course impossible to tell; however, "it would seem," adds Ormerod, "that the Duke had been for a year well disposed towards him." An indorsement on the letter states that the Duke said as much to Sir Randolph; but if any such good intentions were really entertained on the part of Buckingham, the putting of them into execution was frustrated by the hand of the assassin Felton. Sir Randolph Crewe's

brother founded a distinct branch of the family, who held for some two or three generations the dignity of Baron Crewe, of Stene, Northamptonshire, whilst his own male line became extinct in 1684, by the death of John Crewe, Esq., whose daughter, and (eventually) sole heir, Anne, married John Offey, Esq., of Madeley, who assumed the name and arms of Crewe, and became the grandfather of John Crewe, who, having represented the county of Chester in Parliament for many years, was raised to the peerage in 1806, as Baron Crewe, of Crewe, in the county of Chester. This nobleman, who died in 1829, was the grandfather of the present and third Lord Crewe, who is the last male of his race, and whose youngest sister, the Honourable Annabella Hungerford, is the wife of Lord Houghton.

Crewe Hall, no doubt, underwent some change in the reign of Charles II. rendered necessary in consequence of two sieges to which it was subjected during the civil wars. In 1643 it was held and garrisoned by the Parliamentary army, having been seized by Sir William Brereton; but on the 27th of December in that year it was assaulted by Lord Byron, with a body of Irish troops which had recently arrived for the king's service, and after a brief but bloody contest it was forced to surrender on the following day in consequence of the failure of food and ammunition. The tables, however, were soon turned; Captain Fisher, who subsequently held it for the crown, was obliged to capitulate to the Parliamentary forces, to whom he surrendered after the raising of the siege of Nantwich on the 4th of February following, on which occasion the garrison was permitted to march out in honourable safety, and the Hall became the head-quarters of General Sir Thomas Fairfax.

Few buildings in the kingdom, perhaps, could have exhibited a fairer or more perfect specimen than Crewe Hall of the peculiar style of domestic architecture which marks the Jacobin revival of classical forms in the place of that debased Gothic which prevailed for the first half century or so after the Reformation; and as Ormerod remarks, "there can be no buildings which are more indebted to their proprietors for preserving the original style faithfully unaltered, and for the manner in which the ancient fabric has been made to group with modern landscape."

While on a visit to Crewe Hall, towards the close of the last century, Lord Palmerston (father of the late Viscount Palmerston) wrote the following lines in the family album:—

"Here in rude state old chieftains dwelt,
Who no refinement knew;
Small were the wants their bosoms felt,
And their enjoyments few.
"But now, by taste and judgment plann'd
Throughout these scenes we find,
The work of art's improving hand,
With ancient splendour joined;
"And, far more great, the owner's praise,
In whom at once are shown
The genuine worth of former days—
The graces of our own."

W. D.

Notes.

ABINGDON ABBEY.

AT the second meeting of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, held at the Taylor Institute, Oxford, on the 11th inst., Mr. Parker read a paper on the above subject. He commenced his remarks by observing that he had not had any time to prepare an elaborate paper, and therefore could only, as had been announced, make some observations on the early history of Abingdon Abbey. A peculiarity in connection with this abbey was that they had a more complete history of it than of any other which England possessed. The history of it was traced back to those early times about which they knew very little indeed. They may be pretty

well acquainted with the political history, but of the internal history of the social life of the people, between the 7th and 10th centuries, they had but a very remote knowledge. The history of Abingdon Abbey seemed to throw much more light upon that period than they gained from almost any other source. Under these circumstances the abbey seemed to him to be of especial interest. They possessed the chronicles of the abbey, which informed them very perfectly of the history of the building for about 500 years. It started from somewhere about the year 652, and continued down to the accession of Richard I., viz. 1189. With regard to the evidence they obtained in these chronicles, Mr. Parker said they were very remarkable for their strict honesty. Some historians were tempted, from some cause or other, to speak better of one party than of another, but it was not the case of the author of these chronicles. The writer was a monk, but he was under no temptation to write with especial favour of the monastic life, because then there was no necessity to exaggerate its importance or to magnify any good deeds performed by the members of the abbey; consequently, on these grounds, they had reason to believe that they had a more extraordinarily truthful account than was found in most chronicles. The author was evidently free from all prejudice, either political or ecclesiastical. There were certainly a great many blunders to be found in the books, but they were in most such as would now be called printer's errors, or if they were not they had proof that they were simply errors of accident and not of design. He alluded at some further length to show that the chronicler he had chosen was to be relied on, and also described at length the nature of the chronicle, of which, so to speak, they had two editions, beside a third chronicle of the abbey which, besides summarising the other two, gave also additional details. Mr. Parker went on to say that they had the same legend given in the three chronicles that a certain monk named Abbea came here and obtained a large portion of Berkshire, where he founded a monastery, and the place was after him called Abingdonia. One chronicle makes it to be St. Abban, from Ireland; another an Abban whose father fell at Stonehenge, and who escaped. Probably the story was what might be called a philological myth, i.e., the legend made to suit the name: and this, it appeared to him, was the source of much of their mythical history. The chronicler describes the place as being situated near the river Thames, which flowed towards it from the bridge of Oxford city. This was supposed to allude to Folly Bridge, which may have been but recently built when the monk was writing, i.e. early in the 13th century. In the first book it was stated that there was a place just outside Abingdon on the rising ground, of pleasant aspect which was called Suniggewelle, situated between two pleasant streams, where the venerable Abennus brought together some 300 monks, or more, to serve God under the Benedictine rule. In its early days, however, the holy Abennus, who was grown old, was desirous of visiting his native soil, and he went away to Ireland, where he died. But the monastery of Abingdon remained in the Catholic faith and monastic bonds until the coming of the Saxons. On coming to more sure history, they found that, in the year 688, King "Cedwalla" granted to Cilla, the sister of Hean, the patrician, leave to build a monastery in a place which was then called Helnestone near the Thames, where this virgin dedicated herself to God, assembled around her nuns, and eventually became their abbess. Some time after the king's death, the nuns moved hence to a place called Witham. But some years after there arose a terrible and unheard-of war between Offa king of the Meicians and Kinewelf king of the West Saxons, who set up a fortress upon the hill of Witham, and for this reason the nuns left that place and were not permitted afterwards to return. From the M.S. Claud, c. ix., the chronicler extracts that Ceadwalla, who succeeded Cissa, gave twenty Cassati to God and the monks of Abingdon, and Ceadwalla says, at the end

of his deed, that the wood that was called *Ædealeing*, and another called *Colmonora* and *Geatescum*, belonged to these twenty hides, which he himself, part by riding, and part by water, had measured out both for himself and successors. In giving a description of the villa of *Sevekesham*, afterwards called *Abbondonia*, the chronicler goes on to say that it was a noted place, of pleasant aspect and great wealth, surrounded by very fertile fields, vernal meadows, wide spreading plains and herds of milk-bearing cattle. It was a royal residence, for, when any important or difficult business relating to the kingdom had to be transacted, hither the people came together, and it had been a place of assembly for worship from the earliest times of the Britons. There were many vestiges of Christianity in the city from the time of the conversion of the Ancient Britons, and the crosses and images which had been found there by digging were sufficient to prove the fact. The story of finding the black cross was, however, told by the other chronicler in a very different manner and with a different interpretation. The abbey seemed at one time to have got into considerable trouble, by the king's huntsmen hunting so frequently in that part of the country; and wherever they went they could claim food for their horses, and if necessary, a fresh supply, and food for the dogs. The Abbot found this a severe trial, and wanted to hold his lands free of all taxes, and finally wrote to the Pope, who told the king that he was not to ride over the abbey grounds. But fearful that something serious might be the result, the Abbot offers to the king 120*l.* (equal perhaps to 2000*l.* of our day) and about 10,000 acres of land to maintain peace and secure his majesty's favour. After quoting other interesting facts connected with the ancient history of the abbey, Mr. Parker said that if time had permitted he should like to have gone on a little further into the history of the abbey, where the everyday life of the monks was more clearly shown. It was impossible to tell the history of the abbey, in a few words, as they had to gather here and there the odd notes from chronicles and charters. He had gone back as early as the seventh century, when to apply them to history, law and order appeared to have been very strictly observed.

THE CHURCH OF BRADFORD-ON-AVON.—As announced in our last, an account of this church was given by the Rev. Prebendary Wilkinson, at the last meeting of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, of which the following is the substance. The rev. gentleman remarked that the building was at present used as a school, and a portion was divided off for the schoolmaster's apartments. The chancel had been converted into a cottage. There were two peculiarities in the ancient building which were most striking, viz., its smallness in being no more than 40 feet long, and the height of its walls, which in the nave were as high as they were long. The external portion of the walls was built of square stone, of which a large quantity was to be found in the neighbourhood; it was some of the best stone in England. The facings were executed in Bath stone. On the inside the walls were composed of smaller stones. A peculiar feature on the outside was the arcades and balusters that surrounded the walls. It was pretty clear that some of this work was cut out after it had been fixed, it having been done in a somewhat rude, though artistic manner. In the removal of a portion of the modern internal walls two very ancient figures of angels were found. Mr. Irvine's theory, of which his valuable communication gave the evidence, was that the church was built about the year 973, while Mr. E. A. Freeman's view which he supported with great ability, was that they had actually here standing the church built by St. Aldhelm in 705, and dedicated to St. Lawrence. The church was not English in style, but more resembled Romanesque than Norman edifices. By its great height it seemed to point to some connection with Roman churches, while some of its windows and arches were evidently after early Norman fashion. Mr. Wilkinson, for his own part,

doubted whether this was even the church alluded to by William of Malmesbury, but believed it might have been rebuilt during the early part of the twelfth century, after William of Malmesbury had seen it. But to this many would say that if it were so it would have been recognised at once as of the Norman style. In answer, however, to such an idea he would remind them that in those ancient times that part of the country was very old-fashioned, and was a great forest. Therefore it was very probable that in the twelfth century the people residing there were induced to imitate the designs of churches of centuries before. Mr. Parker made a few remarks upon the above church, in which he said it seemed to him that the evidence of William of Malmesbury was not so clear that it was Aldhelm's original church, though he might have thought it to be when he wrote. On the whole, he could not but admit that it bore the appearance of being of that early character which belonged to churches built before the Conquest, but not so early as the time of St. Aldhelm.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, OXFORD.—The Rev. W. W. Merry, in his address to the members of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, remarked that this church was a comparatively modern building, occupying the site of the old Church of All Hallows or Allhallowen, called in St. Frideswide's Cartulary "*Allhallows of Certhuli*." It was described as a church of "an ancient standing," numbered among those churches given and confirmed by King Henry I. to the canons of St. Frideswide, A.D. 1122. About seventy years later, Hugh Bishop of Lincoln converted it into a vicarage, causing an annual pension of 40*s.* to be paid for it to the before-mentioned canons. In 1327 the Priory granted the advowson of All Hallows, together with that of St. Mildred, to Henry, Bishop of Lincoln, whose successors retained it until Flemyng, the founder of Lincoln College, made it into a collegiate parish church. The church apparently consisted of two aisles, the projection at the N.E. corner being the chapel of St. Ann, which was founded by the Burchesters, or Bicester. It was begun by William Burchester, sometime mayor of Oxford, who died about 1340, and the endowment was increased by his son Nicholas, who left several messuages for the foundation of a chantry therein, and for the maintenance of a chaplain to pray for the souls of the founders. That chapel and its chantry passed under Flemyng to Lincoln College. From the rents belonging to the chapel, Lincoln was to pay an annual sum of 4*l.* 10*s.*, which payment is still made for the fabric of the church. On the south side of the church was the chapel of Our Lady, built by the fraternity of Cordwainers in Oxford. In 1349 John Peggy, one of that fraternity, made a bequest of 100*s.* to the chapel, and Jeffery Mounsorel, a draper, John Mauncell, a burgess, and John de Bereford, several times mayor, also gave bequests, the latter maintaining a chaplain to pray for the souls of himself and his wife, who were there buried, as was recorded on a brass. Many brasses were stripped from All Hallows Church, and actually sold for old metal, as is shown by an account of the date, 1569, as follows:—"Received of J. Blyth, for three score and 15 pounds of brass, 18*s.* 9*d.*" This was taken from All Saints' monuments. After describing the monuments in Our Lady's chapel, and giving the inscriptions on them, Mr. Merry said another chapel on the south side, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was built by John de Stodeley in 1371. This same chapel, he believed, was also dedicated to St. Catherine, whose image seemed to have stood therein. The glovers—who were the most important guild in Oxford—celebrated mass in Trinity chapel every year on Trinity Sunday, and lights were constantly kept burning in the chapel by the glovers in honour of the Holy Trinity. On the south side of the Virgin's Chapel was a little one without name built by a John Barry or Berry, mayor of Oxford in the reign of Henry VIII., and warden of the company of glovers. The connection of the glovers with the church of All Saints'

was so close that an annual sermon used to be preached on June 13th, "on the pretence that their Society had built one of the aisles," and he might add that on the roof of the chapel last described was displayed the badge of the gloves—"A pair of shears between a pair of gloves." In the niche at the S.E. corner of the church was an altar tomb, brought from the old building, erected to William Levins, ancestor of Sir Cresswell Levins, who gave 100*l.* towards the rebuilding of the chancel. The dedication upon the silver flagon upon the altar was too interesting to be altogether passed over. It was—"To the service of Almighty God, and the use of All Saints' Parish in the City of Oxford. The gift of the Right Honourable Sussanna Baroness Grey of Ruthven. In memory That the body of her generous Loyall and Religious Father Charles Longueville Baron Grey of Ruthven Who being in his Maties-service in the time of the late rebellion, and dying in the city, Was deposited in this Church Till such time as it was removed To Easton In the County of Northampton Where it now rests Expecting a joyful Resurrection." The patent was the gift of Richard Kilbye, rector of Lincoln, A.D. 1620. Kilbye was Fellow in 1577, and afterwards rector. In 1610 he was professor of Hebrew, and was one of the translators of the Bible (Isaiah to Malachi); he built the library of Lincoln College. On Sunday, March 8, 1699, just as the flock were safely away from church, the spire fell down, and reduced the church almost to a ruin. The parish register, which described the disaster, went on to say, "The inhabitants within an hour after began to remove the rubbish, and did from that time proceed in rebuilding the said church at all seasonable times, until the walls were high enough for putting up the roof." Nor were the parishioners lax in supplying the sinews of war for the work, for we find a memorandum in the churchwardens' books of March 11, 1699, "Whereas the steeple-tower, and a great part of the church belonging to the Parish of All Saints, Oxon, is lately fallen down, and that part of the church which is still standing is so infirm, it was decided by the vestry that a tax should be made, not exceeding the two last taxes to the poor, which money is to be employed for clearing away the rubbish, after making that part of the church still standing good." Then a deputation of the churchwardens and the feoffees waited on the Vice-Chancellor, the Bishop, and the Mayor, for permission to collect subscriptions, and a brief was further granted by the Crown to enable the same to be carried out more systematically, and the work of rebuilding was completed in 1706. Mr. Merry concluded by saying that most of those present were aware that All Saints' almost repeated its sad history again this winter, when but for the braces and scaffolding, which were erected for the removal of the spire, and which were only completed late on the day before the gale, kept it from coming bodily down, or at any rate from throwing off some 15 feet of the top. A careful plan of the spire had been kept, and when they came on an enthusiastic public to aid in its restoration, they might hope to find some useful friends and eloquent advocates among the members of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society.

LINCOLN COLLEGE, OXFORD.—The members and friends of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society visited the above college on the 8th inst., when the rector, the Rev. Mark Pattison, B.D., delivered an address, in which he remarked that they all, of course, knew that Lincoln was a "fifteenth century college," which implied that it belonged to the second period of college foundation—that is to say, that it was a foundation not having for its object the mere maintenance of students, like the thirteenth and fourteenth century colleges. In the first period of college foundation the object was simply to enlarge the halls which each of the various large monastic bodies possessed at one of the universities, for the training of their most promising students; this gave rise to the erection of such halls by other rich bodies, and by individuals, which was the first impulse in

the foundation of colleges. With the foundation of New College the enormous power which the religious bodies exercised through the fact of their being corporations was found out, and far-sighted men began to apply that idea to the maintenance of church authority. The fifteenth century colleges were erected on the pattern of New College—and was due to the intention of the laity to throw off the dominion of the church, which began to be felt very strongly about the beginning of the fifteenth century. The founder of the college was Richard Flemmyng, Bishop of Lincoln, it being then in his diocese, who had the gift of some churches in Oxford. He conceived the idea of destroying the character of those churches as mere parochial churches and uniting them in a collegiate foundation; the churches were those of St. Mildred, St. Nicholas, and All Saints'. A license was obtained in the year 1427, during the reign of Henry VII., and he carried out his project, the college being founded for a rector and seven fellows. Thomas Rotherham, Bishop of Lincoln, added five fellowships, and gave a new body of statutes, in 1479; these limitations were abolished in 1854-5 by Act of Parliament, and the foundation at present consists of a rector, twelve fellows, and eighteen scholars. The main walls of the hall in which they were then standing were the same as built by Dean Forest, in 1635, but the roof had since been greatly altered; the screen and wainscoting were added in the reign of Charles II. The party then proceeded to the chapel, which was built by Lord Keeper Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, and Archbishop of York, and consecrated in 1631; the stained glass windows, dated about 1633, the screen, the cedar roof, and the carved figures, were noticed. The library, built by Dean Forest, was also inspected. The present library was fitted up in 1739, by Sir N. Lloyd; it contains a number of very valuable books, the most notable being the "Dictionarium Theologicum" and a fine MS. copy of Wycliffe's Bible. In the Bursar's room, the Rev. W. West called the attention of the society to the escutcheon (printed on satin) which was upon Oliver Cromwell's coffin when he lay in state in Westminster Abbey; it was snatched from the coffin by a Westminster boy, and had been handed down to him.

OXFORDSHIRE RELICS.—There are only a few Roman remains now existing, which may have been caused by the amity which prevailed between the Romans and the Dobuni, who occupied a large part of Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire. The word, according to Camden, is derived from Duffen (Dwfn), deep or low, "a plain and valleys encompassed with hills," the local character of the country. The Dobuni fraternized with the Romans, under Aulus Plautius. It is believed by some persons that Bericus the Briton, who suggested the expedition of Aulus, was one of the tribe of Dobuni. When Britain was conquered, the Dobuni were comprehended in the Roman province of Britannia Prima. A Roman military road leads into Oxfordshire, pointing towards Ulchester, and the village of Dorchester is on the site of the Durocornovium Station, where are a camp and Roman relics. Near the eastern boundary of Oxfordshire, but in Warwickshire, at Alcester, are vestiges of a square camp, possibly the remains of a Roman station. Dorchester is believed to be the Doricina of Richard of Cirencester (Wigginton), where Roman relics have been discovered. In the town of Banbury is a very curious old house, in the High-street, with gables and bow-windows. Rainsborough Camp is a fine specimen of a British camp, near King's Sutton, six miles south-east of Banbury. At Cropedy Bridge occurred a battle between the royalists and the Parliamentary army, about four miles north-east of Banbury, at which King Charles I. was present.

CHR. COOKE.

ROMAN ROADS.—These consisted of a regular pavement formed by large boulder stones, or fragments of rock, embedded in gravel, varied in width from 4 to 14 yards, carried

over rivers by fords, and "not by bridges," as some authors assert. There were divers smaller roads, but the four principal roads traversing England, were the Watling Street, Ermine Street, or Hermin Street, the Fosseway and Icknild Street roads. Of these the most notable road was the ancient road, called Watling Street. It commenced at Dover, and traced its course to London, St Albans, Weedon, over Bensford Bridge, High Cross, Atherstone, Wall, Wroxeter, and Chester; from which place a branch went off in nearly a straight direction, through St. Asaph, to Segonitum, or Caer Sciont, in Carnarvonshire. From Wroxeter, four miles south of Shrewsbury, where there are still some remarkable Roman relics to be seen, a branch of this road went to Manchester, York, Lancaster, Kendal, and Cockerham, where it terminated near the sea. The Ermine Street extended from London to Lincoln and Warrington, passing near Castor, in Northamptonshire, where there was a division; one branch passed to West Deeping in Lincolnshire, called the High Street or Long Ditch; and the other branch, named the Forty-foot Way, led to Stamford, in Lincolnshire. The Fosseway led from Bath to Lincoln and Newark, and the Icknild Street led from Caister in Norfolk, through Colchester to London. Mancunium was the modern Manchester. Castor, upon the Yule, was the capital of the Icenii, or Simeni, three miles from Norwich. A.D. 124, the Emperor Adrian raised an earthen rampart from Solway Firth to Tynemouth, a chain of stations, A.D. 84, having been previously raised on the same line by Agricola, who four years previously had erected a chain of forts across the isthmus between the Firth of Forth and the Clyde. Some writers believe that Watling Street was made of wattles, hence the name. Others derive the name from Sarn Guthelin, the road of the Irish, G being pronounced as W; or from the Saxon wadla, a beggar; or from Wathe, or Wathla, a British king. All these old roads deserve special notice and description.

CHR. COOKE.

MISTLETOE ON OAK TREES.—About five years ago the question was asked in *Notes and Queries*, as to where there were oaks with mistletoe growing on them, in England. What gave rise to the query was, that, although most people entertain the idea that mistletoe grows more on the oak than on any other tree, very few people have ever seen it growing on the oak at all. The common opinion gets into people's heads from reading at school about the religious observances of the ancient Britons, that the Druids with much ceremony cut the mistletoe from oak trees with a golden knife. Hence, somehow or other, by a process of reasoning not easily explained, every one jumps to the conclusion that it is common for mistletoe to grow on the oak. It certainly is most uncommon now, for it appears there are only twelve oaks at present bearing it, so far as published matter goes. The following is a list of the twelve: 1. At Eastnor, Herefordshire. 2. Tedstone Delamere, in the same county. 3. Badham's Court, Sunbury Park, near Chepstow, Monmouthshire. 4. Burningford Farm, Dunsfold, Surrey. 5. Hackwood Park, near Basingstoke. 6. One not far from Plymouth, by the side of the South Devon Railway. 7. Frampton Severn, Gloucestershire. 8. Haven, in the ancient forest of Deerfold, Herefordshire. 9. An oak overhanging a double cromlech at Plas Newydd, Anglesey. 10. Hendre, Llangattoch Lingoed, Monmouthshire. 11. Bredwardine, Herefordshire (there are fifteen pieces of mistletoe growing upon the oak). 12. Near Knightwich Church, Gloucestershire. It is certainly clear that if the literary men and members of field clubs are unable to find more than twelve mistletoe-bearing oaks growing at the present time, that the common impression is wrong. I very much doubt if this list is complete; it may be, so far as the information of men of letters is concerned, but I think large additions might be made if one could get at some of our old wood-reeves. I was speaking to a native of Alcester on this subject, and he says he re-

members distinctly there were two oaks near that town with mistletoe on them, one in a hedge in Crook's Lane, and the other near the river Arrow, a tributary of the Avon—both were stunted oaks. The natural inference from the foregoing is, that the extreme rarity of the mistletoe growing on oak trees, made the plant sacred with the Druids. A friend of mine, a good horticulturist, astonished me a few months ago, by saying that the mistletoe is not a parasite; he said that it was no more sustained by the tree to which it was attached, than an orchid which frequently adheres to a dead root. He explained that it was like an orchid—it derived its nutriment from its leaves and branches. I have asked him if he can demonstrate the truth of this; if he does I will send his remarks for the *Antiquary*.

G. B.

GARRAWAY'S COFFEE-HOUSE.—This edifice is mentioned in the *Tatler*, No. 147, thus:—"Upon my return home last night I found a handsome present of French wine left for me, as a taste of 216 hogsheds to be put up for sale at 20s. per hogshedd, at Garraway's Coffee-house, on the 22nd, at three in the afternoon, to be tasted in Major Long's vaults, from the 20th to the time of sale." In No. 768 of the *London Gazette*, we find it stated: "Mr. Ogilby has set up a lottery of books at Mr. Garraway's Coffee-house, which opened 7th April, 1673." Defoe, in his "Journey thro' England," 1722, stated, "The Royal Exchange is the resort of city traders from 10.30 a.m. to 3 p.m., but the better sort meet in Exchange Alley, a little before, at those celebrated coffee-houses called Garraway's, Robin's, and Jonathan's. People of quality at the first; in the second foreign bankers, and even ministers; and in the third buyers and sellers of stock. The original house was built by Thomas Garway, A.D. 1673, on the site of an ancient priory, of which some traces are stated to remain, the priory vaults, being the original convent crypt. The piscina and arched niche belong to the period of Henry II., Richard I., or John, the latter half of the twelfth or earlier portion of the thirteenth century. The edifice which is about to be destroyed was built, A.D. 1758, on the site of the former house. A notice from Thomas Garway, offering to sell tea from 16s. to 50s. per pound, is extant, dated April 17, 1673.

C. C.

EPITAPH OF DAY THE TYPOGRAPHER.—In the parish church of Bradley Parva, Suffolk, affixed against the north wall of the chancel was, and most likely is, a stone table to the memory of John Day, the eminent typographer who flourished in the 16th century. He died 1584. His epitaph is as follows:—

"Here lyes the Daye, that darkness could not blind,
When popish fogges had overcast the sunne,
This Daye the cruill nighte did leave behind.
To view, and shew what blodi actes were donne
He set a Fox * to wright hou martyrs runne
By death to lyfe. Fox ventured paynes and health
To give them light : Daye spent in print his wealth.
But God with gayne returned his wealth agayne,
And gave to him as he gave to the poore.
Two wyves he had partakers of his payne,
Each wyfe twelve babes, and each of them one more !
Als † was the last increasor of his store,
Who mourning long for being left alone,
Set up this tombe, herself turned to a Stone." ‡

S.

SATIRICAL EPIGRAM.—A correspondent has sent the following for insertion in the *Antiquary*. Mr. Timms, in his recent work on *Doctors and Patients*, has given an epigram written by Dr. (Sir W.) Browne, of Cambridge, on the occasion of the presentation by King George I. of his library to the Cambridge University, but has omitted to mention the circumstance which called forth the doctor's witticism.

* Author of "Acts and Monuments." † Alice. ‡ Alluding to her second marriage with one Stone.

It was this. On the occasion referred to, an Oxonian satirist wrote thus :—

King George, observing with judicious eyes,
The state of both his universities,
To Oxford sent a troop of horse: for why?
That learned body wanted loyalty;
To Cambridge books he sent, as well discerning
How much that loyal body wanted learning.

When this had appeared Dr. Browne, of Cambridge, wrote the following retort :—

The king to Oxford sent a troop of horse,
For Tories know no argument but force.
With equal skill to Cambridge books he sent,
For Whigs admit no force but argument.

I leave your readers to decide on the merits of both.

RAGLAN CHURCH, MONMOUTHSHIRE.—A handsome memorial window, of heraldic design, has lately been put into the Beaufort chapel, in the above church, by the friends of the Duke of Beaufort, together with a brass plate inscribed to the memory of those who were buried there. In this chapel there were once some very fine monuments to various members of the family of the Marquis of Worcester, but these were all ruthlessly destroyed by the soldiers of General Fairfax at the time of the attack on Raglan Castle, during the civil wars. Among those buried here is the second Marquis of Worcester, the son of the gallant-defender of Raglan Castle. The inscription on his monument is as follows :—“*Illustrissimi Principis Edwardi, Marchionis et Comititis Wigornie, Comititis de Glamorgan, Baronis Herbert de Ragland, et qui obiit apud Londini tertio die Aprilis, A. Dⁿⁱ M.DC.LXVII.*”

CRADLE OF KING EDWARD II.—This piece of antiquity was engraved in the *London Magazine* for March, 1774. It is made of oak, with two figures of birds on the top of the posts at the head and bottom of the cradle, eagles, as some believe. The cradle itself is pendant on two hooks driven into the uprights, linked by two rings to two staples fastened to the cradle, and by them it swings. On each side are three holes for the rockers. Its dimensions are 3 feet 2 inches in length, 20 inches wide at the head, 17 inches at the foot, 17 inches deep, and from the bottom of the pillar to the top of the birds, it is 2 feet 10 inches. The sides and ends of the cradle are ornamented with mouldings, and the sides and ends are fastened together by rough nails.

CHR. COOKE.

ADMONITION TO WOULD-BE AUTHORS.—The following admonitory address to would-be authors is taken from an old MS. in the Corpus Christi College Library, Oxford :—

Who due wilbe a register
Shoulde holde his penne in truthe entyere;
Ensearch he ought recordys of olde,
The doute to trye, the right to holde;
The lawes to knowe, he must contende,
Old customes eke, he should expende
No paynes to wryte he may refuse,
His office ellys he doth abuse.

ANCIENT CULINARY TERMS.—In a work printed by Wynkyn de Worde in the year 1508, entitled “*The Boke of Keruyng and Sewyng*,” the following terms used in culinary operations are given :—“*Breke that dere, lische that brawne, rere that goose, byste that swanne, sauce that capon, spoyle that henne, frucke that chekyn, vnbrace that malarde, vnlace that coyne, dysmembre that heron, dysplaye that crane, dysfygure that pecko, vnjoynt that bytturn, vntache that curlewe, alaye that felande, wynges that partryche, wynges that quayle, mince that plouer, thye that pyggon, thye all maner small byrdes, tymbre that frye,*

tyere that egge, chynne that samon, strynges that lampreye, splat that pyke, sauce that place, sauce that tenche, splaye that breme, syde that haddock, tuske that herbell, culpon that troute, fyne that cheuen, trassene that ele, traunce that sturcyon, under-tranche that purpos, tayme that crabbe, barbe that lobster.”

S.

Queries.

ANCIENT CAROL.

SOME years ago I heard in East Somersetshire the following carol. Perhaps some of your readers may know something of its history, and can throw light on the meaning of No. 2.

What shall us sing?
Sing all over one.
What was one?
One was God the righteous man.
Save our souls! The rest amen.
What shall us sing?
Sing all over two.
What was two?
Two was a Jewry.
One was God, &c.
What shall us sing?
Sing all over three.
What was three?
Three was the Trinity.
Two was, &c.
Four was our Lady's Bower.
Five was the Dead-alive.
Six was the Crucifix.
Seven was the Magdalen.
Eight was the Crooked-straight.
Nine was the Water-wine.
Ten was the Golden Pen.
Eleven was the Gate of Heaven.
Twelve was the Ring of Bells.

W. E. DANIEL.

THE QUINTAIN.—A few years ago, when taking a stroll through the county of Kent, I observed in the village of Offham, near West Malling, one of these “*machines*,” invented by our ancestors as a means of pastime. I should be glad to know, through your columns, whether there are any others in existence in England, and also something about them.

RAMBLER.

DRUIDICAL REMAINS IN OXFORDSHIRE.—Some ten miles or so from Banbury, in the above county, there are several stones lying scattered about, some of them of large dimensions. Can any of your readers assist me in arriving at the history of them?

J. KEMP.

A SINGULAR RELIC.—A few days ago I visited Holy Trinity Church, Minories, in order to search the marriage register. The sexton told me he had there the head of the Duke of Suffolk. I asked to see it. He opened a small tin box, and handed the head to me. It is supposed to be the head of the father of Lady Jane Grey. He was beheaded on Tower-hill, on the 23rd of February, 1554. There is a mark as of a cut from an axe on the neck. The skin is like very thick parchment. The church is modern, but there was on the same site a prior one built after the suppression of the religious house whence the name “*Minories*” is derived. Just here were the pleasant fields of Goodman, where Stowe used to drink fresh milk. Can you or any of your readers give any history of this head? I can find nothing about it in any history of London at which I have looked.

J. H. S.

THE BARONY OF UMFRAVILL.—This barony has been in abeyance since 1381. The original co heirs, according to Sir B. Burke's "Extinct Peerage," were the four sisters of Sir Robert Umfravill, who died 1436, viz.:—(1.) *Elizabeth*, wife of Sir William Elmedon, who left four daughters, co-heirs. (2.) *Joan*, wife of Sir William Lambert. (3.) *Margaret*, wife 1st of William Lodington, and 2ndly of John Constable, of Halsham. (4.) *Agnes*, wife of Thomas Haggerston, Esq. Sir John Swinburne, Bart., is, I believe, the representative of one of the daughters of Sir William Elmedon. Can any of your correspondents assist me in tracing the existing representatives of the other co-heirs to the barony?

W. D. PINK.

"THE THREE NUNS." ALDGATE.—On the north side of Aldgate, or at the beginning of Whitechapel, is an old inn called "The Three Nuns." In the courtyard of the inn is a curious painting, serving as the sign-board, representing three ladies dressed as religious. What is the history of the inn, and what is known of the picture? Is it a reproduction of an older sign?

CURIOSUS.

NEWENT, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—There is, or was a few years back, a house in this town called the Boothall, which Leland says was originally known as the New Inn, and built when a communication was first opened by this road to Wales. I should be glad to know whether this house is still standing and also something of its history.

J. R.

CARRYING GARLANDS AT FUNERALS.—The custom of carrying garlands at the funerals of unmarried people, was, I believe, at one time, common in England, and is beautifully alluded to by Shakespeare in one or more of his plays. Is the custom still followed in any part of the country?

F. GILBERT.

HERALDIC QUERY.—In Eastham Church, Worcestershire, there are four medallions, evidently of great antiquity. One of them contains a sagittary (the badge of King Stephen), the second has a leopard, the next two leopards *couchant*, and the fourth the Paschal Lamb, with the following inscription:—

TE
ORDINI ME FORM

Can any of your readers assist me in discovering to whom they refer, and how they came to be placed in Eastham Church?

H. ALLEN.

CORNISH LITERATURE.—Can you, or any of your readers, favour me with a list of works bearing on the county of Cornwall?

X.

Replies.

FORMULA OF LL.D.

(Vol. iii. 69, 95.)

I PERCEIVE in the reply already given to the question, "What is the contraction LL.D. *in extenso*?" that LL. represents Legum as "SS. Patres" does "Sancti Patres," and "SS." Saints. I disagree with the writer of this answer, and would observe that LL.D. is a Spanish title, which, *in extenso*, is LLENO DOCTOR. LL. is the thirteenth letter of the Spanish alphabet; and, though double in figure, is considered simple in its sound. LLENO in English is "full, complete." Hence, "Hombre lleno," signifies a learned man, and LL.D. a learned doctor, or a complete doctor.

The title of doctor was first created towards the middle of the twelfth century, to succeed that of master which had become too common and familiar. The establishment of the doctorate, such as is now in use among us, is ordinarily attributed to Imerius, called also Wernerus or Guarnerus, a celebrated German lawyer who was born at Bologna about the middle of the eleventh century. He taught publicly the Roman law at Bologna, in 1128. He had a great number of disciples, became the father of the Glossators, and had the title of "Lucerna Juris." It is said that he prevailed with the Emperor Lotharius, whose Chancellor he was, to introduce into the universities the creation of doctors, and that he drew up the form of that ceremony. It had its commencement at Bologna, and extended soon to all other universities, and passed from the faculty of Law to that of Divinity. The University of Paris, having adopted these degrees, they were used for the first time in the person of Peter Lombard, master of the sentences, who was created in this form D.D. Imerius died some time before 1150, and was interred at Bologna, the law school which was afterwards rendered very famous by his disciples, and the Roman law was thenceforth taught by Italian professors, not only in Italy, but in England and France. The canon who possesses the *Doctoral* in the Spanish cathedrals must be LL.D., being *ex officio* counsellor of the cathedral. Vacarius, a native of Lombardy, was invited to England for the purpose of teaching the Roman law in the middle of the twelfth century.

The first LL.D. was Bulgarus, created at Bologna, and was solemnly promoted to the doctorate, *i.e.*, installed "juris utriusque doctor."

Vide "Diccionario Nuevo de la Lengua Espanola por Don Maiano Velasquez de la Cadena." Gen. Dict. Tiraboschi. Moreri. Ginguenot "Hist. Lit. d'Italie."

GEO. DODDS, D.D.

JOHN AND SAMUEL WESLEY (vol. iii. 117, 129).—The letter of 1783 might have been addressed to J. Wesley's brother Charles, or his nephew Samuel, but it certainly was not sent to *his own* brother Samuel. See the biographical notices here subjoined, extracted from a list of portraits of the Wesley family:—

"Samuel Wesley, A.M., born at Winterburn-Whitechurch, in 1662. Educated at Oxford, where he published 'Maggots' in 1681. Was 40 years rector of Epworth, from 1696 to 1735. Author of the 'Life of Christ,' a Poem, 'Disquisitions on Job,' &c. Father of 19 children, of whom Samuel, John, and Charles, were the chief. Died at Epworth, 1735, aged 72 years.

"Samuel Wesley, in his 19th year, a student at Oxford: represented as writing his first work, entitled 'Maggots.' From a rare print. The poet's wreath round his head, and the maggot gnawing his brains.

"John Wesley, A.M., born at Epworth, June, 1703; educated at the Charter-house and Oxford; founded Methodism, 1739; died in London, 1791, aged 87 years.

"Samuel Wesley, A.M., eldest son of the rector of Epworth, born in London, 1690; educated at Westminster and Oxford; Head Master of Tiverton school; friend of Bp. Atterbury; author of a volume of Poems; died at Tiverton, 1739.

"Charles Wesley, A.M., born at Epworth, December, 1708; educated at Westminster and Oxford. Author of six thousand hymns and psalms, including some of the finest in the English language; died in March, 1788, aged 80 years.

"Samuel Wesley, born February 24th, 1766; distinguished in infancy as a musician; one of the most accomplished organists in Europe; an excellent composer, and fine classic scholar. Died in London, 1837, aged 71 years."

It is thought that the letter was addressed to his nephew, Samuel, though, in commencing the letter, the writer used the words, "My dear Brother."

E. S. TOMKINS.

HURLERS (vol. iii. 141).—The following tradition and note are from Mr. Hunt's "Popular Romances of the West of England" (p. 178):—"The three circles, which are seen on the moors not far from the Cheesewring, in the parish of St. Cleer, are also notable examples of the punishment of Sabbath-breaking. These are called the "Hurlers," and they preserve the position in which the several parties stood in the full excitement of the game of Hurling, when, for the crime of profaning the Sabbath, they were changed into stone. "With respect to the stones called the 'Hurlers' being once men, I will say with Hales, 'Did but the ball which these hurlers used when flesh and blood appear directly over them, immovably pendant in the air, one might be apt to credit some little of the tale;' but as this is not the case, I must add my belief of their being erected by the Druids for some purpose or other—probably a court of justice; long subsequent to which erection, however, they may have served as a goal for hurl-players."—"Topographical and Historical Sketches of East and West Looe," by Thomas Bond.

May we not address Mr. Bond, "O ye of little faith!" A very small amount of which would have found the ball, fixed as a boulder of granite, not as it passed through the air, but as it rolled along the ground.

That an ancient priesthood, endeavouring to reach the minds of an ignorant people through their sensations, should endeavour to persuade the old Celtic population that God's vengeance had fallen on the Sabbath-breaker is not to be wondered at. Up to a very recent period, hurling matches usually came off on the Sunday.

J. P. EMSLIE.

THE EARLDOM OF WARWICK (vol. iii. 104, 129).—The first Earl of Warwick, of the Beauchamp family, was William de Beauchamp, sixth feudal Baron of Elmley, Co. Gloucester. His right was derived through his mother Isabel, sister and heiress of William Mauduit, Earl of Warwick, who died *s.p.* 1267. No regular creation to the earldom appears in his favour; it would rather seem that the dignity passed with the inheritance, after the manner of baronies by tenure. The first earl died in 1298, and the title became extinct in the Beauchamp family with the sixth earl in 1445. Their principal residences would appear to have been Elmley and Warwick Castle (*See* Burke's "Extinct Peerage.")

W. D. PINK.

CAXTON'S "REYNART THE FOXE" (vol. iii. 127, 141).—There are two copies of this work in the British Museum, as well as a copy of the Dutch prose version (printed in 1479), from which Caxton made his translation. Caxton's work was reprinted in 1844, with a valuable and interesting introduction and notes by Mr. Thom, the late editor of *Notes and Queries*; but this reprint has been for some time out of print, and is now scarce. Your correspondent S. may therefore be interested in learning that, with the sanction of Mr. Thom, I have for some time had a new edition in contemplation, thoroughly revised and corrected by a careful collation of the text with the copy in the King's Library, and other improvements, derived from various German and Flemish sources. The whole is, in fact, nearly ready for the press.

FREDERIC NORGATE.

GLASTONBURY CHURCH (vol. iii. 92).—It is not easy to ascertain the exact meaning of the terms *burgheritha*, hundred *Setena*, *athas* and *ordelas*, &c., mentioned in the charter granted to Glastonbury Abbey, by King Edmund, but they are understood to imply jurisdiction over the burgh, or town, hundred, court, oaths, and ordeals, thieves taken within the jurisdiction, house-breakers, breach of peace, offences committed on the highways, tolls, warrants, or a right of reclaiming villains who had absconded. By the charter, therefore, was given the right to hold various courts, and to

receive all fines, arising from the several offences enumerated.

G. S. R.

CROSS AT LUCCA (vol. iii. 93).—This was a celebrated crucifix, and was represented to have been the work of Nicodemus. "By the crucifix at Lucca" was frequently used as an oath by William II. Something of its origin may be learnt from an interesting volume entitled "Oaths: their Origin, Nature and History," by Rev. J. E. Tyler.

JAMES WATTS.

KIDDLE-A-WINK (vol. iii. 141).—In some part (but I forget which part) of Mr. Hunt's "Popular Romances of the West of England," a Cornish public-house is spoken of as a "Kiddle-a-wink."

J. P. EMSLIE.

Facts and Gittings.

JOHNSON AND BOLT COURT.—It is pleasant to think of some of the events that happened while Johnson lived in Bolt-court. Here he exerted himself with all the ardour of his nature, to soothe the last moments of that wretched man, Dr. Dodd, who was hanged for forgery. From Bolt-court he made frequent excursions to the Thrales, at Streat-ham, where the rich brewer and his brilliant wife gloried in the great London lion they had captured. To Bolt-court came Johnson's friends—Reynolds, and Gibbon, and Garlick, and Percy, and Langton; but poor Goldsmith had died before Johnson left Johnson's-court. To Bolt-court he stalked home the night of his memorable quarrel with Dr. Percy, no doubt regretting the violence and boisterous rudeness with which he had attacked an amiable and gifted man. From Bolt-court he walked to service at St. Clement's Church on the day he rejoiced in comparing the animation of Fleet-street with the desolation of the Hebrides. It was from Bolt-court Boswell drove Johnson to dine with General Paoli, a drive memorable for the fact, that on that occasion Johnson uttered his first and only recorded pun.—*From Cassell's "Old and New London."*

"JACK ROBINSON."—At 98, Shoe-lane, lived, now some fifty years ago, a tobacconist named Hudson, a great humorist, a fellow of infinite fancy, and the writer of half the comic songs that once amused festive London. Hudson afterwards, we believe, kept the "Kean's Head" tavern, in Russell-court, Drury-lane, and about 1830 had a shop of some kind or other in Museum-street, Bloomsbury. Hudson was one of those professional song-writers and vocalists who used to be engaged to sing at such supper-rooms and theatrical houses as Offley's, in Henrietta-street (north-west end), Covent-garden; the "Coal Hole," in the Strand; and the "Cider Cellars," Maiden-lane. Sitting among the company, Hudson used to get up at the call of the Chairman, and "chant" one of his lively and really witty songs. The platform belongs to "Evans's" and a later period. Hudson was at his best long after Captain Morris's day, and at the time when Moore's melodies were popular. Many of the melodies Hudson parodied very happily, and with considerable tact and taste. Many of Hudson's songs, such as "Jack Robinson" (infinitely funnier than most of Dibdin's), became coined into catch-words and street sayings of the day. "Before you could say Jack Robinson," is a phrase, still current, derived from this highly droll song. The verse in which Jack Robinson's "engaged" apologises for her infidelity, is as good as anything that James Smith ever wrote.—*From Cassell's "Old and New London."*

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—Mr. William Longman, F.A.S., author of "The Life and Times of Edward the Third" and Chairman of the Finance Committee for the Completion of St. Paul's, is engaged upon a work called

"The History of the Three Cathedrals dedicated to St. Paul, from the Foundation of the First Building in the Sixth Century to the Proposals for the Adornment of the Present Cathedral." The book will be enriched with numerous illustrations, including a series of plates of restorations of old St. Paul's, by Mr. E. B. Ferry.—*Athenæum*.

REMARKABLE OAKS.—In 1810 an oak was felled near Newport, in Monmouthshire, measuring 28½ feet in circumference. It was supposed to be 400 years old, from the number of rings in the grain; and it was stated at the time that the timber sold for 670*l.* and the bark 200*l.* The "Parliament Oak," in Clipstone Park is, according to tradition, one under which Edward I. held a parliament, and is supposed to be 1500 years old. At Welbeck Abbey an oak called "The Duke's Walking Stick" is 112 feet high. The "Greendale Oak" covers a space of 700 square yards, and has a coach road cut through it. The "Two Porters" are 100 feet high; the "Seven Sisters" has seven stems 90 feet in height. There are some other extraordinary oaks at Welbeck Abbey. The largest oak in England is said to be at Calthorpe, in Yorkshire; it measures 78 feet in circumference where it meets the ground.

MEDIÆVAL MIRACLES.—Many of the so-called miracles of our old chroniclers can be easily accounted for. The well of St. Winifred is a case which explains others. A wet bandage, or wet moss, is bound on one afflicted, and it is cured by what hydropaths can readily explain; or, at other wells or springs people drink the water, and it cures some complaints. Here the water has mineral properties. It has been mentioned by some ancient writers that people have been miraculously kept alive although they ate nothing but beans and pulse; yet, as a matter of fact, nothing contains more nutriment in proportion to its bulk. Pilgrimages were resorted to by many under strong religious excitement; and this, added to exercise and fresh air, would do wonders with many invalids.

A CENTENARIAN.—The *British Medical Journal* announces the death at Glasgow of Miss Ann Wallace, a lineal descendant of William Wallace, at the age of 103. Her birth is registered in the barony parish of Glasgow, in July, 1770. Her brother, Sir J. Maxwell Wallace, K.C.B., was chosen to lay the foundation stone of the Wallace Monument in the Abbey Craig, Stirling. He died at the age of 84.

THE SHAMROCK AS FOOD.—What is commonly supposed to be the shamrock is a kind of clover (*trifolium repens*). The true shamrock is represented in ancient pictures and illuminations as the wood-sorrel (*oxalis acetosella*); the latter was at one time used as food by the Irish.

LIBRARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—The valuable library of the Board of Trade, which for some time past has been consigned to a wooden shed, is to be transferred forthwith to the Foreign Office.

Proceedings of Societies.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—A meeting of this society will be held on Tuesday next, April 1, when the following papers will be read:—1. On the Religious Belief of the Assyrians, part 3. By Henry Fox Talbot, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., &c. 2. On the Identification of Nimrod from the Assyrian Inscriptions. By Rev. A. H. Sayce, M.A. 3. On a Triple Synchronism in Egypto-Assyrian History. By Rev. Basil Henry Cooper, B.A. The following candidates will be balloted for—Rev. William Bramley-Moore, M.A.; Rev. Henry George Tomkins. Before the reading of the above papers, a proposition from the few surviving members of the Syro-Egyptian Society, the Anglo-Biblical Institute, the Chronological Institute,

and the Palestine Archæological Association, offering to incorporate, with all their books and effects, as life members of the Society of Biblical Archæology, will be recommended for consideration by the council.

Obituary.

Mr. CHARLES KNIGHT.—This veteran publisher and author, whose death has been recently announced, at the good old age of eighty-two, was born in 1791, at Windsor, where his father was a bookseller. In early life he was in partnership with his father, and in 1811 he commenced the publication of the *Windsor and Eton Express*, which he continued to edit till 1827. In 1820-22, he, in conjunction with Mr. Lockyer, Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, edited the *Plain Englishman*. In 1822 he removed to London, and in that year he commenced a magazine on a more extended scale, called *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*, in which several of Macaulay's earlier productions appeared. In 1827 he became the editor and publisher of several of the works of the Useful Knowledge Society, the "British Almanack," and "Companion to the Almanack," and the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge." In 1832 was commenced the *Penny Magazine*, which he continued for eleven years; and in 1838 he commenced the "Penny Cyclopædia." Mr. Knight was the author of "William Shakespeare, a Biography," the "Pictorial Shakespeare," a pictorial History of London, &c. The public are much indebted to him for his assistance in obtaining the removal of the tax on paper, and in connection with this subject Mr. Knight published two pamphlets, "The Struggles of a Book against excessive Taxation," and "The Case of the Authors as regards the Paper Duty." He also published "Knowledge is Power" "Once upon a Time," "The Land we Live In," "Popular History of England," "Passages of a Working Life during half a Century," and likewise the "English Cyclopædia," based on the "Penny Cyclopædia," and comprising twenty-two volumes.

Notices of Books.

A Lady of the Last Century (Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu). By Dr. Doran, F.S.A., Author of "Table Traits, and Something on Them," &c. Second edition. Richard Bentley & Son. London.

This is a second edition of a book which professed to contain the letters of Mrs. Montagu not given to the world in the four volumes issued by her nephew, Mr. Mathew Montagu, in 1809 and 1813, and which were written between 1761 and the close of the last century. They had been purchased by Mr. Richard Bentley at a sale of autographs, long previous to the issue of the first edition in 1872. Of their genuineness and authenticity no question has ever been raised, and the publishers have reason to congratulate themselves on having given to the public the sequel to the biography, or rather autobiography, of the talented lady who was admired and highly respected in her own time, and who has left so many proofs of her versatile genius.

Elizabeth Robinson—Mrs. Montagu—was born at York, in October, 1720, and married, August 5, 1742, Mr. Edward Montagu (her senior by a good many years), a gentleman of good family and means, but who was "of a different turn from his wife, fond of the severer studies, particularly mathematics." She had the good fortune to be wooed by two at the same time, one of whom is described as a fashionable and the other as a noble lover; she made choice of the latter. Of the former she wrote to her sister—"Poor M. B. takes his misfortune so to heart that I really pity him. If he should die, I will have him buried in Westminster Abbey, next to a woman who died with the prick of a finger, for it is quite as extraordinary; and he shall have his figure languishing in wax, with 'Miss Robinson fecit,' written over his head. I really compassionate his sufferings and pity him, but though I am so compassionate, I am as cold as charity. He pours out his soul in lamentation to his friends, and all—

'But the nymph that should redress his wrong,
Attend his passion and approve his song.'

... I am glad he has such a stock of flesh to waste upon. . . I am really quite fat; and if there were not some hope that I might get lean again by raking in town I should be uneasy at it." But long previously—even at the early age of fourteen—Miss Robinson had acquired the art of letter writing, and discovered wit and humour and power of expression rare in one so young. In a

letter addressed to the Duchess of Portland, in May, 1734, she thus expresses herself:—

"I am surprised that my answer to your grace's letter has never reached your hands. I sent it immediately to Canterbury, by the servant of a gentleman who dined here, and I suppose he forgot to put it in the post. If my letter were sensible, what would be its mortification, that, instead of having the honour to kiss your grace's hands, it must live confined in the footman's pocket, with greasy gloves, rotten apples, mouldy nuts, a pack of dirty cards, and the only companion of its sort, a tender epistle from his sweetheart, 'tru till deth'; perhaps, by its situation, subject to be kicked by his master every morning, till at last, by ill-usage and rude company, worn too thin for any other use, it may make its exit by lighting a tobacco-pipe." This is amusing certainly, but it lays itself open to the remark of being the production of one who knew too much for her years, and who had adopted a freedom of manner not quite orthodox. Many passages in her letters lead to this inference; here are a few:—

"I do not know what will become of your fine shape, for there is a fashionable make which is very strange. I believe they look in London as they did in Rome after the rape of the Sabines."

"As for modern marriages, they are great infringings of the baptismal vow; for it is commonly the pomps and vanities of this wicked world on one side, and the sinful lusts of the flesh on the other."

Writing of the military "scarlet beaux" to Flanders, she says:—"I think they will die of panic and save their enemies' powder. Well! they are proper gentlemen. Heaven defend the nunneries! I will venture a wager that Flanders increases in the christenings more than in the burials of the week."

But this is the worst side of her character; and it must be remembered that such opinions and expressions of them were indulged in by the best society of her time, and must not be judged by the conventionalities of to day. We are, outwardly at least, more refined than the people of the last century, and affect a purity of mind and manner which it is to be hoped is genuine.

Mrs. Montagu was quick, witty, and caustic, often to excess, at the expense of others, but she had also a keen appreciation, and herself possessed some of the nobler and better parts of human nature, and, while severe towards the faults of others, was neither blind nor lenient to her own. Such a character creates more fear and dislike than affection; and we are not surprised to hear that Mrs. Montagu, witty, outspoken, and no respecter of others without sufficient reason, was not in favour with witty, caustic, and unscrupulous Horace Walpole.

The Editor of the book before us, referring to letters which have been omitted, observes:—

"In more lively strains, the Lady of the Last Century moralized on marriage, under all its aspects, to the duchess; and she joked upon and handled the same subject, in her letters to Mrs. Donellan, with an astonishing audacity, which was, however, not unnatural, in the days when mothers read Aphra Behn, and sons and daughters listened to that arch-hussey's highly-flavoured comedies."

Here, however, is something which exhibits her as every woman should wish to be exhibited.

"Near fourscore families are employ'd on my concerns here. Boys work in the colliery from seven years of age. I used to give my colliery people a feast when I came hither, but as the good souls (men and women) are very apt to get drunk, and, when drunk, very joyful, and sing, and dance, and hollow, and whoop, I dare not, on *this occasion*, trust their discretion to behave with proper gravity; so I content myself with killing a fat beast once a week, and sending to each family, once, a piece of meat. It will take time to get round to all my black friends. I had fifty-nine boys and girls to sup in the court-yard last night on rice pudding and boiled beef; to-morrow night I shall have as many. It is very pleasant to see how the poor things cram themselves, and the expense is not great. We buy rice cheap, and skimmed milk and coarse beef serve the occasion. Some have more children than their labour will clothe, and on such I shall bestow some apparel. Some benefits of this sort, and a general kind behaviour, gives to the coal-owners, as well as to them, a good deal of advantage. Our pitmen are afraid of being turned off, and that fear keeps an order and regularity amongst them that is very uncommon."

We conclude this notice with the opinion of that great statesman, the late Mr. William Windham, after perusal of the volumes given to the public by Mr. Mathew Montagu in 1809.

"I think very highly of them. One of their chief merits is *series functuræ*. Nothing can be more easy and natural than the manner in which the thoughts rise one out of the other, even where the thoughts may appear rather forced, nor is the expression ever hard or laboured. I see but little to object in the thoughts themselves, but nothing can be more natural or graceful than the manner in which they are put together. The flow of her style is not less natural, because it is fully charged with shining particles, and sparkles as it flows."

The Races of Mankind. By Robert Brown, M.A., &c. Illustrated. Cassell, Pether & Galpin, London.

This is the first part of a work intended to be a "popular description of the characteristics, manners, and customs of the principal varieties of the human family," which the author classifies into the following groups or races, viz.:—1. Americans. 2. Oceanic Group. 3. Tur-

nians. 4. The Persian Group. 5. The Indian Stock. 6. The Africans. 7. The Caucasians. 8. The Europeans.

The first part is devoted to the Americans, and consists of 32 pages and 14 illustrations; and, if the subsequent portions of the work be turned out as well, the publishers will add another valuable volume to the many with which they have enriched our shelves.

The book may be perused with profit by all classes, for it is written in language suited to the comprehension of all; and this is not its least attraction. No better work on the subject could be introduced into schools, or placed in the hands of inquiring youth.

Answers to Correspondents.

A. Z.—Sir Job Charlton was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Session of the County Palatine of Chester, in 1087, and his name appears to have been the first of the series recorded in the Patent Books of the Receipt of the Exchequer.

T. L. (Norwich).—You will find a full account of the writings of James I. in Dr. Irving's "Lives of the Scottish Poets," vol. ii. A collected edition of the King's prose works was published in 1616.

H. R. (Llandaff).—The Bishopric of Bangor is of very great antiquity; the name of the founder is unknown.

J. K.—Alphonso, king of Aragon, was a Knight of the Garter. He died in 1458.

K. J.—The Order of the Thistle, after having remained in abeyance for about fifteen years, was revived by Queen Anne, in December, 1703, by letters patent under the great seal of Scotland.

J. L. (Stirling).—The Duke of Montrose is the head of the ancient and powerful Scottish family of Graham.

T. S. (Chelsea).—You will find a full account of the plants you allude to in Hooker's "London Journal of Botany."

R. B.—Rushworth attributes the origin of the term Roundhead to one David Hide, who, on being appointed to go upon some command into Ireland, began to bustle about and to say that he would cut the throats of those "round-headed" dogs that bawled against the bishops.

H. Allen.—The old proverb, "by Hook or by Crook," is commonly said to have arisen from the fact of difficult law cases being referred to either of the two learned judges, Hooke or Crooke, who lived *temp.* Charles I.; but, as Spenser twice mentions the words in his "Faery Queene," it is clear that its origin is of earlier date.

H. M.—The old building did not stand on the exact spot occupied by the present one, but was about seventy feet nearer the river. It was destroyed in the year 1443. The present one was not commenced until 1562, and was finished in 1579, thus occupying nearly eighteen years in building.

J. P.—The first siege of Constantinople by the Saracens took place A.D. 668-77.

T. W.—In Yorkshire this custom is called *frashing*.

F. S. (Hull).—The sign was taken from that of the Italian bankers, generally called Lombards.

J. T.—The Bill of Rights, by which the succession to the crown is limited to Protestants, was passed in December, 1689.

H. J.—The period in the history of the English language, known as that of the "Modern English," or that in which, after various transitions, it had at length attained its present form, dates from the latter half of the sixteenth century.

Sepia.—Nicholas Poussin was a painter of the French school.

S. T.—The coast of Brazil was discovered in 1500, by Alvarez de Cabral, who had been driven there by a tempest.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 48, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 48, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

To all communications should be affixed the name and address of the sender; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 11, Ave Maria-lane, E.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1873.

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THE CASTLES, HALLS, AND MANOR HOUSES OF ENGLAND.

BERKELEY CASTLE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

"There are tales that round the castle walls
Flit with the sadness of an autumn wind,
Heard in the leaves at evening."

OF all the mansions of our ancient nobility, few, perhaps, still preserve the lineaments of their feudal grandeur to a greater extent than the venerable walls of Berkeley Castle, whose noble owner has just been honoured by a visit from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; indeed, it may safely be said that Berkeley Castle is one of the finest and most perfect of the feudal fortresses in the kingdom still inhabited. The ancient, but small and now almost-disused market-town of Berkeley is pleasantly situated in the beautiful vale of Berkeley, about two miles east from the Severn, seventeen miles from Gloucester, and two miles from the Berkeley Road Station on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway. The village bears the half-maritime character usual in places near the sea, or an arm of the sea, and has some quaint old buildings about it, which, with their projecting stories and gables, have a very picturesque effect, and is strictly in keeping with the time-honoured fortress hard by, which we are about to describe, whose hoary walls and frowning battlements overtop the trees with which it is partially surrounded. Near the entrance to the Deer Park, which is enclosed by seven miles of wall, is "King William's Oak," a name given to this venerable tree from the fact of its being mentioned in Domesday Book as serving as a boundary-mark of the hundred.

In the Domesday record, Berkeley is styled a royal demesne and free borough; and in the reign of Edward the Confessor it is said to have had within its bounds a nunnery, which the inmates forfeited by their dissolute conduct. There is a tradition to the effect that the crafty Earl Godwin passing that way, left his nephew at the nunnery, under the pretence that he was ill, and that by this means he succeeded in corrupting the majority of the inmates, including the abbess herself, whose conduct the subtle earl afterwards reported to his sovereign. This resulted in the dissolution of the nunnery, and in its possession being granted to the

earl. The conqueror afterwards bestowed the manor on Roger, surnamed De Berkeley, one of the chieftains of his invading army. Roger, his grandson, who took part with Stephen against Henry II., was deprived of his lands, which were given by the king to Robert Fitzhardinge, Governor of Bristol, in reward for his eminent services. This nobleman, as the old chroniclers tell us, was descended from the kings of Denmark, and with the posterity of this renowned knight the extensive manor of Berkeley, one of the largest in England, has ever since remained, the present noble owner, the Right Honourable Francis William Fitzhardinge Berkeley, second Lord Fitzhardinge, being the twenty-sixth in direct descent from the above Robert Fitzhardinge, the founder of the family. According to Mr. S. C. Hall, it appears that in the time of Edward the Confessor, a "De Berkeley" possessed the adjoining manor and castle of Dursley; and his descendant might probably have joined the Conqueror on, or immediately after, his invasion, and thus retain the possessions until the domain was, during the wars between Maud and Stephen, consigned to Henry, afterwards Henry II. Maurice, son of Robert de Berkeley, obtained the lordship, and took the name of Berkeley upon his marriage with Alice, daughter of Roger de Berkeley, who held the manors of Berkeley and Dursley by grant from his kinsman, Edward the Confessor. The gift to Robert Fitzhardinge is clear, and occurring on the very year of his accession to the throne, was doubtless intended by the monarch to mark that event.*

By the above Roger de Berkeley the castle is believed to have been founded, soon after the Conquest; and of the original structure the keep now standing is evidently a part. Various important additions appear to have been made to the building during the reigns of Henry II. and Edwards II. and III. Towards the end of the twelfth century, the owner having occasion to widen the castle moat, an encroachment of a few feet was made in the adjoining churchyard, which had been granted by Robert Fitzhardinge to the Abbey of St. Augustine at Bristol. Indignant at this infringement of ecclesiastical rights, the abbot, says Fuller, "so persecuted him with church censures, that he made him in a manner cast the dirt of the ditch in his own face." A few years later considerable alterations were made to the castle by Maurice, the then lord of Berkeley, who, besides strengthening and beautifying the fortress, formed around it some walks and gardens, changed for its convenience the course of a small river, and made pools and ponds for fish. In the reign of Edward II. the castle was granted in succession to the king's favourites. Piers Gavestone and Hugh Spencer, but it was subsequently restored to its legitimate owner. Soon afterwards, namely, in 1327, Berkeley Castle became the scene of one of the most atrocious tragedies recorded in the annals of England—the murder of the king. Edward having been compelled to resign the crown in favour of his son, had been first imprisoned in Kenilworth Castle, but was afterwards removed for safer keeping to Berkeley. Thomas, second Lord Berkeley, then owner of the castle, it is traditionally recorded, treated the fallen monarch with civility and kindness, whereupon the queen, and Mortimer, her paramour, resolved upon causing Lord Berkeley to relinquish his fortress to the government of Sir John Maltravers and Sir Thomas Gourney, to whose keeping the king had been previously committed. It is said that whilst travelling from Kenilworth to Berkeley, the king's conductors, in order to conceal or disguise their captive as much as possible, caused him to dismount from his horse, and a barber to shave his head and beard, for which purpose they insisted upon the barber using cold water from a ditch, at the same time telling Edward that "for once cold water must serve his purpose." "Covering his face with his hands," touchingly runs the narrative, "the unhappy monarch wept,

* "Baronial Halls of England," vol. ii.

saying, 'Woulde they or noulde they, he woulde have warm water for his beard!' and to the end that he might keep his promise, he began to shed tears plentifully." This incident is related by Stowe, on the authority of Thomas de la More, who was a Privy Councillor to Edward, and, as the old chronicler quaintly tells us, wrote "what he saw with his eyes or heard credibly reported by them that sawe and some that were actors." Lord Berkeley, it seems, was allowed £5 per diem for the monarch's expenses during his imprisonment, and acquitted of all participation in the murder. The foul deed took place in the month of September, 1327, when the two knights above named threw the king on his bed, and so perpetrated the murder as to avoid all external evidence of their guilt. Another account states that when the murder of the king had been determined on, Adam, Bishop of Hereford, at the instigation of the queen, wrote to the knights who had charge of him the following words:—"Edwardum occidere nolite timere bonum est" (Edward the king kill not to fear is good). The bishop had purposely omitted the punctuation, so that the passage was capable of a double meaning, advising the custodians of the royal prisoner either to slay him or not, and supplying a safe exit for himself out of any difficulty that might ensue. The keepers, easily divining the wicked wishes of their employer, chose to construe the sentence in the manner it was intended, and soon carried out their instructions to the letter. Gray, in his Pindaric ode, entitled "The Bard," thus commemorates the tragic event:—

"Weave the warp, and weave the woof,
The winding-sheet of Edward's race,
Give ample room and verge enough,
The characters of hell to trace.

Mark the year, and mark the night,
When Severn shall re-echo with affright,
The shrieks of death through Berkeley's roofs that ring,
Shrieks of an agonising king."

The excruciating cries uttered by the king in the agony of his cruel death are recorded to have been so piercingly loud "that the townsfolk below were awakened from their sleep to shudder at the crime which was being committed." "His cry," says Holinshed, "did move many within the castell and town of Berkeley to compassion, plainlie hearing him utter a wailleful noyse, as the tormentors were about to murder him; so that dyvers being awakened thereby (as they themselves confessed) prayed heartilie to God to receyve his soule, when they understode by his crye how the matter went." Historians tell us how that the monasteries of Bristol, Kingswood, and Malmesbury, refused to give sepulture to the body of the murdered king, which was ultimately buried in Gloucester Cathedral, the funeral being attended to by the Berkeley family, and his heart encased in a silver vessel. During the king's captivity in Berkeley Castle, he is said to have composed a "dolorous poem," in which occur the following lines:—

"Moste blessed Jesu,
Roote of all vertue,
Grante I may the sue,
In all humylyte.
Sen thou for our good,
Lyste to shedde thy blood,
For our iniquyte.
I the beseeche,
Most holosome leche,
That thou wylt seche,
For me suche grace,
That when my body vyle,
My soule shall exyle,
Thou brynge in short whyle,
It in reste and peace."

In 1342, Thomas, eighth Lord Berkeley, rebuilt the tower of the north side of the keep, at that time called "Thorpe's Tower," from the tenure of one Thorpe, who held his lands by performing the office of warder or "castle guard." This lord, it is stated, erected at a subsequent period that portion of the fortress lying to the north-east of the keep, and "gave to the castle its present shape and circumference."

Berkeley Castle is a noble Gothic building, situated on rising ground, overlooking the town, and is about 140 yards in circumference. It is nearly of circular form, and to a great extent surrounded by a terrace. The building was originally encompassed by a fosse or moat, but this is now quite dry, and has some very fine elm trees growing in it. To the west is the castle bowling green, bounded by a line of antique yew trees, which have grown together in a continuous mass, and are now cut into fantastic shapes. The entrance is by a small embattled and machicolated gatehouse, opening into the outer court, which has on the south side a broad expanse of open park scenery, whilst immediately in front of the visitor rise the massive walls of the keep and Thorpe Tower. On either side of the inner gateway is a cannon, taken at the siege of St. Jean d'Acre, in 1842, by the Hon. Captain Berkeley, who was then in command of the *Thunderer*, afterwards Admiral of the White, G.C.B., and subsequently created Baron Fitzhardinge. This noble gateway still retains its portcullis-groove, and over the archway is a state room, from which there is a communication with the keep, by a narrow winding staircase, cut in the thickness of the wall.

Passing through this gateway, we enter the principal or inner quadrangle, which comprises in its circuit the keep, and the tower presumed to have been the scene of the murder of Edward II., a range of buildings erected by the eighth Lord Berkeley, and the hall and chapel. The first building on the left, after quitting the gateway, is a square tower of two stories, attached to the keep, known as the dungeon-tower, to which access is obtained through an arched doorway surmounted by a Norman label-moulding. Another flight of steps leads thence to the base court of the keep, and at the side of these steps a narrow passage or gallery, protected by a rude timber-shed roof, leads to a small chamber of irregular form, extending over the staircase. This room is lighted by two deeply-recessed windows opening to the outer court, and is entered from the gallery above-mentioned by a strong oaken doorway. This small chamber tradition has fixed upon as the scene of the tragedy above alluded to, "and a bust of the wretched king standing in one of the window recesses, with its face veiled in shadow, seems mutely but powerfully to appeal to those feelings of pity which cannot fail to be excited by the view of this dreary abode of royalty." The sensational effect is also to a certain extent heightened by the sight of an ancient rapier, which is preserved here. The furniture in this chamber comprises an old carved four-post bedstead, with tattered and time-worn hangings, an old chair, and a small pallet-bed. Mr. Parker considers it still a doubtful point whether this was the room in which the murder of King Edward was committed. The bedstead, which is known not to be very ancient, he says was an old Jacobin one, while the rapier is one of about the time of James. Horace Walpole, in writing of this apartment, says:—"The room shown for the murder of Edward II., and the shrieks of an agonizing king, I verily believe to be genuine. It is a dismal chamber, almost at the top of the house, quite detached, and to be approached only by a kind of foot-bridge, and from that descends a large flight of steps, that terminates on strong gates, exactly a *corps-de-garde*." The apartment commonly called the dungeon-room, where the king is also said to have been imprisoned, has no apertures for the admission of light, and a trap-door in the floor, when raised, discloses a dismal well or pit some ten yards deep. Some writers have asserted that "the smell from dead carcasses thrown into this well was one of the sources of annoyance to which the monarch was subjected, and this would seem to identify the room as his place of abode." This tower is square, with round turrets at the angles, and built on a mound so as to overlook the rest of the building.

Descending into the courtyard, the visitor gains access to the keep through a highly enriched Norman doorway, of which an illustration is given opposite, conducting to a flight

of large stone steps. This is undoubtedly the most ancient part of the castle, and is said to date from 1093. It is nearly circular, having one square tower and three semicircular ones. That on the north was rebuilt in the reign of Edward II., and is called Thorpe's Tower. The warder's walk at the top is still in a perfect condition, and fifty-eight feet in length; and from the battlements a most magnificent view is obtained over the surrounding country.

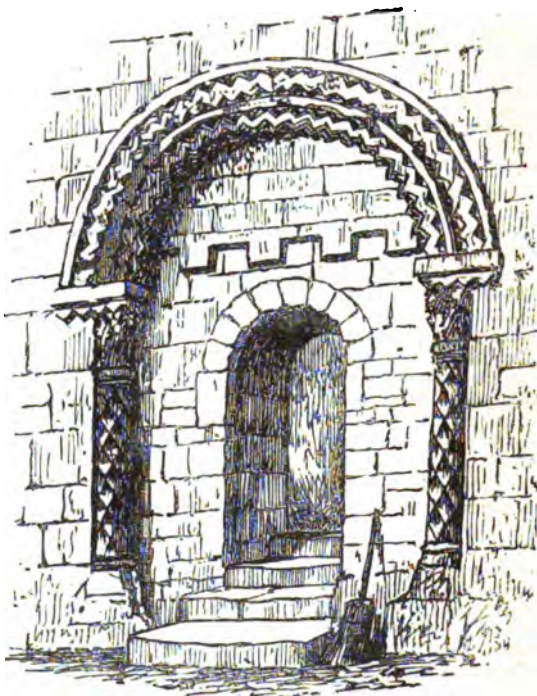
The hall, a lofty and imposing apartment, is 48ft. in length by 33ft. in width, has a chimney of unusual dimensions, and is decorated with antlers and armoury. According to Mr. Parker, it contains a late Norman wall on one side, and on the other are some good square-headed windows of the fourteenth century. At one end is a platform, or dais, raised two steps from the floor, and a doorway leading to a flight of steps, which conducts to the principal apartments. At the opposite extremity was a minstrels' gallery, which has been destroyed. At this end of the hall are the doorways leading to the kitchen and other offices. The centre one, which is the largest, but which has been blocked up, led to the principal door of the kitchen; the present entrance, however, is by the door on the north side. The kitchen, the north wall of which forms part of the line of wall of the courtyard, is of an irregular hexagonal form, three of its sides being longer than the others. This apartment, as well as the other offices, date from the fourteenth century.

The drawing-room, dining-room, and music-room, are fitted-up in a style of great magnificence, and contain many articles of furniture of the time of Queen Elizabeth and King James, among which should be noticed a handsome bed in the chamber known as the "little state-room," and also one in the apartment said to have been occupied by Queen Elizabeth. Another chamber, called Admiral Drake's room, contains a bedstead, chairs, and other articles of furniture, made of ebony, said to have been used by the admiral in his voyage round the world. Among the valuable paintings which hang upon the walls of the different apartments may be mentioned the portraits of Queens Mary and Elizabeth, James I., James II., Queen Anne, the Queen of Bohemia, Spencer, Earl of Essex, Louis XIV., Cromwell, and Anne of Denmark; there are also several family portraits.

The chapel is an excellent example of an arrangement which was not uncommon in the larger houses in the Middle Ages, but which, according to Mr. Parker, has not been generally understood. The eastern part, or sacarium, where the altar stands, is lofty, of the height of two stories; the western part is divided by a floor into two chambers, each having a fireplace, and separate entrances. Of these two chambers, the lower one, which was entered from the hall, was for the servants, and the upper one, to which access was obtained from the dining-room or lord's chamber, for the use of the family and guests. This upper chamber or gallery is also called "the Oriel," and, according to Mr. Parker, its use was by no means confined to attending the service in the chapel, but it was applied to various other purposes. In the place of a wall on the eastern side of this room was a screen of open timber-work, extending from the floor to the ceiling, over which tapestry was hung, so that on ordinary occasions this room had the same appearance as any other chamber. During the performance of service in the chapel or sacarium, the tapestry was drawn aside, and the family assembled in this oriel or upper chamber could join in it, and see the elevation of the Host. This screen remains nearly perfect; only a modern opening has been made in the centre, giving the appearance of a gallery with a family pew in it. The screen in front of the lower room has been removed. A passage made in the thickness of the wall leads from the altar platform to the lower western chamber, and has decorated arches opening to the chapel. Several banners with armorial bearings hang upon the walls of the chapel; and there is also an eagle lectern, supporting a Bible of the date of 1640.

From the records of the castle may be gleaned many

singular evidences of the manners and customs of the different ages that have gone by since the building was first erected. In 1250 we read that "the lord of Berkeley feasted with fish, during Lent, the convent and abbey of Gloucester;" and that about this time "the manors of Ham and Cowley sent the following provisions to the clerk of the kitchen for one year:—17,000 eggs, 1008 pigeons, 91 capons, 192 hens, 288 ducks, 388 chickens, 80 hogs, 110 porkers, 84 pigs, 45 calves, and 315 quarters of wheat." In 1334 the then Lord of Berkeley's retinue usually consisted of twelve knights, each with two servants and a page; 24 esquires, each with one man and a page, making a total of 108 persons. In the reign of Henry V. a lawsuit was commenced between Lord Berkeley and his cousin, the heiress of the family, which is stated to have continued for 192 years, during which period the plaintiff's party several times laid siege to the castle. Royal personages have been at various times entertained within its walls. King John is said to have visited the castle in the last year of his reign



and Henry III. was there on two occasions. Its portals were also opened to receive Margaret, Queen of Henry VI., Henry VII., and Queen Elizabeth, on the occasion of whose visit, in 1572, we learn that "27 staggess were slaine in one day," much to the displeasure of the earl, who "sodainely and passionately" disparted the ground. George IV., when Prince of Wales, and William IV., when Duke of Clarence, were also visitors; and now, as above recorded, its gates have again been opened to royalty, in the person of the Prince of Wales. During the dissensions consequent on the feud between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, Berkeley Castle appears to have remained in peaceful repose; but it is recorded to have sustained several sieges, which were as frequently raised, in disputes about its possession in the fifteenth century, which were terminated on the death of Lord Lisle. The lords of Berkeley did good service to the Crown in keeping the Welsh frontier, as well as in Scotland and in the French wars of Edward III.; they also served

in the field of Flodden, in the civil wars of the seventeenth century, and in opposing the rebellion of 1745. In the time of the civil wars the castle was garrisoned by the king's army, who succeeded in keeping the neighbourhood in awe; and although it was regularly besieged it succeeded in gallantly holding out against the Cromwellians for nine days. It was surrendered on September 26, 1645, "the soldiers marching out without arms, the officers with arms." In the following month Colonel Barnes, on petition, was nominated governor by the House of Commons.

Frederick Augustus, fifth Earl of Berkeley, grandfather of the present Lord Fitzhardinge, is stated to have been twice married: first, by banns, in the parish church of Berkeley on the 30th of March, 1785, to Mary Cole, daughter of a tradesman of Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire. As this marriage, or reported marriage, was private, and as the register was believed to have been destroyed, his lordship was married to the same lady at Lambeth Church, on the 16th of May, 1796. Previously to the death of the earl, in 1810, his eldest son, William Fitzhardinge, was elected Member of Parliament for the county of Gloucester; and, on his taking his seat, and qualifying as the heir apparent of a peer, a petition was presented to the House of Commons, which led to proceedings in the Upper House, the result of which was that Earl Berkeley's first marriage was declared "unproved," and his eldest son was under the painful necessity of surrendering his title to a younger brother, born subsequently to the marriage at Lambeth. He was, however, afterwards created Baron Segrave, and in 1841 advanced to the dignity of Earl Fitzhardinge, but dying unmarried in 1857 the title became extinct. Sir Maurice Frederick Fitzhardinge, G.C.B., second son of the fifth Earl of Berkeley, was formerly a distinguished naval commander, Admiral of the White, &c., and was some time Member of Parliament for Gloucester; he was created Baron Fitzhardinge in 1861, and died in 1867, leaving issue by his first wife, Lady Charlotte, daughter of Charles, fourth Duke of Richmond, two sons and two daughters. The elder son, Francis William, present and second Lord Fitzhardinge, was born in 1826; he was formerly Lieut.-Colonel Royal Horse Guards, and represented the borough of Cheltenham in the House of Commons from 1856 to 1865.

In wandering through these ancient and venerable halls, consecrated by time, says a modern writer, "the mind associates with every solemn nook some memorable passage of its eventful history. Ages have wrought comparatively little change in its external or internal aspect. There are no indications of ruin, and few even of neglect, in this famous baronial castle. The fancy is scarcely taxed to behold again, seated on the dais, its powerful lords—mirrors of chivalry; we seem almost to hear the minstrels recite the praises of descendants of the royal Dane, who fought and conquered by the side of the Conqueror; we behold his successors, in one unbroken line for centuries, surrounded by their vassals, holding regal sway; we tread the very steps which a deposed and death-doomed monarch trod in grievous captivity; and although we shudder at entering the dark chamber in which he was so foully murdered, we feel pity for, rather than anger towards, that 'Lord of Berkeley' who was certainly guiltless of the deed, and whose weapon would have forced aside the hands of remorseless butchers."

Berkeley Church, an excellent specimen of Early English architecture, stands almost under the shadow of the venerable walls of the castle. The interior underwent a thorough restoration, at the cost of the late Lord Fitzhardinge. Attached to the south side of the chancel is the mortuary chapel of the Berkeley family, erected by James Lord Berkeley, *temp.* Henry VI., profusely embellished. It has a richly groined roof, and is divided into two compartments by a handsome stone screen, the inner or eastern end containing several monuments of the family, one of which is an elaborate Elizabethan tomb of Sir Henry Berkeley, who

died in 1613. Under an arch, opening into the south aisle of the chancel, is a highly enriched and decorated altar-tomb, which is embellished with the arms and cognizances of the family on shields, held up by angels, alternating with strawberry leaves. In the churchyard is a monument of one of those privileged characters—the "jester"—without whom the household of the baron in olden times may scarcely be said to have been complete. He was in the employ of the Earl of Suffolk, and appears to have been lent to Lord Berkeley. His epitaph, written by Dean Swift, chaplain to Lord Berkeley when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is as follows:—

"Here lies the Earl of Suffolk's fool,
Men call'd him Dicky Pearce;
His folly served to make folks laugh,
When wit and mirth were scarce.

"Poor Dick, alas! is dead and gone,
What signifies to cry?
Dickys enough are left behind
To laugh at by-and-bye."

It only remains to add that the principal apartments of Berkeley Castle are open to the inspection of the public on Tuesdays and Fridays, and that its venerable walls are not only suggestive of the deepest reflections, but afford abundant sources of agreeable occupation for the pencil of the artist, or for the study of the archæologist.

W. D.

Notes.

ABINGDON.

THE following archæological subjects engaged the attention of the members of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society during their recent visit to Abingdon:—

THE ABBEY.—Mr. James Parker pointed out the principal features of interest in the remains of this monastic edifice. The upper chamber, in which the company first assembled, Mr. Parker observed, with its splendid fireplace and characteristic windows, could scarcely be earlier than Henry III.'s time; and, unfortunately, while that chamber and the cellar below were the only portions remaining of the abbey, all their historical evidence, which was remarkably full, applied to buildings of an earlier date, and of which there were no vestiges remaining. So for one period they had all their documentary evidence, for another period their existing buildings; where one ended the other began. Still he thought that the work of the buildings about the monastery begun by the Abbot Faritius (1100—1117) and continued by Vincent (1121—1130) and Ingulph (1130—1158), had been followed as to plan and foundation by late builders. Faritius, we are told in one chronicle, constructed the offices from the foundation double the size to what he found them, and in another we have his work described more in detail, namely, besides what he did to the church he rebuilt a locutorium, or parlour, with the chapter-house; the dormitory with the refectory, the abbot's chamber with its chapel, and the cloister with the kitchen. He should have expected to find some traces of the chapel, but such were not to be seen. There were, however, many curious little details; and, though he was strongly of opinion the room they were in was the abbot's chamber, of course, if they could find a piscina or anything of that sort it would prove it to be the chapel. Abbot Vincent evidently continued the work of his predecessor, as we are told that he had the court constructed with the various houses round it, that is to say, the "aula hospitum," or guest hall, with a chamber, a granary, a brewhouse, a bakehouse, a double stable, an eleemosynarium, or building for the distribution of alms, and he adorned the court with two large towers. Abbot Ingulph, we learn, made the chamber of the abbot over the cellarium and the chapel of St. Swithin, and the infirmary and the chamber of the prior.

Although the buildings in which they were assembled would not, as to their architectural features, fit the date of these abbots, they might consider them to be part of the series which went to make up the buildings of the monastery. The fireplace which they saw had over it a very fine and remarkable chimney (which could be seen from the outside) of the same date; it was one of the very few chimneys of that period still existing in England. They would see a very early and original arrangement of the fireplace. It had a kind of pent-roof over it, and the pillars of stone, one of which was remaining under the handsomely carved stone capitals, must have had a very beautiful effect. The range of wooden buildings extending in an easterly direction were work of the fifteenth century, probably of Abbots Ashenden and John Saute, 1436—1493. There were a series of rooms, mostly of one bay each, but in the middle was a hall of three bays, and the original carved woodwork of the roof remained. They would also observe that, by an ingenious and very peculiar construction of the eaves, extending lower down on the northern than on the southern side, a passage was provided by the side of the chamber, and yet each chamber, as to its roof and side, was symmetrical. The party then descended to the chamber below, which Mr. Parker said was a cellarium, in which they might store other things than beer and wine; and as this had a fireplace, with a distinct flue leading up by the side of the large fireplace which they had seen above, it might well have served for the prior's kitchen as well. It was a fine vaulted chamber with a central pillar, but it was too far advanced in style to be the work of Abbot Ingulph. It was a very fine piece of vaulting, probably of Henry III.'s time, and the details were well worth examination.

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH.—Mr. Parker, in compliance with the request of the Rev. F. J. Causton, pointed out to the visitors the chief architectural features of the building. He began by telling them they would observe the church was at the entrance of the monastery, close to the principal gate. It was difficult to see why, with so large a church as the abbey church must have been, they should want a parish church as well; but then it was outside the precincts of the abbey—they would see that it adjoined the abbey gateway, though belonging to it. According to Leland, it owed its erection to Nicolas de Coleham—or probably Culham, as most of the abbots were named from the places whence they came—abbot from 1289 to 1307. The lower part of the west front was the chief feature, and was all that existed of the early church, though no doubt the rest of the walls were on the original foundation. That west front was worthy of close attention, as it was an admirable example of the transition style, as it was called—that is, the passing from the Norman to the Early English style. They would see, on examining that part, that there was much of the ornamentation of the twelfth century style combined with the pointed arches and general lightness of detail of the thirteenth century. While, then, Leland's evidence pointed to the date 1300, the architectural evidence pointed to 1200. Mr. Parker was not prepared then with the authorities to say which of the two was the more probable date. One of the small thirteenth century windows remained, but most had been inserted in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. One of the windows on the south side was a very good example of Edward II.'s time. In all probability the foundations of the church, as built by Coleham, had been exactly followed, as he could see no joint whatever in the masonry on the outside, which would be almost sure to appear if the original form had been added to. The chancel seemed to have been rebuilt, but if it had been so restored since that there were no original features remaining to suggest the exact period at which the rebuilding took place. The mere outline of the chancel, however, suggested Edward II.'s reign, which would bring it about 100 years after the church was first built; the chancel arch, however, which belonged nearly to the period when the church was first founded, showed that it

had had a chancel from the first. On the north side—in the time of Henry VII.—a recess had been built out, with a window some 8 feet from the ground, and to all appearance there had been a seat by the side of it. It seemed to be in its original position, but what the original design might have been he could not say, as all the woodwork had disappeared. As they left the church they would observe a stone niche on the left carved so as to represent a lantern.

ST. HELEN'S CHURCH.—During the restoration of this church, which dates principally from the fifteenth century, an inscription was discovered by Mr. Preston on the beams of the roof of the lady aisle, a copy of which was submitted to the visitors.

SOUTH SIDE.

1. Virgo Maris stella ducans ad celica mella
2. Post mundi bella quibus hæc (est) facta capella.
3. Nomina servorum sistunt subscripta tuorum
4. Mentes fer quorum clemens ad regna polorum
5. Istam fundavit Wilhelmus Beve capellam
6. Quam bene dotavit tenementis ac quasi cellam
7. Virginis ad laudem fieri quam fecerat iste
8. Hic ut quaque die memoretur mors sua.

Amen.

NORTH SIDE.

9. Henricus dictus Bernyngtone præbet amictus
10. Sacros quis bissus dat materiamque colorem
11. Argentique crucem dat ad omnipotentis honorem
12. Wilhelmus Cholsley laris istius reparari
13. Tectum per proprius sumptus fecitque novari
14. Quatuor attribuit veniæ Bonifatius annos
15. Nonus cum totidem quadragesimis sociatis
16. Omnibus hanc qui sustentant reparantque capellam.

Mr. Parker, who had helped to decipher the inscription, while confessing that line 10 was curious, read the following translation :—

O Virgin pure, like Star of ocean,
To heaven's honied sweetness leading,
When this earth's fierce battle's over,
(Listen to thy servant's pleading).

Those whose names are written under—
Those who bade this chapel rise,
Bear their souls in Thy great mercy
To the kingdom of the skies.

William Beve this chapel founded,
And the fabric well endowed,
So that praises should be sounded,
Praises to the Virgin loud.

And that memory of the founder
Should not wholly pass away,
His "obit," in the chapel service,
Should be chanted every day;
So be it, ever and for aye.

And Henry known as Burnington
The sacred vestments found;
And glorious coloured tissues,
The altar hung around.

And see the silver crucifix
Upon the altar shines;
This gave he to the honour o
Th' Almighty Lord Divine.

And when repairs were needed,
And the roof was much decayed,
A new one William Cholsley put,
And all the cost defrayed.

To those who kept four lenten fasts,
Ninth Boniface declared,
Four years of pardon, if as well
They had this shrine repaired,

The mention of the name of Pope Boniface IX., Mr. Parker remarked, fixed the date at about 1490.

THE BOROUGH ARCHIVES.—A number of interesting and amusing extracts, which he had copied from the Borough Records, were read by Mr. D. Godfrey, town clerk of Abingdon. From these we take the following:—

1570.	
Item paid to Master Fisher for one pownde of sugar, and given to Master Foster ...	14d.
Item paid to Master Stevinson for a pottyll of claret wyne gevyen also to Master Foster ...	3d.
Item paid more to the goodma Kisbie for a pottyll of secke, and gevin to Mastr. Foster ...	1s.
1571.	
Item payde unto my Lorde of Laysyters players at the comandmt of Master Mayor ...	10s. 3d.
1583.	
It for a pottle of clarett wine and a quart of sack sent to Mr. Brainche, Mayor, the 29th of May, when the Comon Crusade was ...	20d.
It delivered to Mr. Brauch, Maior, for to give to Earle of Oxforde Players, ye 2 daye of June ...	20d.
It given to ye Queens Plaiers at Mr. Brainch, Maior, his comidiment ...	20d.
More given the same Plaiers in Wine at Mr. Brainch, Maior, his comidiment ...	16d.
It given to ye Bushippe of Gloucester at Mr. Broinch, Maior, his comandimet, the 30th daie of September, a pottle of sacke and another of claret ...	2s. 4d.
It layd out for foule, wch was sent to my Lord Norris, yt is—For a dozen of quailles ...	10s.
For 5 ducks and mallards ...	2s. 6d.
For half-a-dozen of woodcocks ...	3s.
For two teales ...	6d.
For a dozen of smites ...	2s.
For six dozen of larks ...	3s. 3d.
For a banquet at my house when Mr. Box sent us a doe ...	26s. 8d.
It laid out for my meat when I was at London about the townes buyssines ten daies ...	10s.
It for my horsemeat at the same time ...	10s. 10d.
It for bote hire ...	1s.
It for horse hire ...	What you will.
1584.	
It payd for a Pottell of Claratt Wyne and a quart of Sacke, sent to Docktor Martin ...	20d.
It payd for a Pottell of Sacke sent to Mr. Nores	16d.
It layd forth in charges when the Earll of Leyster cam throwghe the Town after Michaelmas ...	44s.
It payd to Mr. Yesbey for on gallon of claratt an on gallon of sacke thatt was sent to the Earll of Leyster att Mr. Peads ...	4s. 8d.
It payd to Mr. Kesbey for wyne, sugger, and sack, when my Lord of Leyseter cam thorough the town fyrst this yeare ...	28s.
Itm paide Mres Kilbie for a gallon of sack and a gallon of claret wyne bestowed upon my Lord Norris by the like appointmt ...	4s. 4d.
Itm paide to — Ayers the same tyme for sugar for the same wyne ...	2s. 7d.
Itm paide unto Mr. Braunche for fetching the venyson given by my Lord Norris ...	6s. 8d.

ANDRESEI.—The little island of Andresei, or "Andrew's eyot," was also visited, when Mr. James Parker said, that although there were now no remains, he had thought it well that they should stand upon the island which had been the residence of so many sovereigns in succession. The Chronicles of Abingdon, printed in 1658-9, he said, supplied them with

many particulars respecting this site. Before England was, so to speak, one kingdom, this island was inhabited by royalty. When the victorious Offa, about A.D. 757, crossed the Thames, and defeating Kinewulf, king of Wessex, took possession of the district which lies between that river and the range of the Berkshire hills, Abingdon was practically in another kingdom. Still the monastery seems not to have suffered from the invasion, for we read in the chronicles, "There was at that time in the island which is called 'Andresei,' the dwelling for rich men who had put on the monk's habit, and who held their possessions as long as they lived, but at their death left the monastery as their heir. At that time Rethune, Bishop of the Mercians, was governing the abbey, and he was afterwards made abbot of the place." "Then Offa, king of the Mericans and West Saxons, in order that he might see the minster and the habitations of the monks, came to the island of Andresei, and because he saw the place to be a very pleasant one he ordered that 'Regiæ domus' (a palace) should be built on that place, and for that place he gave to the monks the vill which is called Goosey. And not long after, his son Egfrid succeeded him, and the same year (A.D. 794) he died in that very island." Some years later we learn more of this island:—"At the same time (1050) a priest by name Blackman, who was very rich, by the permission of the abbot of the monks, built a church in honour of the Apostle Andrew in the island situate on the south side of the monastery, and at the sides, both on the right hand and on the left, he built cloisters after the manner of the habitations of monks, with buildings for eating, and for cooking the food, and for sleeping, and other buildings, wonderfully adapted to the necessities of the life of men, with paintings and plasterings inside and out, and of very agreeable aspect. And he covered the roofs of each one of the buildings with sheets of lead, and to this island, from the name of Andrew, the name of Andresei was given. Such a mansion being there prepared, having privately over-reached the monks, whether by his show of silver and gold, or by a profusion of pleasant words, he so far made this business of advantage so as to become possessor of the following lands, that is to say, Sandford, Childerton, and Leofwartun." It was in the end, however, a bad bargain for the monks, as, after the battle of Hastings, Blackman—who had espoused Harold's cause—fled with Harold's mother, so that the island was confiscated, and reverted to William the Conqueror. However, the confiscation seems to have been but temporary, as we are told afterwards in the chronicle that "in the island of Andresei the first King William, and his son the second King William, often delighted to stop on this island when they came to these parts." We have an account also of a special occasion when, William the Conqueror being in Normandy, ordered that his son Henry (afterwards Henry I.) should take part in the solemnities of Easter, with the monks of Abingdon, and should occupy this island. This was in A.D. 1084, and we are told that Osmund, Bishop of Winchester, and the renowned Milo Crispin, of Wallingford, were with him, and that Robert D'Oilly (the nephew of our Robert D'Oilly who built Oxford Castle), provided the necessary entertainments, and it seems that the monks benefited considerably, as he provided, not only for the royal tables, but for the monks' tables also, so that they had reason to remember the visit. It appears that there were a good many buildings on the island, arranged in a circle, and there was also a church there dedicated to St. Andrew, but in Henry I.'s reign (probably in consequence of the buildings falling to decay) the whole was given back to the abbey, and they used the materials, and especially the lead, with which we learn that the buildings were covered, for the restoration of the abbey church of St. Mary. The history of the island was very interesting. Being near to a place occupied by a large number of monks, it was the favourite residence of men who liked to be near the abbey; they were considered as belonging to the abbey on consider-

ation that they left the abbey heir to their property at their death, by which means Abingdon Abbey acquired a vast amount of property.

FAVERSHAM ABBEY, KENT.—Although no less than three histories of this once celebrated abbey have been published, the accounts are so perplexing that it is impossible to discover from them the exact position of the monastic buildings. It appears that the abbey was erected at some distance from the town, but in process of time the houses were extended up to its walls. This is evident from a MS., *temp.* Edward III., preserved among the town archives, in which the street extending from the stone cross at the bottom of Church-lane to the abbey gate is called the "new town." The entrance to the monastery from the town was through a large gate, over which was an apartment called the abbot's hall of pleas. The gate was "pointed." In the wall facing the town was a two-light square-headed window, with three vine-leaves on the moulding. Inside the gate was a large meadow called the Nether Green, in which St. Valentine's fair was held, at least partially, for it was customary to hold it half within and half without the gate, so that the abbot and the corporation could divide the profits. This meadow, and a small orchard adjoining, now covered by the cement works, forming a quadrangle, were surrounded by a high wall, of which there are some remains. Here it is generally supposed the abbey stood, but that is a mistake. The road went straight across this meadow; and at the spot where a small cottage stands, about half-way between the "Anchor" inn and the court gate, was the inner gate. This was a Transition-Norman building, with a round-headed gateway and a peaked roof. The room over the gate had windows in the north and south walls, which may best be described as double rounded-headed windows. This gateway was well supported by buttresses at the north-east and north-west angles, and had a small door on the east and west sides. Inside this gate I consider were the abbey precincts; and it appears to me that a turn at right angles brought visitors to the west front of the abbey at the point marked by the angle of the old wall still remaining. The abbey, it appears, was nearly three years in building, and was erected at the expense of Queen Maud, although King Stephen is usually called the founder. This is asserted plainly by Nicholas Trivet, and is confirmed in a great measure by Dunelm, the chronicler of the abbey of St. Augustine at Canterbury, who tells us that during the building of the abbey at Faversham, the queen was frequently at this abbey, where she kept her court, in order that she might be near at hand to visit the works, both for the purpose of giving instructions, and to hasten their completion. The abbey, it seems, was finished in November, 1147, for on the 11th of that month the first abbot received his benediction from Archbishop Theobald in Canterbury Cathedral, in the presence of the queen, and the bishops of Worcester, Bath, Exeter, and Chichester. When Southouse wrote his "Monasticon Favershamiense" (in 1671), there were many of the abbey buildings standing. He mentions the refectory, which was entire; it had carved on the north door *Jesus [sic] Christ habe mercy on us*; east of this was a building having rooms with oaken wainscot ceilings, and on the west was a stone building with two doors opening into the refectory, and one into the close on the north of it. He also mentions the ruins of the bakehouse, brewhouse, and malthouse, together with the abbey stables. The position of the stables is pointed out by Southouse as being on the site of the farmhouse; whilst the brewhouse, malthouse, and bakehouse, I have no doubt, were adjacent, from the fact of the meadow behind the farmhouse being indifferently named after those buildings.

G. B.

THE BEGINNING OF ROWING.—*Apropos* to the great

University boat-race on Saturday last, Mr. Charles Cubitt writes as follows to the *Echo*:—"At this interesting period of the rowing match between the Oxford and Cambridge University crews, I venture, by your leave, to offer a few brief remarks on the origin of rowing, which may be found acceptable to those who take an interest in that exhilarating pastime. Rowing was instituted by the Tyrian merchants, 1440 B.C., at which date Tyre was the only nation that possessed the men and materials necessary for the construction and equipment of sea-going vessels, and who alone understood the science of navigation. They possessed two classes of vessels, the superior class having been furnished not only with sails, but with two banks or rows of oars, with a plankway running between them, upon which the captain paced to and fro. We find they are referred to in the first chapter of Jonah, at the date of 862 B.C., who 'rose up to flee unto Tarshish' (*i.e.*, Tyre), where he 'found a ship and paid the fare thereof.' 'But the Lord sent out a great wind into the sea, so that the ship was like to be broken . . . nevertheless the men rowed hard, to bring it to the land.' Ezekiel, at 588 B.C., also speaks of the ships of Tarshish having been brought into great waters. In the act of rowing these Tyrian merchants all kept time to the metre of a song or chant, which was conducted by the captain, who, while he paced the deck, not only employed a wand to beat time, but also to beat any inefficient or refractory performer. They were called the Singers of the Sea, or Sea-Singers. Is it possible that from this came the word *merca(nte)tor*, or *mer-chant*, a term which is first applied in the twenty-third chapter of Genesis, where 400 shekels of silver were current money with the merchants?"

Queries.

GALILEE,

How did the term Galilee, porch of a church, originate? Bentham says:—"I do not meet with any satisfactory account; only I observe there was a part in other cathedral churches distinguished by that name, and I think at the west end, as at Durham." He suggests that it is likely a corruption of Gallery Court.

The Rev. G. Millers observes that, "the principal entrance into this church (Ely) is at the west end, by a handsome vestibule called the Galilee. Below the arches, on the sides, are stone benches. Here the penitents used to sit while they waited their admission into the church. This may account for the name by which the vestibule was anciently called the Galilee."

Du Cange is of opinion "that the term Galilee was applied to the porticus on the outside of the church," but does not say why.

Another theory is, that "when the two Marys visited the sepulchre on the morning of the resurrection, they were told by the angels, 'He is risen from the dead and behold he goeth before you into Galilee, there shall ye see him.' The dominical processions, but more particularly those on Easter Sunday, commemorate the meeting of our Lord, and the last station where they terminate, on entering the church, is the emblem of Galilee."

I am sorry I cannot accept any of these theories and explanations as satisfactory.

X.

SIR WALTER TYRRELL.—We all know that after the death of the Red King Sir Walter Tyrrell fled to France, fearing, I suppose, that his innocence would not be credited. A modern author states that he afterwards protested to the Abbot Sugar that, neither intentionally *nor by accident*, as is now generally believed and asserted, had he any hand in the

death of the king. On what ground does this author's assertion rest?

J. L. S.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TOKEN.—Enclosed I beg to hand you another sketch, for illustration, of a Seventeenth Century Token. It is only struck on one side, and is con-



sequently very unsatisfactory in that state; but as I can find no mention of it in Boyne or any subsequent work on these tokens, I shall be glad if any of your numerous readers can give me some information respecting it, especially the locality of Cheesemonger Corner.

HENRY CHRISTIE.

HERALDIC.—Sir William Clopton, of Clopton, co. Warwick, and Radbrook, co. Gloucester, living in 1410, bore the ordinary Clopton Arms, viz.,—Paly of seven, or and azure, a lion rampant. Can any readers of the *Antiquary* inform me what *crest* he bore, also what *motto*? I am, moreover, desirous of elucidating the descent of the Leightons of Leighton and Watlesborough, co. Salop (now represented by Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart.), from Sir John, who appears as Lord of Leighton Manor in 1347, to John Leighton, Esq., of Stretton, *circa* 1470, mentioned in Burke's "Peerage"; and would feel grateful for any contributions to the requisite names and dates.

PERCY NEVILLE L.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.—This unfortunate lady was, I believe, first interred in the Cathedral of Peterborough; but afterwards her body was removed to Westminster Abbey. Can any of your readers tell me anything concerning the authority for the above removal of the queen's remains?

T. H.

AN OLD LAW.—A statute, 29th Charles II., enacts that "no person shall work on the Lord's Day, or use any boat or barge." I can find no trace of this old law having ever been repealed. Is it still in existence?

E. R. W.

CORNISH CROSSES.—The great antiquity of the stone crosses which abound in Cornwall in all kinds of situations, few of which remain entire, and many of which have almost entirely disappeared during the last half century, are of such great interest that it would be well if some generous Cornishman, with sufficient love and reverence for memorials of things long past, would chronicle a few facts concerning their present situations and conditions in your interesting and useful columns.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

BRASS EAGLES IN CHURCHES.—The brazen eagles which are now found in a few cathedrals and collegiate churches were, I believe, common previous to the Reformation. Can any of your readers give me some account of their introduction as pieces of "church furniture"?

SIDNEY WAYLETTE.

BURIALS OF DISSENTERS.—There appears in the Parish Register of Haddenham, in the Isle of Ely, the following entries, the first under the year 1704, and the latter for the year 1711:—"— Whaller, son of an Anp", was buried undy," and "Mrs. Crawford was interred *fanaticorum more*." Can some one more learned than myself in ecclesiastical history explain these entries?

G. W.

THE GREAT BOURBON.—When I was a young man, and in France, there existed at Versailles a famous orange-tree called the Great Bourbon, which was then said to be more than 400 years old—I believe, upon reliable evidence. What became of that tree, for, as it is many years since I heard anything about it, I presume it is no longer there?

OLDWORTHY.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN THE EAST OF SCOTLAND.—The numerous ancient monuments of a decidedly Christian character existing in the East of Scotland have so many features peculiar to themselves, that I should be glad to learn something more concerning them. Is there any work on the subject in existence, and, if so, where can it be procured?

CLERICUS.

Byplics.

CORNISH LITERATURE.

(Vol. iii. 153.)

IN answer to the query under the above heading, I beg to forward you the following list of works bearing on the history of Cornwall:—

Besides the "Survey of Cornwall," by Richard Carew, of Antonie, 1602, the editions by Hugh Carew, 1723, and Norden's "Description of Cornwall," 1728, with maps and plates, the partial history by William Hals, in folio, A.D. 1750, should be mentioned in connection with Cornubrian history. It describes 72 parishes, commencing with Advent, and ending with Helleston. It was printed at Truro, and suddenly discontinued. "Antiquities of Cornwall," by Dr. William Borlase, 1754. Folio ditto, second edition, 1769, maps and engravings. "Natural History of Cornwall," by same author, 1858, folio, maps and views. "History of Cornwall," by Rev. R. Polwhele, 7 vols., 1816; numerous engravings and a view of Truro. A new edition with index is required. "Magna Britannia," vol. iii., by Lysons, contains Cornwall, with plates. "Britannia Depicta," part 4, has 24 views in Cornwall, engraved by J. Farington, Esq., R.A. Whitaker's "Survey of the Ancient Cathedral of Cornwall," 2 vols., 1804; plate, statue of Germanus. "St. Neot's Church," described by the Rev. Benj. Foster, of Boconnoc; 2 plates. "Journeys into Cornwall," by George Lipscombe, 1799, and the Rev. R. Warner, 1809: a plate of a kistvaen in Breoch, still extant, fronts the title-page. "Mineralogia Cornubriensis," by W. Pryce, of Redruth; plates, 1778. "Laws and Customs of the Stannaries of Cornwall and Devon," by Thomas Pearce, gent., 1725. Klaproth's "Observations respecting Cornish Minerals," 1786. Specimens of minerals described from the Menabilly collection, 1801-2. Fraser's "View of Cornwall," 1794. Morgan's "View of Cornish Agriculture," 1811. Heath's "Scilly Isles," 1750; with plates. Ditto by Dr. William Borlase; plates, 1756. Ditto by J. Troutbeck; no date. The works above mentioned were published prior to the year 1818, and are recorded by William Upcott in that year. The works of Norden, Carew, Morgan, Lipscombe, Borlase, Polwhele, Lysons, Warner, Heath, and Troutbeck are in the British Museum Library.

CHR. COOKE.

DRUIDICAL REMAINS IN OXFORDSHIRE (vol. iii. 152). — The relics alluded to by your correspondent are known as Rollrich Stones. They are engraved in Higgins's "Celtic Druids," and in Beesley's "History of Banbury." The latter work contains a view of them, and of the adjacent stones, called the Five Knights, also of the high-stone, N.E., called the King's Stone, taken from Camden's "Britannia." A.D. 1607. The turnpike road now separates this single stone from the circle, which is planned by Beesley. It is

eleven miles S.W. from Banbury, 107 feet in diameter N. to S., and 104 feet from E. to W., and contained originally about 60 stones. Dr. Stukeley, who visited this relic, described the stones as "corroded like worm-eaten wood, by the harsh jaws of time, much more than Stonehenge." The high stone, N.E., known as the King's Stone, is 83 yards distant from the outer edge of the circle, 8 feet 6 inches high, and 5 feet 3 inches broad. Nearly 400 yards S.E. of this circle are five large stones in a field, known as the Five Whispering Knights, standing together, and leaning towards each other, with an opening from the west. The highest of the group is 10 feet 10 inches in height (*see* Stukeley's "Abury," vol. ii., p. 10). These five stones, with an absent table-stone, seem to have formed a cromlech. Dr. Stukeley derives Rollrich from Rholdrwyg, the wheel or circle of the Druids, or from Roilig, which in the old Hibernian language signifies the church of the Druids. In Gibson's "Camden" it is alleged that in the 17th century the circle of stones was excavated, but no remains were discovered. There was formerly a high stone 141 yards westward from this circle. According to Mr. Beesley (1840) and to my experience, in 1867, personally, there are, or were then, about 60 stones to form the circle, 28 rising more than 12 inches above the soil, 10 exceeding 4 feet in height. The thickness of the stone is about 15 inches. The highest stone, near the road, N.W. of circle, is 7 feet 4 inches high, 3 feet 2 inches broad. This was the Dobuni country of Ptolemy, and the Boduni of Dion Cassius. Opposite to the high stone in the circle, S. and S.E., are the remains of stones "originally set together in that part just within the circle." The entrance appears to have been N.E., in the direction of the King's Stone. At Enstone 7 miles from Rollrich S.E., is the Hoarstone, 9 feet 5 inches high, 6 feet 7 inches broad, 3 feet 5 inches thick. Several stones, planned by Beesley, are near it, forming originally a cromlech, probably. Three miles W. of the Hoarstone is a single stone, 7 feet 5 inches high, called the "Hawkstone." The Hoarstone relic seems to consist of five stones.

C. C.

TIRLING AT THE PIN (vol. iii. 45, 56, 71, 106).—As regards the "Crow," the forerunner of our modern door-knocker, both the name and the thing would seem to have been known in certain parts of the Continent in the days of bluff King Hal. In his colloquy entitled "Puerpera," we find Erasmus bringing in the point thus: the speakers are Eutrapelus and Fabulla—

"Eu. Salva sit optima, Fabulla.

"Fa. Salve multum, Eutrapele. Sed quid tandem novæ rei accidit, quod nunc saluator insolens advenieris, quem hoc triennio toto nemo nostrum vidit?"

"Eu. Dicam: forte præteriens has ædes, vidi cornicem obvinctam candido linteo: demirabar quid esset causæ.

"Fa. Adeone hospes es in hac regione, ut ignores, hoc esse symbolum puerperii in ædibus?"

"Eu. Eho, an non prodigium est videre cornicem albam?" &c., &c.

To the word *cornicem* there is attached the following footnote:—

"[*Cornicem*.] Circulum ferreum aut aliquid hujus loco additum ostiis, quo pulsetur. Græci κορώνην vocant, vel ob figuram vel ob garrulitatem."

Why the instrument should have been called so in Greece I will not venture to say, but there can scarcely be a doubt that in this country it was its croaking sound, and not its shape, which gave the name.

W. N. G.

TABULA ELIENSIS (vol. iii. 141).—Mr. Bentley will find a copy of the engraving he desires to see in Bentham's "History and Antiquities of Ely Cathedral," p. 106. If my memory serves me right, similar copies may be seen in Foxe's "Book of Martyrs," and in the Rev. G. Miller's "Description of the Ely Cathedral." Mr. Bentham relates

that, "It is to the time of Godfrey's administration, I apprehend, that what is recorded of certain knights and gentlemen quartered on the monastery, and whose arms were afterwards set up in the refectory of the great hall there, is to be referred. They appear to have been most of them gentlemen of the best families in the kingdom, and officers in the king's army, sent down by the king to be maintained, during the vacancy, at the charge of the Abbey, till he could otherwise provide for them or that he had occasion for their immediate service; and they had their refectory constantly in the common hall with the monks, with whom they lived in such harmony that when they were called away to go into Normandy, on the insurrection of Robert, the king's son, in the year 1077 or 1078, the monks were so well pleased with their company that they could not part with them without regret, and when they departed, conducted them as far as *Hadenham* with solemn processions and singing, and there respectfully took their leave of them."

SHAGRIT.

BREDE PLACE, SUSSEX (vol. iii. 140).—Brede Place was formerly called Forde Place, either from there being a ford over the streamlet at the foot of the slope on which the house stands, or from the early possessors, the Atte Fordes. It is thought to date as far back as the end of the fourteenth century, and to be about the age of Bodiam Castle, in this neighbourhood. It is chiefly constructed of local sandstone. In the time of Henry IV., the property passed to the Oxenbridges, who were guilty of adding brick to stone, but otherwise embellished the place, employing French artisans to work on the church at Brede (the chantry of which belongs to Brede Place) and on the private chapel of the house. Their work is executed in the style, so well known to travellers in Normandy, called flamboyant. The Oxenbridge family parted with the property between 1671 and 1708, when the house came into the possession of the Frewens of Brickwall, Northiam. It remained in a very dilapidated condition till quite recently, having been tenanted by a farm steward, and the greater part left in ruin. It is now undergoing thorough restoration, and much of its original design will be preserved. It has a history connected with smuggling. It is related that it served this purpose for many years as "a haunted house," and the little bridge leading thereto has been known as "Groaning Bridge."

M. R.

THE PARISH OF BRANDSBURTON (vol. iii. 104).—A decree for the inclosure of the parish of Brandsburton (10 Charles II.) is printed in Poulson's "History of Holderness." Another extensive inclosure took place in 1845 of the Waste called the Moor, and of the lowlands or Carrs, which by the operation of the public drainage works in Holderness had become fit for cultivation. The result of the inclosure has been to convert many hundred acres of waste into productive land, fit for the growth of corn and green crops. The rental of the Brandsburton estate has greatly increased in amount in the course of the last two centuries from unavoidable causes, such as the public drainage works, the successive inclosures on a large scale, and the universal augmentation in the value of land; not from any particular skill or care in the management of the estate, as the fences of the highways that run through it are still composed of elder bushes, dating probably from the days of Queen Elizabeth.

X.

THE QUINTAIN (vol. iii. 152).—An engraving of this old relic is contained in Fenton's "Tour in Pembrokeshire." According to Sir H. Spellman, "a piece of board was fixed at one end of a turning beam, and a bag of sand at the other by which means, striking at the board, it whirls round the bag and endangers the striker." The delineation by Fenton is taken from Strype's "London," vol. i. 249. According to one author (Minshew) it was a game used every fifth year on the plain of Olympia, and supposed to have been of

Roman origin, practised in Britain. Dr. Watts describes *quintena* as a ludicrous and sportive way of tilting or running on horseback at some mark hung on high, movable and turning round, which, while the riders strike at with lances, unless they ride quickly off, the versatile beam strikes upon their shoulders. At the village of Blackthorn, in Oxfordshire, through which a Roman road went, three miles from Bicester—Akeman Street—the game of quintal or quintain was practised in later times at weddings. It is mentioned by Matthew Paris, A.D. 1253. The engraving shows a bag suspended by a cord from the end of a beam, which is triangular in shape, and fixed to a piece of wood shaped like a trumpet, broad-based and circular, round which it revolves.

CHR. COOKE.

CHESTER CATHEDRAL (vol. iii. 140).—The sculptures referred to represented chiefly the saints and personages in some way connected with the history of St. Werburgh, to whom the Cathedral is dedicated. Before the mutilation and the restoration (?) of the figures in 1748, the statues that could then be identified were twelve kings, many of which are of the Mercian kingdom, viz., Ceolred, Crieda, Penda, Wolpher, Offa, Egfert, Beorna, Colwulp, Wiglaf, Bertwulp, Burghred, and Ethelbert. Six saints, viz., St. Kenelm, Milburga, Etheldreda, Ethelburga, Elfrida, and Mildred. The name inscribed on scrolls in Latin, but in old English characters, was appended to each. An interesting and learned account of these individuals, and how the statues were placed before the renovation of 1748, was written by a Dr. Cooper, of Chester, in 1749.

C. GOLDING.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE RELICS (vol. iii. 103).—In reply to R. E. Way's inquiry, I have the pleasure to state, that the Roman pavement to which it refers remains in the old Woodchester churchyard intact. It has not been opened for some years, but it is likely it may be opened before long, with a view to raising some money for parish objects. I understand from the old residents that the relics found therein were transferred (most of them) to the British Museum; but I am unable to vouch for this information from my own personal knowledge, as I have been here only 14½ years.

G. H. EVANS.

BIBLIOTHECA CIVITATIS LONDONIARUM (vol. iii. 127).—In reply to F. J. L., he will find "Londoniarum" used in the records of the city as early as the 14th century. In the Liber Albus, compiled by John Carpenter, Town Clerk, in 1419, and recording documents of a much older date, the first entry runs thus:—"De tribus principalibus officiis Londoniarum videlicet—Majoratu, Aldermannatu, et Vice comitatu." This form is used throughout the book. The legend upon the old city seal, around the figure of St. Paul, is "Sigillus Baronum Londoniarum."

W. H. OVERALL.

OLD BOOKS (vol. iii. 127).—The poem called "The Dialogue between a Lover and a Fay" was written by one Thomas Feylde, and printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 4to. Feylde was an obscure rhymist, and contemporary of Stephen Hawes, a writer who flourished towards the close of the fifteenth century. About this period William Walter, a retainer to Sir Henry Marney, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, wrote the history of "Titus and Gesippus," a translation of a Latin romance relating to the siege of Jerusalem. It has been said that other versions of this once popular romance were at one time in existence. Some of our old worthies refer to the well-known story in their poems.

J. PERRY.

BISHOP BLAZE AND BISHOP BLUSTER (vol. iii. 140).—In the *Cambridge Portfolio*, vol. i. p. 78, it is stated that the lines given in your last number "commemorate two

important political events: the removal of the sign of St. Blaze, which used to hang where now is Green Street (so called from Dr. O. Greene, of Caius College, whose property in 1620 was the ground on which it stands), and of the portrait of Bishop Watson, to make room for that of Bishop Mansell in the Lodge of Trinity College."

M. S.

THE MOTTOES OF THE BLACK PRINCE (vol. iii. 105).—The subject of the motto (or part of the motto) of Edward the Black Prince, "Houmout" (not "Houmout"), was very fully discussed by Mr. Planché, now Somerset Herald, in a letter addressed to Sir Henry Ellis in 1846. The inquiries of your correspondent S. A. cannot be more satisfactorily answered than by referring him to that letter, which is printed *in extenso* in the "Archæologia," vol. 32, p. 69; but if he has not ready access to that work, I shall be happy to show it to him if he will call here.

STEPHEN TUCKER,
Heralds' College, Rouge Croix.

MISTLETOE ON OAK TREES (vol. iii. 151).—Jesse, in his pleasant little book, "Scenes and Occupations of Country Life" (p. 199), says that in 1852 there was sent to him a part of a branch of an oak-tree with the mistletoe growing on it, from the neighbourhood of Godalming, in Surrey. It is possible, in my ignorance of the district, that I am here reiterating the fourth instance noted by "G. B." Before leaving the topic, Jesse takes opportunity to give it as "fact worth mentioning, that the mistletoe has never been known to grow in Ireland." Is this a point settled entirely beyond dispute?

KENTIGERN.

TRAGEDY OF PAMMACHIUS (vol. iii. 140).—Warton, in his "History of English Poetry," says this play, in its Latin form, was acted at Christ's College, Cambridge, A.D. 1544, and that it was brought before the notice of the Privy Council as a libel on the Reformation. John Bale, a "tolerable Latin classic and eminent biographer," noted for his scriptural comedies, translated it into English. Bale was advanced to the Bishopric of Ossory by King Edward VI.

J. PERRY.

IN answer to Mr. Roffey's enquiry respecting this Tragedy, I learn that it was translated above 100 years ago, but nothing is now known of it or of the Translation. I get this from good authority.

JOHN BARNARD.

HURLERS (vol. iii. 141, 154).—The "hurlers" are still standing on the borders of this parish where it joins Linkinhorn. The legend is, "that they were lads and lasses who prolonged their dance until Sunday morning, and were punished for their sin by being turned into stone."

JOHN RD. P. BERKLEY.

ZOPHIEL (vol. iii. 141).—The authoress of this little volume was an American lady, named Maria Brooks, of whom there is an account in Alibone's "Dictionary of English Literature," p. 253, together with references to other sources of information. Your correspondent will also find some account of her in Southey's "Life and Correspondence," vol. vi., p. 233.

H. K.

Facts and Gittings.

A LADY OF QUALITY.—Amongst the many clients who were drawn to Murray by that speech, Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, was neither the least powerful nor the least distinguished. Her Grace began by sending the rising advocate a general retainer, with a fee of a thousand guineas, of which sum he accepted only the two-hundredth part, explaining to the astonished duchess that the "profes-

sional fee, with a general retainer, could not be less nor more than five guineas." If Murray had accepted the whole sum he would not have been overpaid for his trouble, for her grace persecuted him with calls at most unseasonable hours. On one occasion, returning to his chamber after "drinking champagne with the wits," he found the duchess's carriage and attendants on King's Bench Walk. A numerous crowd of footmen and link-bearers surrounded the coach, and when the barrister entered his chambers he encountered the mistress of that army of lackeys. "Young man," exclaimed the grand lady, eyeing the future Lord Mansfield with a look of displeasure, "if you mean to rise in the world, you must not sup out." On a subsequent night Sarah of Marlborough called without appointment at the chambers, and waited till past midnight in the hope that she would see the lawyer ere she went to bed. But Murray, being at an unusually late supper-party, did not return till her grace had departed in an overpowering rage. "I could not make out, sir, who she was," said Murray's clerk, describing her grace's appearance and manner, "for she would not tell me her name; but she swore so dreadfully that I am sure she must be a lady of quality."—*From Cassell's "Old and New London."*

THE RUINS OF TROY.—It is reported that Dr. Henry Schliemann, the distinguished archaeologist, who for a long time past has been engaged in exploring the Troad, and an account of whose discoveries has been published in the *New York Herald*, has been unable to prosecute his researches, and that he has offered to hand over the firman which he obtained from the Sultan of Turkey permitting him to work upon the ruins, and, in addition, will present all the tools he has transported to the scene of labour, as well as the houses and other buildings which he has erected on the spot, to any one who is prepared to continue the explorations which he himself has begun.

AN OLD CHESTNUT-TREE.—A wonderful horse-chestnut has lately been blown down in the park of the Chateau de Bercy. It was planted in 1600, and was therefore 272 years old. Its trunk measured 6 feet in diameter, and was comparatively sound, and the roots have a good hold of the ground. The growth was healthy, and, but for the storm, it might have stood many more years.—*Agricultural Economist.*

CENTENARIANS.—Mrs. Ann Slocombe died on Sunday morning, March 23, at Sermon's Almshouses, Isleworth, in her 101st year. At the time of the marriage of the Prince of Wales and Caroline of Brunswick, she was in the service of Lady Salisbury at St. James's Palace. Mrs. Martha Dix, who had completed her 103rd year on the 6th of January last, was buried yesterday week in the churchyard of St. James, Dunwich, Suffolk. She is said to have retained good health almost to the last, and as her memory was unimpaired, she was enabled to speak of exciting events which had occurred along the coast some sixty to eighty years ago. Her funeral was attended by a numerous progeny of descendants, among whom was her eldest daughter, who has reached the age of eighty-two.

RICHARD III.'S BEDSTEAD.—In the corporation records of Leicester, there is still preserved a story curiously illustrative of the darkness and precaution of Richard's character. Among his camp baggage it was his custom to carry a cumbersome wooden bedstead, which he averred was the only couch he could sleep in; but in which he contrived to have a secret receptacle for treasure, so that it was concealed under a weight of timber. After Bosworth Field the troops of Henry pillaged Leicester; but the royal bed was neglected by every plunderer as useless lumber. The owner of the house afterwards discovering the hoard, became suddenly rich, without any visible cause. He bought land, and at length became Mayor of Leicester. Many years afterwards his widow, who had been left in great affluence, was assassinated by her servant, who had been privy to the affair; and at the trial of this culprit and her accomplices the whole transaction came to light. Concerning this bed, a public print of 1830 states that, "about half a century since, the relic was purchased by a furniture-broker in Leicester, who slept in it for many years, and showed it to the curious; it continues in as good condition, apparently, as when used by King Richard, being formed of oak, and having a high polish. The daughter of the broker having married one Babington, of Rothley, near Leicester, the bedstead was removed to Babington's house, where it is still preserved."—*From Cassell's "British Battles on Land and Sea."*

Proceedings of Societies.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—On the 24th ult., Sir Henry Rawlinson, the President, read a paper, entitled "Notes on Khiva," to a brilliant and crowded assembly in the theatre of the London University, the chair being taken by the Prince of Wales. The president dealt chiefly with the technical, geographical, and historical aspects of his subject. All the authorities who have written respecting the Oxus or Jaxartes were passed in review. Sir Henry pointed out that up to the present time there was no Russian verification of the southern arm of the Oxus, although the northern arm had been repeatedly verified. He called particular attention to one authority who showed that it was only by bringing the Oxus into the Caspian Sea that Khiva could ever become of value to the Russians. The attention of Russia seems to have been called to Khiva at the commencement of the last century, and it was now understood that Russia complained of her commerce being impeded, her merchants being plundered, and rebellion being fostered in Khiva. A third party was hardly competent to appreciate the gravity of these charges; but it should be borne in mind that the so-called outrages of the Khivans were retaliations for the invasion of their country. He corrected a misstatement recently made officially to the effect that the Russians had actually occupied Merv, a very important place, claimed alike by Persia, Herat, Bokhara, and Khiva, but which was at present held and inhabited by independent Turkomans. The first of the recent Russian reconnaissances took place in 1870, when the Oxus was explored; while in the spring of the following year another was made to the confines of the cultivated Khivan territory. Considering the peculiar position of Khiva, the impoverished state of the country, and the difficulty of sustaining positions against the Turkomans, and constructing forts and wells to keep a good connection with the Caspian, he could not expect that Russia could occupy Khiva at less cost than that involved by her occupation of Turkestan. Our position was quiescent, while hers was progressive; we must go on our way conscious that, if real dangers approached us from any quarter, we are strong enough to resist them. A few geographically critical remarks were offered by Mr. Michell, Mr. Eastwick, M.P., Mr. R. B. Shaw, General Strachey, and Sir Rutherford Alcock, and the latter gentleman then proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Henry Rawlinson for his paper, which was seconded by the Prince of Wales.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The last "walk" of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society for the present term took place on Saturday, the 15th ult., when a large party of the members and their friends proceeded to Abingdon, where they were met by the Rev. E. Summers (master of the Abingdon Grammar School), the Rev. J. C. Clutterbuck (rural dean), and the Rev. F. J. Causton (senior curate), as a representative of the Ven. Archdeacon Pott, who was prevented from receiving the society by indisposition. The places visited were St. Nicholas Church, the Council Chamber, the Abbey, the island of Andresei, St. Helen's Church, and Christ's

Hospital. Mr. James Parker acted as *cicerone*, and an abstract of the account which he gave of each place visited, together with other particulars, will be found on p. 160.

Obituary.

"ALEPH," OF ISLINGTON.—By the demise of Mr. W. Harvey, on March 18, at his residence in Lonsdale-square, Islington loses one of the best of her "worthies," and London one of the most observant and genial of her recent chroniclers and antiquarians. His contributions to the *City Press* during the last thirteen years, and more recently to the *Islington Gazette*, have interested vast numbers of readers; and his lectures, chiefly based on his personal recollections of London during half a century, and of changes in his dearly-loved parish, which have transformed it in the same time from almost a country village to an integral part of the great city, will long be remembered by the older residents who were members of the Literary and Scientific Institution. Of that institution he was, during the forty years of its existence, from 1832 to the close of 1872, a warm supporter and ever-active member. By the leading part he took in the administration of local affairs, as chairman of the old Trustee Board, and afterwards of the Guardian Board, as a member of the Vestry, and of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, he rendered efficient services to his parish, and his loss will long be felt; but it is chiefly in connection with his lectures in the above institution, with the demise of which his own was so nearly contemporaneous, that I remember him; and they, delivered often from brief notes, evinced a powerful memory, keen observation of men and manners, as well as extensive reading, and classical lore. The substance of some of these lectures may be found in *London Scenes and London People*, by "Aleph" (1863); and *The Old City, and its Highways and Byways* (1865); and one may say of both lectures and books that "the genial tone of the communications, and the curious and oftentimes unique items of information conveyed, speedily acquired for them a wide popularity, and 'Aleph' became a favourite with the citizens" of Islington especially, as the *genius loci* of their lecture-room and firesides. Mr. Harvey's taste for antiquarian researches, and reminiscences of bygone customs, relics, memorabilia, and altered localities, was doubtless stimulated by the almost marvellous transformation of his own parish. When he came to it, Islington was still rural, more than two-thirds of the parish was open fields, a goodly number of agricultural labourers still resided in it, and east, south-east, north, and west were hundreds of acres unbuilt upon, which are now mostly covered with houses. The population has increased to about ten times its number, is about 200,000 greater than it then was. Even some thirty-five years ago, one could walk from the Roman camp, or "Mount" as it was called, through open fields, by Copenhagen House, and so, south of Kentish-town to Primrose Hill and Regent's Park, scarcely passing a house on the way. And in the east and north-east, one could stroll for miles from Highbury with fields on all sides; and could fish in the New River, in truly rural seclusion, where now Highbury New Park, so-called since houses have taken the place of trees, and Canonbury are already part of London proper. But I might fill a number of the *Antiquary* with a description of the changes—for better sometimes, for worse more often—which have taken place in North London, in my own time, much more in "Aleph's"; whose reminiscences of old places and changed localities were, in the Lecture-room, so agreeable and suggestive; and whose writings will long, I doubt not, be highly valued by lovers of "the old city," and by students of "London Scenes and London People."

F. J. L.

M. AMEDEE THIERRY.—The death of this celebrated

French historian is just announced from Paris, at the age of seventy-five. In 1825 he published a "Résumé de l'Histoire de Guyenne," and in 1828 the "Histoire des Gaulois," his principal work. It was the means of introducing him to the Chair of History at the College of Besançon. He was a member of the Institute, ex-Prefect, ex-Senator, &c., and had received the honorary title of Doctor of Civil Law from the Oxford University. Besides the work already named, M. Thierry was the author of "L'Histoire de la Gaule sous l'Administration Romaine," a companion work to his "History of the Gauls;" the "Histoire d'Attila et de ses Successeurs," "Tableau de l'Empire Romain," "Récits et Nouveaux Récits de l'Histoire Romaine," "Saint Jérôme," &c. He was elected a member of the French Academy of Moral and Political Science in 1841.

Answers to Correspondents.

A. Y.—The curfew was the general name for a law made by William the Conqueror, and enforced by severe penalties, that at the ringing of a bell at eight o'clock in the evening, all persons should put out their lights, cover or rake out their fires, and go to bed.

T. L.—Dr. Tucker, the author of "The Light of Nature Pursued," was born in 1705. He became a distinguished metaphysician, and died in 1799.

F. James (Lynn).—Dr. Burney's valuable collection of books and papers was purchased by Government, and is now, we believe, preserved in the British Museum.

S. A. R.—Dr. Adam Clark was a native of Moybeg, Londonderry, and was born about the year 1760. His "Life" was written by Dr. Etheridge, and published by Mason in 1858.

T. K. (Highbury).—"Etty's Life and Letters," by Gilchrist, was published by Bogue, in 1855.

H. Lomax.—You will find full information on the subject you allude to in Gatty's "Origin, History, and Uses of the Bell."

Equinus.—The Master of the Horse is reckoned the third great officer of the Court. He has the management and direction of all matters relating to the Royal stables, and of the revenue appropriated to this branch of the Royal Household.

T. Griffiths.—Lord Whitelock, constable of Windsor Castle, was Lord High Treasurer of England during the Protectorate of Richard Cromwell, in 1658.

L. H.—Sir Morton Eden (afterwards Lord Henley) was Ambassador to the Court of Spain in 1794.

A. Z.—Bavaria is part of the ancient Noricum and Rhaetia Vindelicia, and was also called Boiaria, from the Boii, a people of ancient Gaul, who settled in Bohemia nearly six hundred years before the Christian era.

J. H. D.—You will find notices of the British subjects on whom foreign titles have been conferred in Burke's Peerage.

R. S. (Clapham).—Enquire at the Record Office, Fetter-lane.

T. L.—James Kendrick was the author of "Profiles of Warrington Worthies."

H. R.—It a customary for the members of the Royal Family to be "introduced" into the Privy Council, not sworn.

R. S. (Bath).—The information is contained in Adolphus's "State of the British Empire."

X.—The President of the Board of Trade is now always a Cabinet Minister.

A. H.—Yes, to both questions.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 48, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 48, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

To all communications should be affixed the name and address of the sender; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 11, Ave Maria-lane, E.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1873.

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THE CASTLES, HALLS, AND MANOR HOUSES OF ENGLAND.

HINCHINGBROOK, HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

"The stately homes of England,
How beautiful they stand,
Amid their tall ancestral trees,
All o'er the pleasant land."

THE interesting mansion of Hinchingsbrook—anciently called Hinchingsbroke—the seat of the Right Honourable John William Montagu, seventh Earl of Sandwich, is beautifully situated on rising ground, in the parish of St. Mary, Huntingdon, about three-quarters of a mile from that town, and commands some delightful views over a broad expanse of country, particularly of the rich and fertile vale watered by the River Ouse, and includes in its prospect the very fine tower of St. Neot's Church, some nine miles distant. The house stands upon the site of a Benedictine priory, which was dedicated to St. James, said to have been founded and endowed by William the Conqueror. It is an irregular pile of building, constructed partly of brick and partly of stone, and exhibits in its architecture the style of ornamentation prevalent in the earliest as well as the latest period of Queen Elizabeth's reign, embracing all the variableness of design peculiar to that era. The greater part of the mansion was erected by the Cromwells in the time of Elizabeth, and, although the edifice has undergone sundry changes since that period, more especially in consequence of a fire which consumed a great portion of the building in 1828, it still retains much of its original character. The lodge, or entrance gateway, on the north side of the park, is extremely picturesque. It comprises a large Gothic arch, ornamented with crockets and finials, the spandrels being filled in with open trefoils, &c., on either side of which, standing upon projecting pillars, are savages, carved as large as life, and clothed in garments of skins, each of whom holds a tree uprooted; over the archway runs an elaborate cornice, and above this rise the battlements. From this gateway to the court-yard of the house there is a winding avenue of trees. On the north side of the house, in which is the principal entrance, are two magnificent bay windows, profusely embellished with the armorial bearings of the Cromwell family, of Queen Elizabeth, "and a variety of heraldic cognizances denoting the honours of the Tudor line, viz.,

the falcon, the portcullis, a lion with a branch, and roses of different forms, which are upon the upper cornice of each window." The window of the hall has the lower division more lofty than that of the dining-room adjoining, and upon the panelled space between the upper and lower divisions is a large rose, surrounded by smaller ones, between two shields, one of which, charged with an armorial bearing, is crowned; whilst on either side of the window are two shields carved with the arms of Cromwell, with different impalements. The other bay window on this side of the house gives light to the dining-room, and to a lofty apartment over it called the "great room." It is constructed upon the same ornamental principle as the window above described, and has immediately over it, in an ornamental compartment in the gable, a large radiated rose. On each side of this window are graduated buttresses, rising to the roof, and terminating in elaborately carved chimneys. Upon the west side of the entrance-court there is a portion of the old priory still remaining, and now serving for domestic purposes. These offices include what was the common room of the nuns, and about eight or nine of the nuns' cells; these latter apartments appear to have been small, cheerless rooms of stone, ranged on each side of a narrow gallery, and lighted by one small window.

On the occasion of the fire above alluded to, the exterior of the structure appears to have been considerably impaired, and in parts does not seem to have been restored quite to its original character. The east front of the mansion, which opens upon the pleasure ground, is of a very different style to that above alluded to. At the time the property was held by Sir Oliver Cromwell, in 1602, a large bay window was constructed at the east end of the "great room," on the outside of which he had carved on the stone-work the above date, and over it the royal arms of the Tudors, with their supporters, a lion and a dragon. Below was another shield of arms, displaying eleven quarterings of the Williams and Cromwell families, and their motto, *Sudore non Sopore*; various other shields of arms were sculptured on the seven ribs that formed the divisions of the window, and on the cornice were the initials O.C., and E.C.A., for Oliver Cromwell and his two wives, the ladies Elizabeth and Anne. In the window itself were two large ovals of stained glass, containing two shields of the Cromwell arms.

The interior of the mansion of Hinchingsbrook has been considerably modernised to suit the taste and requirements of the age in which we live. Most of the rooms are small, but they are nevertheless furnished in a most magnificent manner, and in a style strictly in keeping with the period in which the house achieved its popularity, as the occasional residence of him who was ultimately to become the ruler of the destinies of England. In its original state the "great room" had a splendid roof of timber, which was painted and gilt in square compartments; the walls were painted in fresco, but were subsequently covered with rich tapestry hangings, worked with subjects taken from the celebrated cartoons of Raphael. In this room Queen Elizabeth, and her two immediate successors, James I. and Charles I., were sumptuously entertained. Another apartment, called the "ship-room," contained several good pictures of naval engagements, chiefly of the years 1745 and 1746, and also a fine portrait of Edward, first Earl of Sandwich. The hall contained a variety of portraits, among which were the Emperor Charles V.; John Wilmot, the profligate Earl of Rochester; Edward, first Earl of Sandwich, when a boy; Viscount Hinchingsbrook, painted in 1710; Archbishop Laud; Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart.; Lord Shuldham, &c. The dining-room, though small, contained numerous portraits of great interest by Reynolds, Lely, and Kneller, among which were the first, second, and third Earls of Sandwich, George III. and Queen Charlotte, the Duchess of Cleveland, Charles II., the Duke of Cumberland, George II., Queen Henrietta Maria, and also a large picture of the Battle of Solebay. In the "green room," among other

portraits, were those of the fourth Earl of Sandwich, Charles Lord Wilmot, and John and Ralph, Dukes of Montagu. The remaining rooms of the house also contained many other paintings and objects of interest, many of which are still remaining.

Hinchingbrook is one of the "historical" mansions of England, for "although not actually born within its walls, here the Protector, Oliver Cromwell, passed many of his boyish days. Here occurred not a few of the incidents which formed his character, and here, probably, originated that peculiar temperament which afterwards gave birth to mighty issues." The nunnery, upon the site of which the house stands, appears to have been founded by the Conqueror, upon the destruction of the nunnery at Eltesly, in Cambridgeshire, where Pandonia, the Scottish virgin, was buried. After the dissolution of religious houses, Henry VIII. granted the site of this priory, with all its appurtenances, to Richard Williams-Cromwell, Esq., whose father, Morgan Williams, Esq., having married the sister of the famous Earl of Essex, had assumed the name of Cromwell. Through the influence of his uncle, the Earl of Essex, this gentleman rose rapidly into favour with the king, and held, besides other offices, the appointment of one of the visitors of religious houses. On the dissolution, he very quickly obtained a lion's share in the rich harvest of abbey lands, which seem to have been divided among the chief promoters of the Reformation, and became, in consequence, one of the wealthiest landed proprietors in England, and afterwards received the honour of knighthood.

Sir Richard Cromwell is said to have displayed great skill and bravery at a tournament at Westminster, in the presence of the king, who was so well pleased at his prowess, that, according to a tradition handed down by old Fuller, he exclaimed, "'Formerly thou wast my Dick, but hereafter shall be my Diamond,' and thereupon let fall his diamond ring unto him; in avowance whereof, these Cromwells have ever since given for their crest a lion holding a diamond ring in his fore paw." On the death of Sir Richard Cromwell in 1546, his elder son Henry, who was afterwards knighted, succeeded to the estates, and by him the mansion adjoining the nunnery at Hinchingbrook was erected, part of the materials of which he used in the construction of the new building. Sir Henry received the name of "the golden knight," in consequence of his liberality to the poor of Ramsey, the manor house of which place was also one of his seats. In 1564 he had the honour of receiving Queen Elizabeth as a guest in his mansion at Hinchingbrook. He left at his decease a numerous family. His eldest son, Sir Oliver, who inherited Hinchingbrook, continued to live in the same splendid style as his father had done, and on more than one occasion had the honour of entertaining King James I., and it is said probably Charles I. The most memorable visit of royalty to Hinchingbrook was that paid to Sir Oliver Cromwell by James I., soon after his accession. Upon this occasion, in order to give greater *clat* to the proceedings, Sir Oliver is stated by Mr. Noble to have "hastily made such improvements in his house as he judged most proper; and at this time he built that very elegant bow-window to the dining-room, in which are two shields of arms of his family, impaling, the one his first, the other his second lady's, painted upon the glass, with many quarterings; and round the outside are a prodigious number of shields."*

The following account of the first visit of King James to Sir Oliver Cromwell at Hinchingbrook is given by Mr. Noble, chiefly on the authority of old Stow:—"His majesty did not disappoint our knight's wishes, but accepting his invitation, came to Hinchingbrook on the twenty-seventh of April, 1603, the Earl of Southampton carrying before him the sword which had been delivered to the king by the mayor

of Huntingdon, and given by his majesty to the earl. Sir Oliver received his sovereign at the gate of the great court, and conducted him up a walk that then immediately led to the principal entrance to the house. His majesty here met with a more magnificent reception than he had done since leaving his paternal kingdom, both for the plenty and variety of the meats and wines. It is inconceivable with what pleasure the English received the king; all strove to please, and to see their new sovereign, who was to unite two jarring and valiant kingdoms, and to be the common monarch of both. Sir Oliver gratified them to the full; his doors were thrown wide open to receive all that chose to pay their respects to the new king, or even to see him; and each individual was welcomed with the choicest viands, and most costly wines; even the populace had free access to the cellars during the whole of his majesty's stay. Whilst the king was at Hinchingbrook he received the heads of the University of Cambridge in their robes, to congratulate him upon his accession to the English throne, which they did in a long Latin oration. His majesty continued with Sir Oliver until he had breakfasted on the twenty-ninth; and on his leaving Hinchingbrook, expressed his sense of the obligations he had received from him, and from his lady. To the former he said, at parting, as they passed through the court, in his broad Scotch manner, 'Morry, mon, thou hast treated me better than any one since I left Edinbro';"—and it is more than probable, than ever he had been entertained before, or was after; for it is said that Sir Oliver at this time gave the greatest feast that had ever been given to a king by a subject. His loyalty and regard to his prince seemed almost unbounded, for when James quitted Hinchingbrook, he was presented by him with many things of great value; amongst others a large elegantly-wrought cup of gold, goodly horses, deep-mouthed hounds, divers hawks of excellent wing, and at the remove he gave fifty pounds amongst the principal officers."

Sir Oliver took a prominent part in the House of Commons during the whole of the reign of James, and after the death of the king he was a staunch supporter of the new sovereign in opposition to the Parliament. From some cause or other the revenue of Sir Oliver Cromwell seems to have dwindled away, and he is reported to have ended his days in great privacy. Being under the necessity of alienating part of his hereditary estates, he had sold Hinchingbrook to Sir Sidney Montagu, Knt., of Barnwell, the ancestor of the present Earl of Sandwich, whose family have held it ever since. Sir Oliver lived to the good old age of ninety-three, and dying in August, 1655, "was buried in Ramsay Church the same night, to prevent, as it is said, the seizure of his body by his creditors."

Robert, the second son of the above Sir Richard Cromwell, was the father of the Protector. The uncle was also the godfather of Oliver Cromwell, and in his house, at Hinchingbrook, many of his early days are stated to have been passed. In consequence of the breaking up of the hereditary estates as above mentioned, the heir-apparent, who was destined to play such a prominent part in the affairs of the nation, instead of inheriting a large patrimony, had but a poor prospect. His father, to augment his income, became a brewer at Huntingdon, dwelling in a comparatively "meane house within the towne;" of this house, however, nothing but the site remains, the building having been pulled down some fifty years ago, and a modern mansion erected in its place.

As the early life of the Lord Protector Cromwell is so closely connected with the history of Hinchingbrook, a short outline of his career may be of interest. In the old house at Huntingdon, which was built of stone, with Gothic windows and projecting stories, the Protector first saw the light on the 25th April, 1599. An anecdote told of him in his very early days is worth being repeated here. Mr. Noble, in his "Life of Oliver Cromwell," relates the story from Dr. Lort's MSS., which is as follows:—"His very

* As appears from the date above mentioned (1602), which was carved over the window, this addition to the building was made prior to the death of Queen Elizabeth, and not, as Mr. Noble has intimated, upon the occasion of the visit of King James.

infancy, if we believe what Mr. Audley, brother to the famous civilian, says he had heard some old men tell his grandfather, was marked with a peculiar accident, that seemed to threaten the existence of the future Protector; for his grandfather, Sir Henry Cromwell, having sent for him to Hinchbrook, when an infant in arms, a monkey took him from his cradle and ran with him upon the lead that covered the roofing of the house. Alarmed at the danger Oliver was in, the family brought beds to catch him upon, fearing the creature's dropping him; but the sagacious animal brought the 'Fortune of England' down in safety. So narrow an escape had he, who was doomed to be the Conqueror and Sovereign Magistrate of three mighty nations, from the paws of a monkey." Although the house where Oliver Cromwell was born is demolished, the grammar school at Huntingdon, which is likewise associated with his early life, still remains; here, no doubt, were formed those traits of character which fitted him for the station he was subsequently to fill, and many are the tales related of him during his schoolboy days which have been considered by some of the old gossips as omens of his future greatness. Mr. Noble mentions a tradition they have at Huntingdon to the effect that when the Duke of York, afterwards Charles I., in his journey from Scotland to London, in 1604, rested on his way at Hinchbrook, Sir Oliver Cromwell, to divert the young prince, sent for his nephew Oliver, that he, with his own sons, might play with his Royal Highness; but they had not been long together before Charles and Oliver disagreed; and the former being then as weakly as the latter was strong, it was no wonder that the royal visitant was worsted; and Oliver, even at his age—for he could then have been only about five and a half years old—so little regarded dignity, that he made the blood flow in copious streams from the prince's nose." It was in the Free Grammar School at Huntingdon that, as tradition tells, young Oliver was flogged by the master, Dr. Beard, for dreaming that "he saw a gigantic figure, which came and opened the curtains of his bed, and told him that he should be 'the greatest person in the kingdom.'" Further evidence of the ambitious aspirations of his youth is afforded from an incident which occurred when taking part in the comedy of "Lingua," which was performed by the boys in Huntingdon School. In this play, it was the duty of one of the characters, *Tactus*, to "stumble over a crown and robe, and afterwards putting them on, as giving utterance to his delight at his good fortune." No other part than this would satisfy Oliver, his attention no doubt being drawn to the scene in which he had to repeat the following lines:—

"Was ever man so fortunate as I,
To break his shine at such a stumbling block?
Roses and bays, back hence! this crown and robe
My brows and body circles and invests—
How gallantly it fits me!"

Cromwell subsequently entered Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, but on the death of his father in 1617 he was recalled home, and shortly afterwards commenced studying for the law at Lincoln's Inn. A few years later we find him chosen as representative in Parliament for his native town, and appointed a justice of the peace, together with Dr. Beard, his former preceptor. Huntingdon, however, says Mr. Noble, soon became disagreeable to him; his uncle, Sir Oliver Cromwell, was eminently loyal, and he had influence enough to keep the corporation of the town so likewise, which, with his quarrel with Dr. Beard for precedence (and, as most writers say, his embarrassed fortune), made him determined to leave the place. Whether he was at this time, or at any former period, concerned in the brewing trade, in which, as above stated, his father had embarked, is a doubtful point—for when historians, like doctors, disagree, "who's to decide." During his lifetime, some writers affirm, he was severely lampooned for it by many of his enemies, while others assert that he never was a brewer.

Before concluding our notice of the Cromwells, there is

one more anecdote concerning Oliver's later years placed on record which we may be pardoned for introducing. It is related of him that one day marching through the town of Huntingdon, "he met in the main street a reverend divine, by whom his life had been saved when a boy. On reminding the clergyman of the fact 'the General' received for answer, 'Yes, I well remember it, and I wish I had put you in, rather than see you thus in arms against your king.'"

In 1631 Cromwell sold the remainder of his paternal estate at Huntingdon, and removed to St. Ives, whence, on the death of his maternal uncle, Sir Thomas Steward, in 1636, he migrated to the Isle of Ely. Oliver Cromwell's subsequent career in the cause of freedom—the first essays in which he made at Huntingdon—are too well known to all readers of history to need recapitulating here; and so we return to Hinchbrook.

Besides the visit of James I. to the house, already alluded to, he appears to have been there in 1605, 1616, and 1617. In the first-named year, according to Stow, Lord Hay, who was with his Majesty, was sworn a Privy Counsellor at Hinchbrook; and in 1616 King James knighted Sir Thomas Hayward whilst staying there; and Willis, in his "History of Buckingham," mentions that in 1617 he bestowed the honour of knighthood on Richard Ingoldsby, at Hinchbrook. As Royston, which is not far distant from Hinchbrook, was the king's usual place for hunting, it is probable that he was very frequently there.

The estate of Hinchbrook, as above stated, passed into the family of the present owner in 1627, having been purchased by Sir Sydney Montagu, who, soon after coming to reside at Hinchbrook, was returned as one of the members for the county of Huntingdon, in the memorable Long Parliament which assembled in November, 1640. For some time he is stated to have supported the popular side; but subsequently changing his views, and siding with the Royalists, he was expelled the House, and sent to the Tower. He was, however, released about a fortnight afterwards, and died in 1644. His only surviving son, Edward, on the breaking out of the civil war, took an active part on the side of the Parliament; but, after the death of Cromwell, he was equally strenuous in his exertions to secure the restoration of the Stuarts. For the part he took in this matter, the king, two days after his landing at Dover, appointed him a K.G., and he was soon afterwards created a peer, by the title of Lord Montagu of St. Neot's, Viscount Hinchbrook, and Earl of Sandwich, and with his descendants the mansion of Hinchbrook has continued to this day.

W. D.

Notes.

LAMBETH PALACE.

ON Thursday, the 3rd inst., the Council and members of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, by permission of the Archbishop of Canterbury, assembled in the library of the archiepiscopal palace, for the purpose of hearing some notes from S. W. Kershaw, Esq., M.A., the librarian, on the art treasures preserved within its venerable walls, and afterwards of viewing the ancient and historical portion of the palace, namely, the Guard room, Chapel, and Lollards' Tower, &c.

Mr. Kershaw, in opening his remarks, stated that in the short time allotted for a few notes on so interesting and historic a building as Lambeth Palace, he could do no more than sketch the most important particulars connected more especially with that department with which he had the honour to be connected. The building in which the company was assembled, he observed, was commonly known as Juxon's Hall, so called after the restoration, or rather the rebuilding, of it, by that Primate, about the year 1660. The palace had suffered considerably during the "troubles"

times" of the civil war; the chapel was made to serve the purpose of a stable by the Parliamentary troops, and the fine hall in which they were then assembled became a mere ruin. It was only necessary to turn to the history of Archbishop Laud, known as "Laud's Diary," to read of the stirring events that transpired within these walls. Lambeth Palace, originally known as Lambeth House, has been erected, as it were, in portions,—at various times, and by several of the Archbishops; the present magnificent gateway, possibly by Cardinal Morton, in 1490; the Lollard's Tower and other buildings by Archbishop Chicheley, in 1435. The chapel and the crypt are said by some writers to be the oldest part of the edifice,—the private apartments have been successively enlarged and augmented; the new block of buildings was erected during Archbishop Howley's primacy (1828-48), under the direction of Mr. Edward Blore, architect.

Mr. Kershaw's special object being to direct the attention of his audience to the literary features of the palace, remarked that a collection of books existed very early as an appendage to the archbishop's household; but that the first reliable date was the foundation of the present library by Archbishop Bancroft, in 1610. At one end of the hall would be observed that primate's arms—*Or, on a bend between six cross crosslets, az., three garbs of the field*, and at the other end those of Archbishop Secker, who was a great benefactor to the library. Secker's arms are—*Gules, a bend, engrailed, between two bulls' heads erased, or*. Archbishop Bancroft, by his will gave all his books to his successors the Archbishops of Canterbury for ever, "provided they bound themselves to the necessary assurances for the continuance of such books to the archbishops successively, otherwise they were to be bequeathed to the public library of the University of Cambridge." Bancroft's successor—Archbishop Abbot (1611-33)—carried out these injunctions, and left his own books to the Lambeth library. But the civil war marked the crisis in the history of the collection, for when the Parliamentarians were about to seize on Lambeth Palace, the learned Selden, fearing the danger of total dispersion, suggested to the university of Cambridge their right to the books, in accordance with Bancroft's will, as above mentioned. Very few of Archbishop Laud's books are here, nearly all of them having been presented to the library of St. John's College, Oxford. To Cambridge, the Lambeth books were transferred and preserved, until, at the Restoration, they were recalled by Archbishop Juxon (1660-3). That primate's death occurring before the books could be restored, it was left to his successor, Archbishop Sheldon, to see them replaced at Lambeth. This primate presented many books to the library; but not so his successor, Archbishop Sancroft, who, although he had many of the MSS. rebound and preserved, yet on his resignation presented his collection to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, of which he had been master. From Archbishop Tillotson (1691-5) we hear of no bequests; but his successor, Archbishop Tenison bequeathed a portion of his library to Lambeth, a part to St. Paul's Cathedral, and the remainder to the library which he had founded in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, the latter of which was a few years since disposed of by auction. From 1716 to 1757, when the see of Canterbury was filled by the Primates Wake, Potter, Herring, and Hutton, few additions were made; but Archbishop Secker, who followed next in order, will be gratefully remembered in the library annals, as having given all the books in his *own* library, which included also many interesting pamphlets, to the archiepiscopal collection. To Archbishop Cornwallis we were indebted for presenting and causing the large collection of tracts to be bound and arranged. The names of Archbishops Manners-Sutton (1805-28) and Howley (1828-48) are almost fresh in the memory of some present, and are associated with large bequests of theological lore. We have thus traced the history of this famous collection down to modern times, and have seen how it grew to the present extent of 30,000 volumes, besides about 1300 MSS. (preserved in an upstairs room).

The great hall was converted to its present use only some thirty years ago, previously to which time the books were arranged in some of the galleries over the then standing cloisters. The bequests of the successive primates are generally distinguished by the arms or initials on the outside cover of the books, while autographs and memoranda on the title-pages record noted names and supply links of ownership. Among those autographs would be found the names of Cranmer; Foxe, the "martyrologist"; Tillotson; Tenison; Henry Wotton, the well-known writer on architecture; the more famous one of King Charles I., attached to a Life of Archbishop Laud; and several of less note. It is in this way that the interest of the books is identified with much that is historical and important. There are also specimens of curiously wrought examples of binding and hand labour, some presenting much elegance and skill in a handicraft now nearly obsolete. Of *illustrated printed books* there were many exhibited on the side-tables which, although they would not bear comparison with works of greater merit probably known to most present, yet, Mr. Kershaw observed, possess many varied characteristics as to subject and treatment; Scripture scenes and legends, antiquities, allegory, geography, and history being the main subjects elucidated. There was a rare book printed by Caxton at Westminster in 1480, entitled "The Chronicles of Great Britain." The name of Caxton alone is sufficient to stamp the rarity of a volume. There are about five other works printed by Caxton in the library, but imperfect. In Scripture scenes and legends would be observed the "Golden Legend," printed by the celebrated Wynkyn de Worde; the "Liber Festialis," also treating of the same subject, and the better known, though none the less interesting, "Nuremberg Chronicle," of which the library had two copies. There are a few printed Missals and books of hours, which display the usual Scripture scenes. In the branch of History, the illustrated books were somewhat profuse; many relating to the Elizabethan period. Several of these are coloured by hand; the frontispieces are generally adorned with an ornamented framework border, embracing the chart, compass, or other geographical emblems; the portrait of the author or of some famous geographer, too, is frequently introduced on a separate page; while surrounding the views of cities or maps, are costumes or allegorical devices. Most of the chief European cities are delineated in these volumes, coloured by hand. A topographical work, entitled "An Embassy from this country to the Emperor of China," has views in China, engraved by Hollar; in this book, water castles, pagodas, and triumphal arches are incidentally delineated. The track of the Spanish Armada is curiously elucidated in a work entitled "Expeditiones Hispanorum." On several of the pages are the initials E. R., and the royal arms of Queen Elizabeth. There are several books of maps coloured by hand, among which may be mentioned Camden's "Britannia," and a much rarer collection drawn under the superintendence of the famous geographer Saxton. This series of maps has the merit of being an early collection, probably one of the first; the royal arms, surmounted by the initials E. R., is introduced on each map. As regards binding, there are many curious volumes illustrated by battle scenes and incidents of the end of the sixteenth century; the countries and cities of such scenes are also drawn with much spirit, and among the places represented, we recognise the familiar names of Zutphen, Nimeguen, Antwerp, Brussels, &c. Lastly, as claiming some interest to the members of the Society then present, Mr. Kershaw ventured to class a good many books under the head of Art and Antiquities, not because they were specially illustrative of these subjects, but merely as embodying them to a great extent. Among these would be found works on architecture, by Androuet du Cerceau, Dugdale, Serlio, Wotton, and others illustrating classical authors and antiquities, &c. Under English and foreign antiquities, Ducarel's Anglo-Norman Antiquities delineates the Bayeux tapestry and similar curiosities.

A work on Ireland, under the title of "Ireland Appeared, or a History of the late Wars under Sir G. Carew," gives illustrations, coloured by hand, of the old castles, cities and fortifications that withstood the Irish wars of Elizabeth's reign. Under the title "Webb," we have a vindication of Stonehenge restored, in which the orders and rules of architecture observed by the Romans are discussed. In the fine work, edited by Chandler, on the "Oxford Marbles," we have a series of engravings of those rare monuments; in Spence's "Polymetis," many illustrations which settle the arguments between the works of the Roman poets and the remains of the ancient artists; and in Gronovius "Thesaurus Græcarum Antiquitatum" (12 vols.), we have an excellent series of antiquities. This description of the illustrated printed books at Lambeth, slight as it had been, might be fittingly closed by drawing attention to the fine volume of Boydell's plates to Shakespeare, a work so well known to all lovers of art that it needed no comment on the excellence and beauty of the engravings. The plates were accompanied by nine volumes of text, printed in a very clear type.

Passing to the *illuminated MSS.*, Mr. Kershaw observed that there are about *thirty* examples of the various styles of art in this library. The Anglo-Irish, Saxon, English, French, Flemish, Italian, and Persian styles of illumination are to be found; and it is a matter of much interest to know that in such a small collection, *so many* schools are represented, as they cannot fail to be instructive to the student seeking a chronological series of examples. Of the Anglo-Irish School, Lambeth possesses a most rare example in the little MS. known as the "Gospels of MacDurnan," written about A.D. 900, and presented by King Athelstan to the City of Canterbury. The text of the four Gospels in Latin, is written in a very clear hand, and there are one or two grants in Saxon interspersed in the volume. But it is to the painter's hand that this volume will possess most interest for the members of the Society now assembled. The chief illuminated scenes are at the commencement of each Gospel, which are preceded by seated figures of an evangelist, holding in one hand a book, in the other a pastoral staff. Each figure is set within an exquisite framework of interlaced ornament. Four illustrations of the Life of Christ—the Betrayal, Scourging, Crucifixion, and Entombment—painted by a French artist, towards the end of the thirteenth century, form the remaining embellishment of this exquisite little volume. The examples of the Irish style of art are comparatively unique, the Lambeth "MacDurnan" ranks with the rare Book of Kells in Dublin, the Durham MS. at the British Museum, and the Book of Deer in Cambridge University Library, all of which are prized for their exceeding rarity. The Lambeth Library possesses but few examples of the early school of Anglo-Saxon art. The illumination of this period best known is that contained in a volume of miscellaneous treatises, of the ninth century. The painting is in outline, and represents an abbess and her eight attendants, receiving at the hands of Aldhelm, Bishop of Sherborne, a copy of his treatise. The drawing is delicate, and valuable for the costume of that period. It has been engraved by Strutt, in his "Dress and Habits of the People of England."

The school of English art is represented most notably in the copy of the New Testament, printed on vellum, known as the "Mazarine," from the fact of the first copy having been discovered in the library of that cardinal. This Mazarine Bible, when complete, is of great rarity and value, and *perfect vellum* copies are said to be only in the libraries of Paris, Berlin, and the British Museum, and one which will no doubt fetch a large sum at the approaching sale of books belonging to the late Mr. Algernon Perkins. The Lambeth Mazarine Testament is in a perfect state of preservation, and the foliage which is made to grow out of the larger initials, is bold and elegant. The profusion and variety of the illuminated capitals form an inexhaustible field of study

for the art student. Another interesting example of English art is a MS. known as the "Dictyes and Sayings of the Philosophers," and in this illumination the author is represented as introducing a tonsured personage, who presents a copy of the work to King Edward IV., accompanied by his queen and their son, afterwards Edward V. Walpole, in his "Royal and Noble Authors," has given an engraving of this miniature, and it has also been engraved by Strutt. The representation of an author presenting his book to his patron is a favourite subject in illuminated MSS., and highly interesting as giving portraits of kings and princes, as well as literary men, of whom we should have had no memorials but for these drawings.

Of French art, the Lambeth Library possesses ten examples. One of these is the "Apocalypse," painted about the end of the thirteenth century. It contains seventy-eight coloured drawings, remarkable for the spirited form of the drawing and brilliancy of the colouring, which is heightened by backgrounds of burnished gold or dark blue. Several accessories, depicting armour, architectural details, and minor subjects, are introduced. The paintings are all so finely executed that it would be impossible to single out more than a few for immediate notice, viz.: (1) St. John visited by an angel in Patmos; (2) the several horses of the Vision, and their riders; (3) the song of the great multitude in worship; (4) the angels sounding the trumpets; (5) the worship of the four-and-twenty elders; (6) the worship of the beast; (7) the seven angels pouring out the vials on the earth; (8) the vision of Heaven opened; (9) the New Jerusalem. At the end of the Apocalypse are twenty-eight drawings representing lives of saints, allegorical scenes, and passages from Scripture. The Apocalypse formed a theme for illumination from early times, a few instances being on record of the subject being painted by the Saxon School in England; but the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries are those in which the vision is of most frequent representation in illuminated art.

The fifteenth century MS., known as the St. Alban's Chronicle, came next under notice. This consists of nineteen large and fifty small illuminations of scenes in English history, from the time of King Arthur to the Treaty of Arras. The scenes are distinguished for great boldness of grouping; gold has been much used in heightening the effect of costume and ornament, and a delicate finish is discernible throughout nearly every painting. The border patterns are rich, being designed of an intertwining of the wild strawberry, grape-vine, and forget-me-not. Among the large-sized illuminations are some very important paintings, and interesting to the artist, viz., "The Martyrdom of St. Ursula;" "Coronation of Arthur, King of Great Britain;" "Murder of Thomas à Becket;" "the Citizens of Calais surrendering themselves to King Edward;" "A Royal Tournament before Richard II.;" and the "Signing of the Treaty of Arras." The small illuminations display scenes and incidents of an interesting character; costume, architecture, and landscape scenery being freely introduced. The last example of French art brought under notice was the "Limoges Missal." This, said Mr. Kershaw, is a splendid example of the fifteenth century, written in a large character, with finely illuminated letters, some with rich tessellated backgrounds, others with burnished gold, beautifully fresh and brilliant. The arms, both on the outside cover and in many parts of the volume, are those of John de Laubespine, Bishop of Limoges, to whom the MS. probably belonged. There are but two large illuminations in this MS.,—the "Crucifixion" and the "Majesty." The representation of the Crucifixion is remarkably fine, both for the number of figures introduced and the varied and brilliant colouring. The painting of the Majesty has at each of the four corners a figure of an Evangelist, accompanied by his distinctive symbols, whilst in the margin below, are figures of two kneeling angels, supporting a shield of arms of the Bishop of Limoges. Both these paintings are fine illustrations of

French pictorial art towards the close of the sixteenth century, and are surrounded by a border of daisies, and the wild strawberry gracefully interwoven among conventional foliage and scroll work.

Of Italian art, of the seventeenth century, there are two examples. One is known as a MS. called "*Jura et Privilegia clero Anglicano adjudicata*," compiled and written at the express command of Archbishop Laud, by William Reyley, Blewman, in the year 1637. It consists of transcripts of various records, relating to the rights and privileges of the English clergy, extracted from the Rolls of Parliament, between 20 Edward I. and 14 Edward IV. (inclusive). Of this work, Archbishop Laud thus writes, in his diary (1637):—"A book in vellum, fair written, containing the records which are in the Tower, I got done at my own charge, and have left it in my study at Lambeth for posterity." The frontispiece contains the only artistic embellishment, and represents an architectural elevation, supported on four pillars. There are figures represented, and subscribed, "Antiquity," "Truth," "Religion," and "Piety." At the base are five coloured shields of arms, namely: Oxford, Cambridge, and those of Archbishop Laud, as Bishop successively of Bath and Wells, London, and St. David's. This painting is a beautiful example of Renaissance art, and probably by the hand of an Italian artist. The draperies and position of the figures are remarkably good, and the colouring soft and harmonious.

Of Persian art, there are two fine copies of the Koran, illuminated with paintings and oriental enamel. It is said to have been written by the pen of the Sultan Allavudeen Siljaky, about 400 years ago, and descended to these times in the line of Emperors. It was found in the library of Tippoo Saib, at Seringapatam, on the capture of that place by the British armies. Its presentation by the college of Fort William, Bengal, by permission of Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General of India, to Archbishop Manners-Sutton, in 1805, offers interesting data. The text, written in Arabic, is enclosed by decorative borders. Blue, white, and gold are the prevailing colours, and the commencement has several pages of illumination only, of dazzling brightness. The copy, which is in the original Oriental binding, is unusually fine, and in excellent preservation.

With an apology for the necessarily brief character of his notes of the interesting collection of books and manuscripts brought under the notice of the visitors, Mr. Kershaw concluded his very able address.

Mr. Kershaw afterwards conducted the company over the most interesting portion of the palace. The hall in which the company were assembled is a lofty structure of brick, with stone quoins and dressings. It is 93 feet in length, 38 in width, and 50 in height. The roof is composed principally of oak, elaborately carved, and has in the centre a lofty and elegant lantern. The interior is lighted, in addition to the lantern, by ranges of high windows on either side, in some of which are heraldic devices in stained glass. From the hall, or library, the company passed upstairs to the Guard-room. The walls of this room are hung with half-length portraits of many of the Archbishops, the most interesting of which, perhaps, are Laud, Cardinal Pole, Chicheley, Warham, and Arundel. The gallery leading to the chapel, which was next visited, contains numerous portraits of ecclesiastical dignitaries, a small portrait of Martin Luther on panel, and also a splendid engraving of Old London. Descending the stairs at the end of this gallery, the vestibule of the chapel is entered. This is sometimes called the post room, probably from the fact of the ceiling being supported in the centre by a stout pillar. It is on record that the builder of this tower, Archbishop Chicheley, "found during his time the impossibility of punishing all heretics with death, therefore whipping and other severe and degrading punishments were consequently resorted to." This so-called post room has been by some considered as expressly set apart for that purpose; the pillar serving for

the purpose of securing the unfortunate heretics confined in the room above, while undergoing the degrading punishment of the lash. Having viewed the interior of the chapel, the visitors ascended the Lollard's Tower, immediately adjoining, for the purpose of inspecting the dismal chamber which served as the prison for the unfortunate heretics who suffered here in the times of Arundel and Chicheley. This tower was built in 1435. The staircase is 88 feet high, and from the battlements some very fine views are obtained.

We have only space to add, in conclusion, that the library of Lambeth Palace is open to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., and that the project of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts holding occasional meetings at some one building famous in art or history, cannot fail to be of great value to the members.

RAGLAN CASTLE.—With reference to the descent of the estate of Raglan noticed in our account of Raglan Castle (see p. 133, *ante*), Mr. C. Octavius Morgan writes:—"The descent of the Castle is given as it is usually met with in most books, but which is altogether erroneous. That account is found in 'Dugdale,' and seems to have been copied into all subsequent works, but it is incorrect. In order, therefore, to set the matter right, I beg to send you an extract from the MSS. of the late Thomas Wakeman, Esq., a very learned and painstaking antiquary of the county of Monmouth, who had most carefully investigated the matter, and examined all documents connected with it:—The often repeated assertion that the Herberts acquired the estate of Raglan by the marriage of the father of Sir William ap Thomas with the heiress of Sir John Morley is totally erroneous. No such person as Sir John Morley ever possessed this manor, nor any other in the county of Monmouth, that I can find. Who Sir John Morley was, whence he came, or whom he married, appears to be totally unknown. He was probably some retainer of the Beauchamps, who were then lords of Abergavenny; and either by grant from them or by marriage may have obtained some little estate. The marriage of his daughter Maud with Thomas ap-Gwilym, father of Sir William ap Thomas, has always been prominently put forward. Thomas ap-Gwilym was not a knight; and Maud could hardly have been heir or coheir to her father, who had a son Gwilym, and was father to a Philip.' The descent of Raglan was as follows:—"The family of Bluet were lords of Raglan through seven generations in the direct male line from Sir Walter Bluet, the first subinfeudator under Strongbow, in the reign of Henry II. John Bluet, the seventh in descent from Sir Walter, left an only daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of Bartholomew Pychard or Pycat, who in right of his wife had Raglan. Both were living in 1369, and had only one son, John Pychard, who died without issue, and the estate descended to Elizabeth, the only daughter of Sir John Bluet of Daglinworth, in Gloucestershire, as second cousin and heir-at-law. This lady was then wife of Sir James Berkeley, to whom Henry IV. confirmed the manor by patent. Sir James Berkeley died in 1405, and his widow afterwards married Sir William ap Thomas, the ancestor of the Herberts. He did not, however, take Raglan in her right, but purchased it of her eldest son James, Lord Berkeley; and the original conveyance deed is still among the muniments of the Duke of Beaufort, at Badminton."

HISTORICAL IMPOSITIONS UNMASKED.—The following paragraph appears in the *Mirror*:—"The story of Canute commanding the waves to roll back rests on the authority of Henry of Huntingdon, who wrote about a hundred years after the death of the Danish monarch. Hume treats the popular legend of Fair Rosamond as fabulous. According to Lingard, instead of being poisoned by Queen Eleanor, she retired to the convent of Godstow, and, dying in the odour of sanctity, was buried with such marks of veneration

by the nuns as to provoke a rebuke from their diocesan, who reminded them that 'religion makes no distinction between the mistress of a king and the mistress of any other man.' Blondel, harp in hand, discovering his master's place of confinement, is clearly a fancy picture; for the seizure and imprisonment of Richard were matters of European notoriety. What is alleged to have befallen him on his way home has found its appropriate place in 'Ivanhoe;' and the adventures of monarchs in disguise, from Haroun Alraschid, downwards, so frequently resemble each other, that we are compelled to suspect a common origin for the majority. The statement of a Welsh writer, of the 16th century, that Edward I. gathered together all the Welsh bards, and had them put to death, is implicitly adopted by Hume, and made familiar by Gray:—

'Ruin seize thee, ruthless king;
Confusion on thy banners wait.'

It is glaringly improbable, and rests on no valid testimony of any sort. Miss Aikin was, we believe, the first to demolish the credibility of the celebrated story that Cromwell, Hampden, and Arthur Hazelrig, despairing of the liberties of their country, had actually embarked for New England in 1638, when they were stopped by an Order in Council. The incident is not mentioned by the best authorities, including Clarendon; and there is no direct proof that either of the three belonged to the expedition, which, after a brief delay, was permitted to proceed with the entire freight of pilgrims. . . . Froissart relates in touching detail the patriotic self-devotion of Eustache de St. Pierre and his five companions, who, he says, delivered up the keys of Calais to Edward III., bareheaded, with halters round their necks, and would have been hanged forthwith but for the intervention of the queen. The story had been already doubted by Hume on the strength of another contemporary narrative, in which the king's generosity and humanity to the inhabitants are extolled; when, in 1835, it was named as the subject of a prize essay by an antiquarian society in the north of France, and the prize was decreed to M. Clovis Bolard, a Calais man, who took part against St. Pierre. The controversy was revived in 1854, in the *Siccle*, by a writer who referred to documents in the Tower as establishing that St. Pierre had been in connivance with the besiegers, and was actually rewarded with a pension by Edward. The adoption of the garter for the name and symbol of the most distinguished order of knighthood now existing is still involved in doubt. The incident to which it is popularly attributed was first mentioned by Polydore Virgil, who wrote nearly two hundred years after its alleged occurrence."—*Hayward's Biographical and Critical Essays*. From the same source is this extract:—"Rabelais has co-operated with Shakespeare in extending the belief that Clarence was drowned in a butt of malmsey at his own special instance and request; and, in a deservedly popular compilation, the precise manner of immersion is brought vividly before the mind's eye of the rising generation by a clever woodcut. Mr. Bayley, in his 'History of the Tower,' can suggest no better foundation for the story than the well-known fondness of Clarence for malmsey. 'Whoever,' says Walpole, in his 'Historic Doubts,' 'can believe that a butt of wine was the engine of his death, may believe that Richard III. helped him into it, and kept him down till he was suffocated.'"

Queries.

SWAPHAM.

By whom was the book entitled "Swapham" written? If not by Swapham himself, why was it named after him. Dean Patrick, in his Preface to Gunton's "History of the Church of Peterborough," published 1686, expresses himself de-

cidedly to the effect that the principal and earlier portion of it was written by Hugo Caudidus, an eminent monk, and that Swapham wrote only the continuation. 'Mr. Gunton and others think that if Hugo did write a book it is lost. Several writers who make honourable mention of Hugo are at issue as to when he lived, and as to whether his history exists. But their doubts and ignorance on this subject Dean Patrick attributes to their not having read "Swapham" with due care and observation. The same charge, however, cannot be made against Gunton, who was as industrious as Dean Patrick himself, and as competent an historian.'

May there not have been two monks bearing the name of Caudidus? Two supposed strong proofs of his own view given by Dean Patrick are that Leland had read Hugo's work; and that Leland's collections concerning this monastery (Peterborough) "are word for word the same with the account of it in 'Swapham.' I do not see how these facts, if they be facts, prove that Hugo Caudidus is the author of 'Swapham.'"

Mr. Seiden asserts that the history alluded to was written in the reign of Henry III., or *thereabouts*. Dean Patrick, on the other hand, contends that he who wrote the greatest and best part of it lived in the reign of Henry I., King Stephen, and his successor. Vossius again says that Hugo flourished in the latter end of the reign of King John.

Mr. Paley, in his remarks on the Architecture of the Peterborough Cathedral, not only has no faith in Swapham, but is most illogical. He observes, "Mr. Gunton's elaborate history seems the basis of them all; and this, in great measure, taken from a document of rather a questionable authority, the 'Book of Swapham,' which is still preserved in the archives of the cathedral, and the writing of which is not of earlier date than the latter end of the fourteenth century, though the compilers of it lived in the twelfth and thirteenth." How could the compilers of a book, not written earlier than the latter end of the fourteenth century, have lived in the twelfth and thirteenth? He refers to this book of "Swapham" when he uses the expression, "the compilers of it."

I should like to see the matter discussed by some of your able correspondents.

I have seen the MS. volume, and it is certainly worth looking at. It is the only one of any consequence that remains to the cathedral, and the manner of its preservation from the fury of Cromwell's soldiers is thus related by Dean Patrick:—"It was happily redeemed from the fire by the then chaunter of the church, Mr. Humfray Austin, who, knowing the great value of it, first hid it (in February, 1642) under a seat in the quire; and when it was found by a souldier on the 22 April, 1643 (when all the seats there were pulled down) rescued it again, by the offer of ten shillings for that old Latine Bible, as he called it; after which he pretended to enquire. The name of the Bible, by the help of the ten shillings, preserved this pretious treasure from the flames, whither it was going: as Mr. Austin hath left upon record in the beginning of the book, with a copy of the souldier's acknowledgment, that he had given him satisfaction for it, in these words,—'I pray let this Scripture Book alone, for he hath paid me for it, and therefore I would desire you to let it alone. By me Henry Touchlyffe Souldier under Captain Cromwell Colonel Cromwell's Son; therefore I pray let it alone.'"

H. S.

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.—I shall be obliged for any authentic information respecting the painted ceiling which covers the middle of the building of Peterborough Cathedral. Gunton, certainly a great authority, is of opinion that it was the workmanship of Abbot Benedict, appointed in 1177; but Gunton gives no reason for entertaining the opinion, and I am not aware that his view is supported by Britton, another great authority. A friend of mine, who has devoted some time to ecclesiology, gives it as his decided opinion that the west front of Peterborough Cathedral was erected

during the latter part of the thirteenth century. I can find no authority for such a statement. I have failed to trace the period of its erection, or the name of the architect. Would some gentleman be so kind as to enlighten me on the subject?

C. ARNOLD.

ROSLIN CASTLE.—Is anything known of the origin of Roslin Castle? I believe it existed in the thirteenth, and was burnt down in the sixteenth century. The names of the first owners seem to be involved in obscurity. Perhaps some Scottish Antiquary might be in a position to reply to my query.

T. C. K.

BEL AND THE DRAGON.—The worship of Bel, Baal, or Baalim appears to have extended over Syria, Mesopotamia, and Chaldea. In the Nineveh gallery at the British Museum there is a representation of Bel and the Dragon. The body of the dragon appears covered with feathers; its fore feet are those of a lion, and its hind feet are the talons of an eagle; it has a bird's tail, and its wings are spread out. Bel has the sacred three-horned cap, a sword suspended from his shoulders, and in each hand a double trident, one of which he is in the act of hurling at the Dragon, who is turning on him with his horrible jaws open. I have often wondered if this is a heathen rendering of the combat between St. Michael and Satan, and, further, if the Chaldean mythology in this case suggested the legend of St. George and the Dragon?

G. B.

HOW WERE FLINTS CUT IN SQUARES?—I can find no mention of the method of squaring flints in mediæval buildings in any glossary of architecture; in fact, oddly enough, such buildings are not even mentioned. I am only aware of the following cases: the Bridewell at Norwich, the portal of St. John's Abbey at Colchester, and a gateway at Whitehall, now pulled down; a hospital for lepers at Boughton under-Blean, built *temp.* Rich. II., and a mass of this work behind the cemetery gate of St. Augustine's Monastery, Canterbury. Are there other buildings? The peculiarity of this work is that the flints have smooth surfaces, and are cut quite square. How was this done?

BETA.

KENTISH MEN AND MEN OF KENT.—What authority is there for making a distinction between Kentish men and men of Kent? The former are said to be those born west of the Medway and the latter to the east of it. The law of gavelkind applies to the whole of the county, except where lands have been disengaged by an Act of Parliament; yet that there is some distinction between east and west Kent is undoubted, for hops grown in east Kent have a horse rampant with "Invicta" stamped on the pocket containing them, while that is not permitted to west Kent growers. This is most puzzling to me, for "Invicta" I understand to be the motto of the whole county and not simply a part of it. I suppose that has reference to the men of Kent carrying their point with William the Conqueror in keeping to the common law of England in the tenure of land, while the rest of the country accepted a new state of things. But here is another difficulty, for as a matter of fact gavelkind is not peculiar to Kent. Neither the county histories nor archaeological friends throw any light on the subject, and I will thank anyone for an explanation.

G. B.

BISHOPS CHARGED WITH HIGH TREASON.—Can you, or any of your contributors, mention the names of the twelve bishops who were charged with high treason in 1642 or 1643, in consequence of their having prepared a protest against all laws and orders that had issued from Parliament in their absence?

F. SAVILLE.

MEMOIR OF SIR JAMES MELVIL.—I should be glad to learn where I can obtain a copy of the memoir of Sir James Melvil, who is said to have been a faithful servant of Mary Queen of Scots.

T. HOLLINS.

BUTLER THE POET.—Dr. Johnson observes, with respect to Butler, the author of "Hudibras," that "the mode and place of his education are unknown; the events of his life are variously related, and all that can be told with certainty is that he was poor." But how could he have been poor when it is known he married a lady of good fortune? and surely some facts must be known respecting the education of one so celebrated and so highly gifted. Some of his biographers assert that he was some years at college, but at which college they do not say. Can you enlighten your readers on this subject?

X.

FIG-TREES AT LAMBETH.—Can any one tell me who planted the two celebrated fig-trees in the Lambeth Palace Gardens, and how old they are? I should like, if possible, something more satisfactory than mere tradition.

H. EVANS.

LUCILIO VANINI.—I shall be obliged for some account of Lucilio Vanini, who was burnt in 1628 or 1629, charged, I think, with atheism.

B. A.

BURGH CASTLE, SUFFOLK.—Can you give me any particulars of Burgh Castle, in Suffolk? I am led to think it is one of the oldest Roman ruins we have, and that it was erected during the first or second century.

H. J. R. S.

BLOWING A BOAT OVER LONDON-BRIDGE.—In a pamphlet in the British Museum, printed in 1647, there is an offer by one Captain John Bullmer to "blow a boate, with a man or boy in her, over the London Bridge in safety." Was the experiment ever tried? The vessel was to have attached to it an engine floating, and Bullmer assures us that with its help the vessel would be "blowne so high with a breath of man as that the same shall passe and be delivered over London Bridge, together with the same man or boy in or aboarde her, and floate againe in the said river Thames, on the other side of the bridge, in safety."

R. L. HILLARD.

MOULTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.—I am collecting "notes" of the past history of this village. Can your readers give me any scraps of information they have jotted down in any of their searches in the Record Office.

ELLOR.

PRESENTATION OF WINE TO THE LORD MAYOR.—I find the following in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of December, 1800:—"On the annual aquatic procession of the Lord Mayor of London to Westminster, the barge of the Company of Stationers, which is usually the first in the show, proceeds to Lambeth Palace, where from time immemorial they have received a present of sixteen bottles of the archbishop's prime wine. This custom originated at the beginning of the present century. When Archbishop Tenison enjoyed the see, a near relation of his, who happened to be master of that company, thought it a compliment to call there in full state, and in his barge; when the archbishop being informed that the number of the company within the barge was thirty-two, he thought that a pint of wine for each would not be disagreeable; and ordered at the same time that a sufficient quantity of new bread and old cheese, with plenty of strong ale, should be given to the waterman and attendants; and from that accidental circumstance, it has grown into a settled custom. The company in return present to the archbishop a copy of the several almanacks which they have the peculiar privilege of publishing." Archbishop Tenison was appointed to the see of Canterbury, in 1695, so

that it is clear there is some discrepancy in the above statement. I should like to know something more about the origin of this custom.

ALEX. SMYTHE.

Replies.

A SINGULAR RELIC.

(Vol. iii. 152).

WITH reference to the human head, which J. H. S. states that he has seen in Trinity Church, Minories, I beg to say that the only mention I have found of it in the books to which I have referred, occurs in the "History of the Parish of Holy Trinity, Minories," by the Rev. Thomas Hill, in which the author states—"By the pious care of Mr. Paterson, one of the parishioners, some bones taken from the slain of Culloden, are deposited in the churchyard, bearing date 1745, and also in the church is placed a head taken from a body which had evidently suffered decapitation, although it is impossible to discover now the name of its possessor." Had there been any historical or traditionary ground for asserting this head to be that of the duke, I have no doubt Mr. Hill would have alluded to it. Possibly the connection between this head and that of the duke originated in the fact that Henry Grey, first Duke of Suffolk, did receive as a grant the lands of the Abbey of St. Clare, a Convent of Minoreesses, which occupied the site of the present Trinity Church, who was father to the Lady Jane Grey, and was beheaded on Tower-hill, February 23rd, 1554.

T. H. L.

I think it is very probable that the head in question is none other than that of the unfortunate Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, and for these reasons: In the first place, the head has all the appearance of its having been severed from the body, a mode of execution reserved entirely for the nobility and persons of distinction. Secondly, King Edward VI., when he created Henry Grey Duke of Suffolk in 1551, gave him the laud, on which was subsequently built the parish church of the Holy Trinity; and I think it is a fair inference that, after the execution on Tower-hill, the relatives and friends of the deceased would, as has frequently happened in the case of persons executed for high treason, have obtained permission to bury the body in a place of their own selecting; and, granting this, what place is more likely than the church of the Holy Trinity, as being contiguous to the scene of execution, and erected on ground the property of the family.

T. L. F.

INSCRIPTION QUOTED BY TAYLOR (Vol. ii. 205).—A somewhat different version is given by Mr. Dibdin in his "Typographical Antiquities," vol. ii. p. 331. Speaking of Wynkyn de Worde's "THE SHEDYNGE OF THE BLOOD OF OUR LORDE JHESU CRYSTE at seven tymes, empynted at Westminster, etc., quarto," he says:—"Mr. Heber has a copy of this tract, which has nine leaves. The following rhymes annexed, in an ancient handwriting, are subjoined by Herbert:—

'Who so hym be thought;
Inwardly & ought.
How hard it is to flyt;
ffrom bed vnto pytt.
ffro pytt vnto payne:
That eu' schall last c' tayne
He wold not do on synne:
All y* worlde to wyne!'

This is in all probability a reimpression of the edition of the edition of 1509." Very possibly the Faversham tombstone inscription has been taken from this.

SENNACHERIB.

MEDIAEVAL MIRACLES (Vol. iii. 155).—"Dear nature is the kindest mother still," and some of her beneficent acts, ere science has analyzed them, may well seem to the uneducated or uninquiring, to be specially-appointed miracles. I have been told that spring water, when used for bathing weak eyes, will greatly strengthen them. At Hayes, near Bromley, in Kent, is a spring by the roadside, a stone slab at the back, and one at each side, with another atop, enclosing it somewhat in the fashion of a small cromlech, with the clear water trickling into the circular basin in their midst, and the grass and weeds growing around, make a very pretty sight. I was asking an innkeeper if it had any name or celebrity, and he told me that it was called Julius Caesar's Basin, and that the water of it was very good for sore eyes: he had applied to his own when weak, with great benefit to them. A youth who was present corroborated the landlord's statement, and said that at one time his own eyes had been so weak that he had feared he would lose his sight, but that by bathing them with the water from Julius Caesar's Basin, in two or three days his sight had regained its usual strength.

J. P. EMSLIE.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS (Vol. iii. 164).—I find it stated in a "Guide Book" that the *original* letter of James I. to the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough Cathedral, requesting them to allow of the removal of the remains of Mary Queen of Scots to Westminster Abbey, has been placed in a frame by the entrance from the south aisle. Such a statement is calculated to mislead the public. The letter in the frame alluded to is only a photograph, and the original itself, which is in the Cathedral library, is not, except the signature, in the handwriting of that monarch. This is another proof of the little dependence there is to be placed in "Guide Books."

C. BICKERSTETH.

The following is a copy of the letter of James I. to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral at Peterborough, requesting them to allow the removal of the body of Mary Queen of Scots to Westminster:—

"James R.

"Trusty and well beloved, we greet you well: for that we think it appertains to the duty we owe to our dearest Mother that like honour should be done to her Body, and like Monument be extant of Her, as to others, Hers, and our Progenitors, have been used to be done, and our selves have already performed to our dear Sister the late Queen Elizabeth, we have commanded a memorial of her to be made in our Church of Westminster, the place where the Kings and Queens of this realm are usually interred: And for that we think it inconvenient, that the Monument and Her body should be in several places, we have ordered that her said Body remaining now interred in that our Cathedral Church of Peterborough shall be removed to Westminster to her said monument: And have committed the care, and charge of the said translation of her body from Peterborough to Westminster to the Reverend Father in God, our right trusty, and well-beloved servant the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield bearer hereof, to whom we require you (or such as he shall assign) to deliver the Corps of our said dearest Mother, the same being taken up in as decent, and respectful manner as is fitting. And for that there is a Pall now upon the Hearse over her grave, which will be requisite to be used to cover Her said Body in the removing thereof, which may perhaps be deemed as a fee that should belong to the Church, we have appointed the said Reverend Father to pay you a reasonable redemption for the same; which being done by him, we require that he may have the Pall to be used for the purpose aforesaid.

"Given under our signet at our Honour of Hampton Court, the eight and twentieth day of Septemb, in the tenth year of our Reign of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the six and fortieth."

The removal of the body of the unfortunate queen was effected on the 11th October, 1612.

T. SCOBELL.

WALTER COPINGER (Vol. iii. 127).—Let me refer "F." for information as to the Copingers to Hollingsworth's "History of Stowmarket" (chap. 16), published by Pawsey, Ipswich, and sold by Longman's, London, 1844. I know nothing of a grant of lands in divers counties. I find the following notes among my MSS.:—Allhallows Place, Kent, was bought of the Pimps by the Copingers. A Ralph Copinger died there 1620. Ambrose Copinger owned Nasber, Ludenham, Kent (*temp.* Elizabeth), from whom it passed to the Brewsters. The Davington Hall estate was alienated by the heirs of Ralph Symonds, Esq. (*temp.* Elizabeth), to — Copinger.

HENRY HILL, *Rector of Buxhall.*

HURLERS (Vol. iii. 141, 154, 166).—In the parish of St. Cleer, there were three circles of stones called "Hurlers." At one time several persons were foolish enough to imagine that these very stones were once men, and that they were thus transformed as a punishment for "hurling on the Sabbath day. Hurling is playing with a ball, principally for trying the strength and swiftness of the Cornish men. Dr. Borlase suggests that these circles of stones were intersected one with the other as in the curious cluster of circles at Botallack. These St. Cleer circles might have been used for the sacrifices prepared by the ancient Druids in their course of worship. The custom was to allot some to prayer, others to the feasting of the priests, others to the station of those who offered the victims. Whilst one Druid prepared the victim in one place, another adored in another; another went his round at the extremity of another circle of stones; so that several Druids followed each other in these mysterious rounds, while others were busily engaged in the rites of augury, &c. (See "Celtic Druids," by G. Higgins, p. 54.)

W. WINTERS.

CARRYING GARLANDS AT FUNERALS (Vol. iii. 153).—This singular custom was strictly observed by our ancestors, especially in the case of females who died unmarried. They were rewarded at their death with a garland or crown on their heads, "denoting their triumphant victory over the lusts of the flesh." This honour was even extended to a widow who had had but one husband. These garlands or crowns were most artificially wrought in filagree work with gold and silver wire, in resemblance of myrtle, with which plant the funeral garlands of the ancients were mostly composed. These leaves of artificial myrtle were fastened to hoops made of large iron wire, lined with silver cloth. In addition to these crowns, the ancients had also their depository garlands, the use of which continued till quite recently in some parts of England. These garlands were carried before the corpse to the place of interment in a very solemn manner by two maids, and afterwards hung up in some conspicuous place in the church. They were made generally in the following manner:—"The lower rim, or circlet, was a broad hoop of wood, whereunto was fixed at the sides, part of two other hoops, crossing each other at the top at right angles, which formed the upper part, being about one-third longer than the width. These hoops were wholly covered with artificial flowers of paper, dyed horn, and silk, and more or less beautiful according to the skill or ingenuity of the performer. In the vacancy of the inside, from the top, hung white paper, cut in form of gloves, whereon were written the deceased's name, age, &c. These were many times intermixed with gilded or painted shells of blown eggs as farther ornaments, or, it may be, as emblems of bubbles or bitterness of this life; whilst other garlands had only a solitary hour-glass hanging thereon, as a more significant symbol of mortality." Cawthorn writes of Abelard and Eloise:—

"Some pious friend whose wild affections glow
Like ours in sad similitude of woe,
Shall drop one tender, sympathising tear,
Prepare the garland, and adorn the bier;
Our lifeless relics, in one tomb enshrine,
And teach thy genial dust to mix with mine."

W. WINTERS.

THE custom of carrying garlands at funerals of unmarried persons is still kept up at Abbot's Ann, Hants, near Andover. After the funeral they are placed in the church. The sexton will give you dates and names; he generally adds, the only place in England where it is done, but here he is incorrect, as I know it is a common custom in Derbyshire and other counties. See an exhaustive article by Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., in the *Reliquary*, vol. i., 5-11., with plate and cuts. SAMUEL SHAW.

HUMAN BONES FOUND IN CHALK (Vol. iii. 126).—I think it very probable that some of the bones of skeletons found in the chalk may claim a very remote origin. I was unfortunately not able to see those lately discovered here, but they were exhumed from nearly the same spot where the other sixteen were found about fifty years ago. Three years since a single skeleton was found within half a mile of the same place in the Pilgrim's road, about two feet under the surface. The bones were much decayed and in a crumbling state, and with them a piece of iron about six inches long, square pointed at one end, the other drawn off bluntly as if it had been inserted in a staff or handle. There can be no doubt that some of these remains are those of the pilgrims who must have passed along this road in great numbers, and amongst whom there must have been many deaths. We can easily conceive that some way-worn pilgrim, struck by disease, terminating fatally, had been hastily interred in a shallow grave, scooped out by his fellow travellers with such rude implements as were at hand—themselves unwilling to be detained from pressing onward to a prize dear to them almost as life—the prostration, the offering, the absolution at the shrine of the sainted Becket.

CHARLES PARKIN, *Vicar of Lenham.*

CROSS OF LUCCA (Vol. iii. 93, 154).—The "Volto Santo" is a crucifix of cedar-wood, the workmanship of which is attributed to Nicodemus. It is beautifully carved, and the face has a most spiritual expression. A pious tradition affirms that it was miraculously brought to Lucca in the eighth century. The chapel in which it is preserved is a gem. It is on the left side of the nave of the cathedral of St. Martino. The present chapel succeeded a much earlier one, and was built through the piety and munificence of Count Dominick Bertini, a gentleman of Lucca, in 1484, from the designs and under the direction of Matteo Civitali, also a Lucchese, and a notable sculptor. The crucifix is uncovered on three festival days every year; to see it at any other time a special permission must be had from the Archbishop.

JAMES H. O'BRIEN.

ANCIENT CAROL (Vol. iii. 152).—This carol is very well known in Somerset, and has been proved to be of very early origin. A correspondent of *Notes and Queries*, who has published the result of his investigations respecting it in 4th s. vol. iii. pp. 24-69, gives a translation of a hymn "said in Hebrew by the Rabbinical Jews on the first two nights of the Passover," and in No. 2, 4th s. vol. ii. p. 557, is printed what appears to be a Christianized version, in Latin, from which I think there can be no doubt the English version now current was derived. There is evidence, too, that a poem (if it may be so called), with many points of resemblance to the carol in question, was used by the Druids on "Armorica." There are several versions given in *Notes and Queries*, and those included, I think I have seven, all differing more or less from each other; by comparing the different copies most of the lines become intelligible, but

there are one or two that I have not been able to decide upon. The No. 2, referred to by your correspondent, is in the original the tables of Moses—

"Duo tabulæ Moyses."

L. A. CAIRNS.

ROBERT FITZHARDING (vol. iii. 105).—An exhaustive account of this Bristol celebrity will be found in Seyer's "Memoirs of Bristol," vol. i. ch. iv. The inscription on the old college gateway, Bristol, is as follows: "Rex Henricus Secundus et Dominus Robertus filius Hardinge filii Regis Daciæ hujus monasterii primi fundatores extiterunt;" but inasmuch as this portion of the archway is a perpendicular restoration of the old work, and the letters of the inscription show it to be of the close of the 15th century, its historical value is very small. There is, however, good reason to believe that Robert Fitzharding was the son, or more probably the grandson, of one of those Vikings, or sea-kings, who after sweeping the seas with their piratical galleys, were accustomed to winter in some friendly port to refit their ships and dispose of their plunder. That Bristol was a town of considerable importance at that period, and friendly to the Danes, is more than probable, from the fact that six or more silver pennies of different coinages struck during his reign by King Canute, at Bristol, are still in existence. At Bristol, Harding, the wealthy Viking settled. We find him Præpositor or chief magistrate, A.D. 1050, and still holding the office under William the Conqueror in 1066; but Robert Fitzharding was not born until 1085, and is said to have been the eldest son of eight children; so that this Harding must have been Robert's grandfather, who was succeeded in the chief magistracy by Robert's father, which the latter held from 1080 to his death 1115. There are no traces of deeds of ancestral estates inherited by Robert; all the immense territorial possessions he acquired were purchased by himself out of the moneys left him by his father. The manors of Billeswick and Bedminster he bought of Robert, Consul of Gloucester: that of Bray of William de Baiosa, that of Portbury of De Moreville, that of Were of De Borton. Robert's father owned and built the Great Stone House, in Baldwin Street, Bristol, which stood at the confluence of the rivers Avon and Frome. In those days of humble structure, this stately building seems to have been the pride of the Western land.

The Abbey of St. Augustine (now Bristol Cathedral) was founded by Robert Fitzharding, A.D. 1142. And "on the 11th of April, being Easter day, in the xiii year of the reign of King Stephen, A.D. 1148, the Bishops of Worcester, Landaff, Exeter, and St. Asaph consecrated the church and buildings which the said Robert had built neere to the town of Bristoll, dedicating them to God and to St. Augustine the English Apostle, then newly by the said Robert built upon his manor of Billeswick, at the place once called St. Augustine's Green." This is strong confirmatory proof, that this is the very spot in the diocese of Worcester where St. Augustine held his celebrated meeting with the British monks.

Robert Fitzharding in his old age assumed the cowl in the monastery he had thus founded (leaving his title to Maurice, his eldest son). He gave to the canons the manors of Berkeley Herness, Alnondsbury Horfield, Ashelworth, and Cromhall, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging in woods, meadows, pastures, and all other things, "when he became and was a canon."

He by deeds laid down upon the altar, farther endowed the monastery with the manors of Ceracy, and Blackensford, divers lands at Erlingham, the manors of Leigh, near Bedminster; St. Catherine's Portbury; Fifehead in Dorset, and Billeswick-juxta-Bristol, in which the monastery is situated. He further gave the churches and advowsons of Tickenham, Portbury, Berkeley, Wotton, Bolnhall, Beverston, together with all other his churches and advowsons in the hundred of Berkeley, with their chapels in the county of Gloucester, and with divers houses in Bristol.

His eldest son Maurice, first Lord Berkeley, and his second son Robert, were also munificent donors to the church.

Affixed to a high altar tomb with a ground canopy, under which lie the effigies of a knight and lady, is a marble tablet erected 1742, the inscription on which runs thus—

"To the memory of Robert Fitzharding, who laid the foundation of this church; he lies buried with his lady at the choir entrance, over whom in the arch of the doorway is a lively representation of the last judgment.

The Monument of

ROBERT FITZHARDING,

Lord of Berkeley, descended from the kings of Denmark; and Eva his wife, by whom he had five sons and two daughters; Maurice his eldest son was the first of this family that took the name of Berkeley. This Robert Fitzharding laid the foundation of this church, and monastery of St. Augustine in the year A.D. 1140, the fifth of King Stephen; dedicated and endowed it A.D. 1148. He died in the year 1170 in the 17th of King Henry the Second."

From the costume of the figures, we gather that this is the tomb of Maurice, third Baron of Berkeley, and Isabel de Clare, his wife; it is most assuredly not that of Robert Fitzharding. Barrett (pp. 305) says, "The tomb of the founder and of Eva, his wife, is described as the only gravestone that had any figure cut on a brass plate in the whole church; it lay originally at the choir entrance, between the abbots and priors' stall," i.e., just within the second bay east of the transept, between the columns of the choir.

J. F. NICHOLLS.

City Library, Bristol.

Proceedings of Societies.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHEOLOGY.—At the meeting or this Society, held on Tuesday, April 1st (Dr. Birch, F.S.A., F.R.S.L., President, in the Chair), the following candidates were elected members:—Rev. William Bramley Moore, M.A.; Rev. Henry Geo. Tomkins.

On the recommendation of the Council, and at the request of Mr. Bonomi (acting on their behalf), the surviving members of the Anglo-Biblical Institute, the Chronological Institute, the Palestine Archaeological Association, and the Syro-Egyptian Society, together with their respective libraries and effects, were unanimously incorporated with this Society. The following papers were then read:—

1. *On the Religious Belief of the Assyrians, Part III.* By Henry Fox Talbot, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S.—In this paper the learned philologist continued to point out the great similarity which exists between the Biblical and Assyrian styles of writing and expression, illustrating these under the sections of Self-mutilation, Prostration before Superiors, Talismanic Charms, Magical Numbers, Phylacteries, the use of the Mamit, Demoniacal Possession, the Sacred Number Seven (illustrated by the *Song of the Seven Spirits*, translated from cuneiform texts), &c.; some further observations on the use of the Mamit as a charm, which was to be wrapped in a cloth around the temples of a dying man to expel evil spirits; and some exegetical remarks concluded this very valuable and interesting paper.

2. *On the Identification of Nimrod from the Assyrian Inscriptions.* By Rev. A. H. Sayce, M.A.—In this paper the learned author stated that all the evidence which is at present available would identify the hero Nimrod with the deity Merodach on these grounds: first the relation of Assur and Babylon to Nimrod in the Bible, and to Merodach

in the inscriptions, being the same; and, Merodach being regarded as a hunter, accompanied with divine dogs; and 3rd, Nimrod being identical with the Accadian form of the name Merodach, who is called also in the cuneiform inscriptions "the hero," or "mighty man."

3. *On an Ancient Triple Synchronism—Egyptian, Phœnician-Assyrian, and Greek.* By Rev. Basil H. Cooper.—Taking for his starting-point a hieroglyphical tablet which was found a few years ago on the site of Havaris, the Lower Egyptian stronghold of the Hykshos or Shepherd Kings, dated in the 400th year of an era counted from the accession of a king named Sethos or Zethos, whom Mr. Cooper identified with the founder of Manetho's Seventeenth Dynasty, which is stated to have been Phœnician. By the combined testimony of Conon and Manetho, he proved that this Phœnician dynasty made Egyptian Thebes its capital, and held it for forty-three years. Thence it is said to have overrun Asia, and to have planted Thebes in Greece. This latter fact was the historical germ of the myths of Cadmus on the one hand, and of Amphion and Zethos on the other, the divine twins whom Homer makes the founders of Bœotian Thebes. Cadmus is simply the Phœnician word for "the East," just as in the name of his sister Europa we have the Phœnician word Erep "the West," so ingeniously turned into Greek that in that language it denotes literally "the East-facing (land)." The Homeric legend or *aine* is of a more mythological cast. Amphion, "the Beneficent One," is one of the most sacred names of Osiris, and the lyre with which it is invariably written, reminds us at once of the lyre to whose music the wall of the Cadmeia spontaneously arose. Osiris, as Diodorus tells us, was in the Egyptian tradition the founder of the Nilotic metropolis of the Greek City. The twin brother of Osiris was the good Zethos, after whom the Phœnician Pharaoh, as well as several subsequent native ones, *e.g.*, the greater father of Rameses the Great, or Sesostris, were named, and in whose temple at Havaris the 400-year Stela was found.

The fact that the Phœnician Pharaoh Sethos was really lord of the East, was proved by the occurrence of his name in Ctesias's list of the kings of Assyria, with a reign of just the same length as is assigned to the Hykshos Sethos, and beginning in the same year. Accordingly his name in cuneiform is met with on a fragmentary royal cylinder in the British Museum, and his hieroglyphical legend enclosed in a Phœnician ring is engraven on the breast of a lion in grey granite, which was found at Bagdad, and is now in a private collection at Paris.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.—The first morning meeting of the session of this Society was held on Thursday, April 3, at Lambeth Palace. The council and members, together with their friends, assembled in the library of the palace, when S. W. Kershaw, Esq., the librarian, delivered a very interesting address on the formation of the library and of its contents generally, upon the conclusion of which, after a vote of thanks had been unanimously accorded to the archbishop for granting permission to the members to view the palace, and to Mr. Kershaw for his very able address, the company visited the guard room, chapel, Lollard's Tower, and other parts of the building, Mr. Kershaw acting as *cicerone*. A report of the proceedings will be found on p. 172, *ante*.

Notices of Books.

The Shilling Peerage, Shilling Baronetage, Shilling Knightage, Shilling House of Commons, for 1873. By Edward Walford, M.A. London: Robert Hardwicke.

THESE are very useful little books, and for purposes of reference are all that business men require. The book relating to the Peerage gives a very good account of the constitution of the Upper House, the second of the three bodies which together compose the British Legislature; and those on Knightage and Baronetage contain excellent essays on the different degrees of those orders. Of the latter order the Editor informs us that, as a body, it forms, perhaps, the

most numerous and wealthy section of the British aristocracy. It counts among its numbers 6 Dukes, 16 Marquises, 61 Earls, 17 Viscounts, 60 Barons, and about 400 others, who are engaged in the Naval, Military, and Civil Services of the Crown.

We doubt if the Editor is correct in stating that "the eldest sons of baronets (*jure sanguinis*) are knights (*Equites Aurati*); and by the patents creating the baronetage, they are privileged to demand and receive of the reigning sovereign inauguration as knights, on attaining the age of twenty-one years, provided they desire the same." If a law did exist to that effect, it must have become obsolete long since. Were such a law or practice in force, few eldest sons of baronets would forego the privilege they would be entitled to claim under it.

Answers to Correspondents.

A. B. (Richmond).—Thomson, the author of "The Seasons," was a native of Roxburghshire.

M. A. X.—Baynard's Castle stood near the City end of Blackfriars Bridge. It was destroyed in the great fire of London.

T. H.—The office of Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, was established by James I., upon his return to Scotland, after long captivity in England.

Z.—St. Chrysostom was born at Antioch, A.D. 392.

T. S.—See Dugdale's "History of Warwickshire," vol. ii. p. 968 (ed. 1730), for the passage to which you refer.

J. R. (Bath).—The gold quarter-guinea was coined by George I.

F. H. L.—The lines you quote occur in Douglas Jerrold's "Men of Character."

J. O.—You will find all the information you require in Herdman's "Treatises on Curvilinear Perspective of Nature."

X.—We would advise you to write to the Secretary of the Numismatic Society, Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

F. Barnes.—The collection of pictures made by the first Earl of Oxford were sold by his grandson, the third, to the Empress of Russia.

T. F.—You will find an interesting account of Professor Bush and his opinions in Griswold's "Prose Writers of America."

H. J. S. (Ryde).—The comedy you allude to was written by Thomas D'Urfey, in 1691.

Alfred H. R.—There is a very good series of Exercises in Latin Elegiac Verse, with references to Latin Poets, published by Longman, which we would recommend.

T. Brooksbank.—The Order was instituted by James I., in 1611.

R. Phipps.—The arms of the Earl of Shannon may be given as an example. They are—Per bend, *cruselle*, arg. and gu.

T. L.—Henry III., during the latter part of his reign, was styled "Rex Angliæ, Dominus, Hibernæ et Dux Aquitanie."

Heraldicus.—The *bardure wavy* is the distinguishing mark.

S. S. H.—The motto, "Jehovah Jireh," is used by Sir Archibald Grant, of Monmusk, Aberdeenshire, and is the only instance in of a Hebrew motto in Scottish heraldry.

F. J. (Dover).—Napoleon I. was conveyed to England on board the *Bellerophon*, in June, and to St. Helena in the *Northumberland*, in July, 1815.

W. Jenner.—The charges in the first quarter were granted, in 1513, by Henry VIII. to the Earl of Surrey at the battle of Flodden; the lion pierced with an arrow being a direct allusion to the story which asserts that the body of James IV. of Scotland was found pierced with an arrow.

T. L. (Broomlands).—The father of the first baronet was Serjeant Hoskins, the well-known lawyer and statesman, whose courage, speeches, and patriotism in the House of Commons in the reign of James I. caused him to be confined for a time in the Tower.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 48, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 48, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

To all communications should be affixed the name and address of the sender; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 11, Ave Maria-lane, E.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1873.

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THE CASTLES, HALLS, AND MANOR HOUSES OF ENGLAND.

CHARLECOTE, WARWICKSHIRE.

Falstaff. You have here a goodly dwelling, and a rich.
Shallow. Barren, barren, barren; beggars all, beggars all, Sir John:—marry, good air.

Second part of Henry IV., act v. scene 3.

OF the many interesting spots associated with the name of Shakespeare, few perhaps have preserved their original features more unchanged than the famous seat of the Lucys—the venerable hall of Charlecote. The village from which the mansion derives its name is situated on the eastern bank of the Avon—Shakespeare's native river—about four miles north-east from the town of Stratford, and six miles south of Warwick. The hall was erected in the time of Queen Elizabeth, by Sir Thomas Lucy, the alleged prosecutor of Shakespeare for stealing the deer, whom the immortal bard has figured to us in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and in the play from which the above quotation is taken, as *Justice Shallow*. The mansion may be taken as a fair specimen of the residence of a wealthy country gentleman of the days of "good Queen Bess;" and although some alterations have from time to time been effected in the building, its principal front still preserves its antique grandeur; and no one can stroll through the beautiful English scenery with which it is surrounded without recalling to mind its classic interest.

The old manor house stands in a park of considerable extent, luxuriously planted with trees of noble growth, amid which are the graceful windings of the silvery Avon; whilst the gentle undulations of the ground, covered with a smooth velvet-like turf, are enlivened with herds of fallow deer. One side of the house looks down upon the river and towards Stratford; and the opposite front opens into the old court, now a garden. Immediately south of the house, and within the demesne, the river *Hele*, which rises at Edgehill, flows tranquilly on its way, beneath a beautiful Rialto bridge, to unite its waters with the neighbouring stream, as has been referred to by Jago, a local poet, in the following lines:—

"Charlecote's fair domain,
 Where Avon's sportive stream delighted strays
 Thro' the gay, smiling meads, and to his bed
 Hele's gentle current woos, by Lucy's hand
 In every graceful ornament attired,
 And worthier such to share his liquid realms."

The gateway is built in imitation of the ancient barbican, and is shown in our illustration (*see p. 186*). The mansion, which is constructed of brick with stone dressings, consists of a spacious centre, with two projecting wings, and the four principal angles of the house are flanked each by a lofty octagonal turret, with a cupola and gilt vane. The entrance porch is of stone, elaborately ornamented. Over the door appears the arms of Queen Elizabeth, and on the summit of the whole, at the angles, are the royal supporters, in a sitting posture, each supporting an upright banner in its claws. The great hall—always the principal feature in these fine old manor houses—retains much of its original appearance: its oaken ceiling is arched and lofty, the chimney of ample dimensions, and the windows contain the armorial bearings of the Lucys and others, richly emblazoned in painted glass; whilst around the walls are hung numerous portraits and other paintings connected with the history of the family. On the spacious mantelpiece are the initials of Sir Thomas Lucy, **T. L.** in large, old fashioned letters, raised and gilt, together with the date of the building of the hall, 1558. There is also a cast of the bust of Sir Thomas, taken from his monument in Charlecote church, and among the portraits above mentioned, one of himself sitting at a table with his lady; a large family piece contains a portrait of Sir Thomas—grandson of old Sir Thomas Lucy—his lady, and six children, painted by Cornelius Jansen, while on a visit here. The two youngest boys have also portraits as grown men in the hall—Sir Fulke and Sir Richard Lucy. Besides the above pictures, there is a curious old view of the house and gardens as they appeared in Shakespeare's time, and also portraits of Captain Thomas Lucy and his lady, by Lely. This lady, who was left a widow, afterwards became Duchess of Northumberland.

The scene of Shakespeare's deer-stealing exploit is stated to have been the old park of Fulbrook Castle—now demolished—on the road leading to Warwick; but it was in this hall that he was brought up for examination.

The house has been much enlarged and embellished during the present century, two noble rooms facing the river, a dining and drawing-room, having been built, and the whole furnished with great taste. Besides the pictures in the hall, others are scattered through the various rooms. Among the portraits in the library may be mentioned Lord Herbert of Cherbury, by Isaac Oliver; Charles I. and Charles II., Archbishop Laud, and Lord Strafford, by Henry Stone; Henry VIII.; Rich, Earl of Holland; the Marquis of Mantua, by Raphael; another portrait of Thomas Lucy, in his youth; the Lord Keeper Coventry; and Isabelle, wife of the Emperor Charles V. There are also in this room some fine ebony chairs inlaid with ivory, two cabinets and a couch of the same, said to have been brought from Kenilworth, and to have been a present of Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Leicester. In the drawing-room there are several splendid pictures, among which we may enumerate "Tenier's Wedding," painted by himself, and purchased by the late Mr. Lucy for 1000*l.*; "Cassandra delivered from Captivity," painted by Guercino; a landscape, by Cuyp; "St. Cecilia," by Domenichino; "Madonna and Child," by Vandyck; and a portrait of Henry II. of France. The pictures that decorate the walls of the dining-room comprise a Woman Spinning, said to be by Raphael; Horses, by Wouvermans; An Arrest, by Peter Valentine; and others of lesser note.

Prior to the Norman invasion, the lordship of Charlecote—or Cerlecote, as it appears from the Domesday Book the name was then written—was possessed by one Saxi, and it was subsequently held by the Earl of Mellent. It would seem to have derived its appellation from some ancient Saxon possessor, Ceorle being a name not unfrequently met with in very early times. From the Earl of Mellent, Charlecote, with the rest of his lands, passed to his brother, Henry de Newburg, Earl of Warwick, and were inherited by Henry's son Roger, Earl of Warwick, a partisan of the

Empress Maud, and a munificent benefactor to the church, who enfeoffed Thurstane de Montfort with large possessions in the county of Warwick, of which Charlecote formed a minor portion. The estate of Charlecote was subsequently given by Henry de Montfort to Walter, the son of Thurstane de Charlecote, and the grant was confirmed by Richard I., who "added divers immunities and privileges," all of which were ratified by King John in 1203. In Dugdale's "Antiquities" we read, "Tis not unlikely that the said Thurstane de Charlecote was a younger son unto the before-specified Thurstane de Montfort; for, that he was paternally a Montfort, the MS. History of Wroxhall importeth, and that the same Thurstane was his father, not only the likelihood in point of time, but his Christian name doth very much argue." Walter de Charlecote left at his decease a son, William, who changed his name to Lucy, about the close of the twelfth century—a change Sir William Dugdale accounts for by the supposition that his mother was an heiress of some branch of the Norman family which bore that designation. This gallant knight took up arms with the barons against King John, when all his lands were seized by the Crown; but returning to his allegiance, he had a full restoration in the first year of the ensuing reign. From him derived in direct succession a long line of worthy knights, each of whom was greatly distinguished in the military proceedings of that period, whilst the family bore eminent sway in that part of the country through many generations. During the Wars of the Roses, the Lucys arrayed themselves under the banner of the House of York, and at the battle of Stoke, Edmund Lucy commanded a division of the Royal Army. His great-grandson, Sir Thomas Lucy, in the first year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, rebuilt the manor house of Charlecote as it now stands. He was an active justice of the peace, was knighted in the seventh year of Queen Elizabeth, and sat for some time in Parliament as one of the representatives of his native county. His alleged persecution of Shakespeare has, however, gained for him more notoriety than any of the honours he enjoyed. The family bore for their arms *three lucas* (pike fish) *hauriant d'argent*, in the person of William, who, as above stated, assumed the name of Lucy; so that Shakespeare is sufficiently warranted in satirically causing *Justice Shallow* to affirm that his is "an old coat." "All his ancestors that come after him," says *Slender*, another member of this ancient family, "may give the *dozen white lucas* in their coat."* Mr. Howitt, in his "Visits to Remarkable Places," observes that both the portrait and bust of Sir Thomas Lucy in the hall above alluded to, bear a striking resemblance to each other; and that, although they do not give us any reason to suppose him such an imbecile as Shakespeare in his witty revenge has represented *Justice Shallow*, they have an air of formal conceit and self-sufficiency that accord wonderfully with our idea of the country knight, who would look on the assault of his deer as a most heinous offence, and would be very likely to hold his dignity sorely insulted by the saucy son of a Stratford woolcomber, who had dared to affix a scandalous satire on his park gate, and to make him ridiculous to all the country. After all, what Sir Thomas did was just what nine-tenths of the country gentlemen of that or this day would have done in like case. He appears to have dealt gently with the young man in the first instance; and it was not until the ugly verses, of

"A parliament member, a justice of peace,
At home a poor scarecrow, at London an ass, etc.,"

were fixed on his gate by the vindictive pride of the embryo poet, that he began to threaten him with the serious visitation of the law.

Whatever there may be of truth in the traditions which have so long been cherished in the neighbourhood of Stratford with regard to Shakespeare's early life, the

evidence bearing upon his alleged deer-stealing exploits, and more especially the lampooning to which Sir Thomas Lucy is said to have been subjected, for the chastisement inflicted upon the youthful poet does not seem to us to rest upon any very satisfactory basis. The first mention of them appears to have been made by Rowe, who tells the story in the following manner:—"An extravagance that he was guilty of forced him both out of his country and that way of living which he had taken up; and, though it seemed at first to be a blemish upon his good manners and a misfortune to him, yet it afterwards happily proved the occasion of exerting one of the greatest geniuses that ever was known in dramatic poetry. He had, by a misfortune common enough to young fellows, fallen into ill company, and, amongst them, some that made a frequent practice of deer-stealing, engaged him more than once in robbing a park that belonged to Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, near Stratford. For this he was prosecuted by that gentleman, as he thought, somewhat too severely; and, in order to revenge that ill-usage, he made a ballad upon him. And though this, probably the first essay of his poetry, be lost, yet it is said to have been so very bitter, that it redoubled the prosecution against him to that degree, that he was obliged to leave his business and family in Warwickshire for some time, and shelter himself in London." In the papers of the Rev. William Fulman, which were bequeathed in 1688 to the Rev. Richard Davies, of Sandford, Oxfordshire, and at his death, in 1707, deposited in the library of Corpus Christi College, there are among the notes added by Davies the following pieces of information on this subject:—"He was much given to all unluckiness, in stealing venison and rabbits; particularly from Sir Lucy, who had often whipped him, and sometimes imprisoned him, and at last made him fly his native country, to his great advancement." In Mr. Davies's account we have no mention of the ballad, through which, according to Rowe, the young poet revenged his "ill-usage." Cabell, another editor of Shakespeare's works, thus alludes to this question:—"The writer of his 'Life,' the first modern (Rowe), speaks of a 'lost ballad,' which added fuel, he says, to the knight's before-conceived anger, and 'redoubled the persecution;' and calls the ballad 'the first essay of Shakespeare's poetry:' one stanza of it, which has the appearance of being genuine, was put into the editor's hands many years ago by an ingenious gentleman (grandson of its preserver), with this account of the way in which it descended to him: 'Mr. Thomas Jones, who dwelt at Tarbick, a village in Worcestershire, a few miles from Stratford-on-Avon, and died in the year 1703, aged upwards of ninety, remembered to have heard from several old people at Stratford the story of Shakespeare's robbing Sir Thomas Lucy's park; and their account of it agreed with Mr. Rowe's, with this addition, that the ballad written against Sir Thomas by Shakespeare was stuck upon his park-gate, which exasperated the knight to apply to a lawyer at Warwick to proceed against him. Mr. Jones had put down in writing the first stanza of the ballad, which was all he remembered of it, and Mr. Thomas Wilkes (my grandfather) transmitted it to my father by memory, who also took it in writing.'" This, then, is the entire evidence of the deer-stealing tradition.

It is on record that John Foxe, the martyrologist, was received by Sir Thomas Lucy at the time when he was obliged to fly for his life on account of his religion, in Mary's reign, and was deserted by every one besides. It is said that Sir Thomas took care to have a good equivalent for his protection, by making Foxe the tutor of his children, and that, when that end was served, he dismissed him with little ceremony, and no care for his future provision.

From the renowned Sir Thomas Lucy the lands of Charlecote descended, in due course, to George Lucy, Esq., who was high sheriff of Warwickshire in 1769, and upon whose death in 1786 the male line expired. His extensive property devolved on the Rev. John Hammond, grandson of the Rev. John Hammond, and Alice, his wife, daughter of Sir Fulke

* "Merry Wives of Windsor," act i. scene 1.

Lucy. This gentleman assumed by sign manual in 1787 the surname and arms of Lucy, and was the great grandfather of the present Henry Spencer Lucy, Esq., of Charlecote, who served as High Sheriff of the county of Warwick in 1857.

From the hall of Charlecote, a second avenue, planted by Sir Thomas Lucy, leads across the park to the pretty little village church, in which reposes the dust of successive generations of the Lucy family. The building is in the Decorated style of Gothic architecture, and has been restored at the expense of Mrs. Lucy, widow of George Lucy, Esq., of Charlecote Hall. The Lucy chapel, which forms an interesting portion of the fabric, is separated from the body of the church by a beautiful screen of carved oak, and contains some handsome monuments of the Lucy family, together with the hatchments of the different knights, with their *lucies* (the three fishes, pikes) in the escutcheon, made so notorious by Shakspeare. Old Sir Thomas lies on his tomb in effigy, and his lady by his side; her epitaph, which was written by Sir Thomas himself, is as follows:—

"All the time of her life, a true and faithful servant of her good God; never detected of any crime or vice; in religion, most sound; in love to her husband, most faithful and true; in friendship, most constant; to what in trust was committed to her, most secret; in wisdom, excelling; in governing her home, and bringing up of youth in the fear of God, that did converse with her, most rare and singular. A great maintainer of hospitality; greatly esteemed of her betters, misliked of none, unless of the envious. When all is spoken that can be said, a woman so furnished and garnished with virtue as not to be bettered, and hardly to be equalled by any. As she lived most virtuously, so she died most godly:

"Set down by him that best did know
What hath been written to be true.—THOMAS LUCY."

Sir Thomas's son and successor, who appears to have only survived him five years, lies on his stately tomb by himself. His lady, in a black hood, is placed in a praying attitude in front of the tomb, thereby indicating that she was the sorrowful survivor, while, on the plinth is a whole procession of little images of sons and daughters, two and two; six sons on the panel before the mother, and eight daughters on that behind her. The tomb of the third Sir Thomas, grandson of the Sir Thomas, and his lady, is a very splendid one by Bernini, and was executed in Italy. The knight is represented in a recumbent position, leaning on his elbow, as if contemplating the effigy of his wife, whose figure and drapery are finely wrought.

The scenery round the neighbourhood of Charlecote is perhaps the most interesting of any associated with the name of Shakspeare. The grand old Elizabethan house, for the most part, presents the same appearance now as it did in the poet's time, and the gentle Avon flows, as brightly as of old, through its sunny lawns and deeply wooded glades, where the poet loved to roam.

W. D.

Notes.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES ON FAVERSHAM CHURCH.

(Continued from page 65.)

WEEVER, in his "Funeral Monuments," records the fact that in his time the tombs and other memorials of the dead were very carefully preserved in this church. From his list and other sources, I find the brasses which were once here made up the finest collection in the county of Kent—not excepting Cobham. In the chancel are brasses to two of the vicars: the earliest is a large one to William Thornbury, died 1480; he is represented in the attitude of prayer, and is habited in vestments. A small brass, dated 1531, represents John Redbourne, also in priest's robes, with the chalice and wafer; a black-letter memorial to Edmund Blackwell, a lawyer, who died in 1572, is close by. In the south

aisle are the remains of what was once a magnificent brass; it is dated 1414, and commemorates Seman at Tong; the lower half remains, showing the figure of a burges in a coat and pointed shoes, with anelace and knife at his girdle. At the entrance to the south transept is a fine brass, dated 1533, to Henry Hatche and Joan his wife. In the south aisle is a brass, bearing date 1535, to Richard Colwell and family; at the corners were four representations of his rebus, two of which remain, viz., a drawing of a well and the word *Col*. A brass at the west end of the north aisle has lost the inscription; a man in mayor's robes, together with his family, remain in brass; it is probably that of Nathaniel Besbeech, who was mayor in 1637. An inscription to Edward Thomasson and his two wives, dated 1494, remains in the south transept, near which was formerly the brass of a man in armour; his helmet was turned up in front, his sword was by his side, and he held a battle-axe over his shoulder.* A brass of 1492 to John Wygmore, wife, and family, in the north aisle, had the man drawn "in his hair, a mail gorget, armour, sword across, rowels to his spurs, and greyhound at his feet; she has the lappet head-dress, a fur cape, and large mitten sleeves; the pendant part of her belt is very rich, ending in a tassell. Below six girls in flowing hair and standing cuffs."† A brass to Alice Mashin and family, dated 1432, had the veil head-dress and long bag sleeves, ten boys had cropped hair, five girls were in bag sleeves and had the long horseshoe head-dress. Two other brasses had effigies, viz., Agnes Feversham, dated 1427, and William Rose, dated 1509; at the feet of the latter was a greyhound. There were eighteen other brasses, ranging from 1419 to 1582, without effigies, but most had shields on them, notices of which would occupy a considerable space; the persons commemorated were leading burgeses. Two fine tombs deserve mention: one of Decorated date, in the south wall of the Trinity Chapel, has been attributed to King Stephen, without reason; the other is Perpendicular, in the north wall of the chancel, the occupant of which is unknown: it was a man undoubtedly, as a very large male thigh-bone was found beneath it a few years ago. The latter tomb was probably used as the Easter supulchre. On the opposite side of the chancel are three sedilia and a trefoiled piscina with a locker over it. The sedilia have detached round pillars, supporting three pointed arches, each enclosing a cinquefoil, whilst between the arches are trefoils. The two tables already mentioned, viz., St. Margaret's and St. Christopher's,‡ were perhaps connected with the shrines which appear to have stood at the ends of the transepts beneath the great windows. In the north transept a rectangular projection of stone may be seen outside, whilst within, a shallow recess about five feet wide was found a few years ago; the stone jambs which had supported an arch remained, and behind a monument which was then removed were found the remains of a canopy; some mutilated fresco painting was discovered within the recess. In the south transept, under the great Decorated window, a stopped-up niche was discovered with fragments of elaborately carved stonework, consisting of human heads, foliage, tracery, and the remains of a cinquefoiled arch; these ornaments, at the Reformation, had been rudely broken off, and built up in the niche with the carvings hidden, and the back part reversed; remains of colouring, chiefly red, were at the back of the niche. At the west front of the church, on the south side, is a room which was once a chapel; it has erroneously been called a Ladye Chapel. A chapel called by that name stood at the north-east corner of the churchyard in the 2nd Henry VIII., according to the town records, and it is mentioned in a will dated 1528. At the east end of the present chapel are the remains of a piscina; some of the carving, consisting of foliage, was found near it a few years ago. Before the Reformation it appears as if the east wall was partly open to the church. This chapel was once open on the north side, where there were

* Sold by the churchwardens to repair a chandelier.

† Gough.

‡ See p. 64, ante.

two round arches communicating with the great western porch. The porch is now the site of the tower; it had a raised platform eighteen inches high, forming a step along the whole of the south side, where was the entrance to the chapel. Over the outer western door were two verses from Eccles. v. A parvise over the porch was formerly used as a schoolroom, and from the following entry it appears that the wardmotes were at one time held in it:—"A wardmote was holden on Sunday, November the 6th, in the church." This was in 1592, and in the same year is this entry: "To be paid unto William Saker 20*l*. in the west porch of Faversham church." Beneath the chapel is an undercroft, having three small round pillars supporting a chalk roof with stone groins. Much ancient stained glass was once in the church, but almost the only remains are in the east window of St. Thomas's chapel, which was made at the expense of Simon Orwell, a brewer in Faversham, *temp.* Henry VI., and a leading man in Mortimer's rebellion. The remains consist of a small golden lion, some tracery, the hull of a boat, and a rebus—viz., the drawing of a well and the initials S. O. There were two heater-shaped shields in the great east window, and six shields in other windows, all containing arms of benefactors; there were also fifteen shields in brass, all of which are missing. So far as I can trace, there were no shields cut in the roof, either on the corbels or the woodwork. Six of the altars mentioned at p. 64 can be traced by the piscinæ or other evidence remaining; of the other four, some at least were probably built against the western side of some of the large pillars in the nave, now destroyed with the exception of two; there were formerly ten. In pulling down these pillars an ancient hollowed stone, shaped like the smaller half of an egg, perpendicularly divided, was discovered, and also an oblong stone trough for baptizing children by immersion. The hollowed stone was a small altar, quite black by a lamp being burnt in it, and has been called by some a Roman altar. In 1444 five new bells were purchased of "Johanne Hille of London, wydowe," whose receipt for the money is preserved; a sixth bell was added in 1459. The effect of the new peal was that in 1479 it was necessary to rebuild the campanile. Of the hermitage, which stood in the churchyard, I have already given an account (see p. 20, *ante*), the chapel at the N.E. corner was, I suppose, a mortuary chapel and wax house. No account of a churchyard cross remains; and there is no yew-tree here, which is rather unusual. The churchyard is full of Roman remains, broken pottery, oyster shells, tiles, &c. Several urns and coins were found in 1794; and at the east end of the churchyard a considerable quantity of bones of oxen and other animals have been dug up at various times.

G. BEDO.

OUTRAGE BY CROMWELL'S SOLDIERS.—The following "Short and true narrative of the Rising and Defacing the Cathedral Church of Peterborough, by Cromwell's soldiers, in the year 1643," is taken from Gunton's "History of the Church of Peterborough":—

"The next day after their arrival, early in the morning, they break open the church doors, pull down the organs of which there were two pair. The greater pair which stood upon a high loft, over the entrance into the quire, was thence thrown down upon the ground, and then stamped and trampled on and broke in pieces.

"Then the souldiers entered the quire, and there their first business was to tear in pieces all the common prayer books that could be found. The great bible indeed, that lay on a brass eagle for reading the lessons, had the good hap to escape with the loss only of the Apocrypha.

"Next they break down all the seats, stalls, and wainscots that was behind them, being adorned with several historical passages out of the old testament, a Latin distich being in each seat to declare the story. Whilst they were thus employed, they happened to find a great parchment book,

behind the ceiling, with some twenty pieces of gold laid there by a person a little before. This encourages the souldiers in their work, and makes them the more eager in breaking down all the rest of the wainscot. The book was called 'Swapham,' and was afterwards redeemed by a person belonging to the minster for ten shillings.

"There was also a great brass candlestick hanging in the middle of the quire, containing a dozen and a half of lights, with another bow candlestick about the brass eagle. These both were broke in pieces, and most of the brass carried away and sold.

"A well disposed person standing by and seeing the souldiers make such spoil speaks to an officer, desiring him to restrain them; who answered, '*See how these poor people are concerned to see their idols pulled down.*'

"When they had thus defaced and spoiled the quire, they made up next to the east end of the church, and there break and cut in pieces, and afterwards burn the rails that were about the communion table. The table itself was thrown down, the tablecloth taken away, with two fair books in velvet covers; the one a bible, the other a common prayer book, with a silver bason gilt, and a pair of silver candlesticks beside. But upon request made to Colonel Hubbert, the books, bason, and all else, save the candlesticks, were restored again.

"Not long after, on the 13th day of July, 1643, Captain Barton and Captain Hope, two martial ministers of Nottingham or Darbyshire, coming to Peterburgh, break open the vestry, and take away a fair crimson satten table cloth, and several other things that had escaped the former souldiers hands.

"Now behind the communion table there stood a curious piece of stone-work, admired much by strangers and travellers: a stately skreen it was, well wrought, painted and gilt, which rose up as high almost as the roof of the church, in a row of three lofty spires, with other lesser spires growing out of each of them. This now had no imagery work upon it, or anything else that might justly give offence, and yet, because it bore the name of the high altar, was pulled all down with ropes, lay'd low and level with the ground.

"Over this place, in the roof of the church, in a large oval yet to be seen, was the picture of Our Saviour seated on a throne; one hand erect, and holding a globe in the other, attended with the four evangelists, and saints on each side, with crowns in their hands, intended, I suppose, for a representation of Our Saviour's coming to judgment. Some of the company espying this, cry out and say, 'Lo, this is the God these people bow and cringe unto; this is the idol they worship and adore.' Hereupon several souldiers charged their muskets (amongst whom one Daniel Wood, of Captain Roper's company, was the chief), and discharge them at it: and by the many shots they made, at length do quite deface and spoil [the] picture.

"The odiousness of this act gave occasion (I suppose) to a common fame, very rife at that time, and whence *Mercurius Rusticus* might have his relation, viz.:—that divine vengeance had signally seized on some of the principal actors; that one was struck blind upon the place, by a rebound of his bullet; that another dyed mad a little after, neither of which I can certainly attest. For, though I have made it my business to enquire of this, I could never find any other judgment befal them then, but that of a mad blind zeal, wherewith these persons were certainly possess.

"Then they rob and rifle the tombs, and violate the monuments of the dead. And where should they first begin, but with those of the two queens, who had been there interr'd: the one on the north side, the other on the south side of the church, both near unto the altar. First then, they demolished Queen Katherin's tomb, Henry the Eighth his repudiated wife: they break down the rails that enclosed the place, and take away the black velvet pall which covered the herse,—overthrow the herse itself, displaced the gravestone that lay over her body, and have left

nothing now remaining of that tomb, but only a monument of their own shame and villany. The like they had certainly done to the Queen of Scots, but that her herse and pall were removed with her body to Westminster by King James the First, when he came to the crown. But what did remain they served in like manner: that is, her royal arms and escutcheons, which hung upon a pillar, near the place where she had been interr'd, were most rudely pulled down, defaced and torn.

"In the north isle of the church there was a stately tomb in memory of bishop Dove, who had been thirty years bishop of the place. He lay there in portraiture in his episcopal robes, on a large bed under a fair table of black marble, with a library of books about him. These men that were such enemies to the name and office of a bishop, and much more to his person, hack and hew the poor innocent statue in pieces, and soon destroy'd all the tomb. So that in a short space, all that fair and curious monument was buried in its own rubbish and ruins.

"The like they do to two other monuments standing in that isle; the one the tomb of Mr. Worm, the other of Dr. Angier, who had been prebendary of that church.

"In a place then called the new building, and since converted to a library, there was a fair monument, which Sir Humphrey Orm (to save his heir that charge and trouble,) thought fit to erect in his own life time, where he and his lady, his son and wife and all their children, were lively represented in statues, under which were certain English verses written:—

*"Mistake not, reader, I thee crave,
This is an altar not a grave,
Where fire raked up in ashes lies,
And hearts are made the sacrifice, &c."*

"Which two words altar and sacrifice, 'tis said, did so provoke and kindle the zealots indignation, that they resolved to make the tomb itself a sacrifice: and with axes, poleaxes and hammers, destroy and break down all that curious monument, save only two pilasters still remaining, which shew and testify the elegance of the rest of the work. Thus it hapned that the good old knight, who was a constant frequenter of Gods publick service, three times a day, outlived his own monument, and lived to see himself carried in effigie on a souldiers back, to the publick market-place, there to be sported withall, a crew of souldiers going before in procession, some with surplices, some with organ pipes, to make up the solemnity.

"When they had thus demolished the chief monuments, at length the very gravestones and marbles on the floor did not escape their sacrilegious hands. For where there was any thing on them of sculptures or inscription in brass, these they force and tear off. So that whereas there were many fair pieces of this kind before, as that of abbot William of Ramsey, whose large marble gravestone was plated over with brass, and several others the like, there is not any such now in all the church to be seen; though most of the inscriptions that were upon them are preserved in this book.

"One thing, indeed, I must needs clear the souldiers of, which *Mercurius Rusticus* upon misinformation charges them with, viz.:—That they took away the bell clappers and sold them, with the brass they plucked off from the tombs. The mistake was this: the neighbourhood being continually disturbed with the souldiers jangling and ringing the bells anker, as though there had been a scare-fire, (though there was no other, but what they themselves had made,) some of the inhabitants by night took away the clappers and hid them in the roof of the church, on purpose only to free their ears from that confused noise; which gave occasion to such as did not know it, to think the souldiers had stolen them away.

"Having thus done their work on the floor below, they are now at leisure to look up to the windows above, which would have entertained any persons else with great delight and satisfaction, but only such zealots as these, whose eyes

were so dazzled, that they thought they saw popery in every picture and piece of painted glass.

"Now the windows of this church were very fair, and had much curiosity of workmanship in them, being adorned and beautified with several historical passages out of scripture and ecclesiastical story; such were those in the body of the church, in the isles, in the new building, and elsewhere. But the cloister windows were most famed of all for their great art and pleasing variety. One side of the quadrangle containing the history of the Old Testament; another, that of the new; a third the founding and founders of the church; a fourth, all the kings of England downwards from the first Saxon king. All which notwithstanding were shamefully broken and destroyed.

"Notwithstanding all the art and curiosity of workmanship these windows did afford, yet nothing of all this could oblige the reforming rabble, but they deface and break them all in pieces, in the church and in the cloyster, and left nothing undemolisht, where either any picture or painted glass did appear; excepting only part of the great west window in the body of the church, which still remains entire, being too high for them, and out of their reach. Yea, to encourage them the more in this trade of breaking and battering windows down, Cromwell himself (as 'twas reported,) espying a little crucifix in a window aloft, which none, perhaps, before had scarce observed, gets a ladder, and breaks it down zealously with his own hand.

"But, before I conclude the narrative, I must not forget to tell, how they likewise broke open the chapterhouse, ransack'd the records, broke the seals, tore the writings in pieces, specially such as had great seals annexed unto them, which they took or mistook rather for the popes bulls. So that a grave and sober person coming into the room at the time, finds the floor all strewed and covered over with torn papers, parchments and broken seals; and being astonisht at this sight, does thus expostulate with them: Gentlemen, (says he,) what are ye doing? they answered, we are pulling and tearing the popes bulls in pieces. He replies, ye are much mistaken: for these writings are neither the popes bulls, nor any thing relating to him; but they are the evidences of several mens estates, and in destroying these, you will destroy and undo many. With this they were something perswaded, and prevailed upon by the same person, to permit him to carry away all that were left undefaced, by which means, the writings the church hath now came to be preserved.

"Such was the souldiers carriage and behaviour all the time during their stay at Peterburgh, which was a fortnights space: They went to church duly, but it was only to do mischief, to break and batter the windows and any carved work that was yet remaining, or to pull down crosses where-soever they could find them; which the first founders did not set up with so much zeal, as these last confounders pulled them down."

ANCIENT ART TREASURES.—The following letter in the *Daily Telegraph*, on the ancient art treasures for the British Museum, by Mr. W. R. Drake, may be of interest to our readers:—"Great was the wall amongst lovers of art, when last year it was announced that the fine collection of Cypriote antiquities gathered together by General Cesnola, had been allowed by the authorities of our great National Museum to become the property of our transatlantic friends, instead of finding a resting place, as they might have done, in the British Museum. Now, there is another chance of the nation acquiring a collection of antiquities, of a different character, it is true, but of far greater value and artistic beauty than those which were found in Cyprus. A considerable portion of this attractive collection is now deposited in the British Museum, and will well repay examination by all who are interested in the marvellous art workmanship of the ancients. Greece, Etruria, and Rome contribute to the collections. It would be impossible within the scope of a letter to give anything like a catalogue



CHARLECOTE HALL, WARWICKSHIRE.—(See p. 181.)

raisonné of the several items; but I would call attention to the fact that the collection consists of 21 pieces of sculpture in marble or stone, 175 bronzes, 108 terra-cottas, 160 vases, 41 ivories, and 25 ancient ambers. Among the marbles is the head of Hera, found at Agrigentum, of colossal size and of Greek work, in a style which would entitle it to a place among the foremost of the existing monuments of Greek sculpture, and which, in point of simplicity and dignity of expression, might well merit a place beside the head of Asclepius—that unsurpassed type of ideal beauty, now in the Museum. The bronzes include, amongst other noteworthy objects, a seated male figure from Tarentum, of matchless beauty, which, in the impression of heroic power it conveys, is not unworthy of being compared with the Theseus of the Parthenon, which the attitude of the figure strikingly recalls. Amongst the bronzes will also be found one of great value from Praeneste, being a strigil, which, judging from its size and beauty, was designed as a votive ornament; the handle is formed of a female figure exquisitely modelled. The terra-cottas are a series presenting several new types of very graceful female figures, and include four very remarkable figures—believed to be unique—of actors of the ancient Roman stage, representing the glutton, parasite, thief, and feeble old man. The majority of the vases are of great importance, including a remarkable archaic oenochoe, a number of rhytons or drinking-cups; several *lykthi*, remarkable for their fine condition, including three from Athens, one of which is especially prized as retaining its original colours; a small black cup, unique in having the figures rendered in intaglio instead of relief, as usual in the black ware. The ivories include one specially remarkable, found at Praeneste, and apparently dating from a period when Greek sculpture was largely influenced by Assyrian art. To the above have to be added a further collection, including two *chefs d'œuvre* not yet arrived in this country, but which, I am happy to say, are on their road. The most precious of these objects is a bronze head of Venus, of heroic size, in the noblest and purest style of Greek art—probably the finest work, next to the marbles of the Parthenon, yet known. It was found in Thessaly, and dates from a period later, perhaps, than Phidias, but not later than Scopas. There is also an Etruscan terra-cotta sarcophagus from Cervetri, a pendant to the celebrated one in the Louvre, from the Campana collection, but even more interesting, as it has a long Etruscan inscription. It is surmounted by two recumbent figures of a man and woman resting on a kind of couch, which is decorated with bas-reliefs, representing battles and scenes of domestic and public life. The attention of the Museum authorities was called to the last-named precious objects in the autumn, by gentlemen who were well qualified to form an opinion on their merit and value, and also, from personal examination, were able to certify to their importance as an acquisition to the store of ancient art already belonging to the nation. In addition, however, to the testimony thus given, Mr. Newton has recently inspected them, and I believe I am not indiscreetly betraying my knowledge on the subject when I state that he has in the strongest terms reported in favour of the purchase. Strenuous efforts were made by the agents of other countries to purchase them, but fortunately an option was secured for England, and it is this option which the trustees of the Museum and the Government have now under consideration. My object in now writing is to call the attention of the public generally to the matter, under the conviction that they will concur in the expression of an earnest desire that no niggardly considerations should be allowed to interfere with the acquisition of the treasures now within our grasp, or that the Government should doubt that the House of Commons will hesitate to vote the sum fixed by Mr. Newton as the money value of the collection, and for which sum the British nation may become the possessors."

ARMSTRONG THE JESTER.—The custom of keeping jesters or fools at court ceased with Archibald Armstrong,

in the reign of Charles II. Archy, as he was called, lies interred in the churchyard of his native parish of Arthuret, in Cumberland; and by an odd incident, suitable to his profession, the day of his funeral happened to be the first of April. Archy had long shot his bolt with great applause, till he unfortunately fell upon Archbishop Laud, for which he was degraded, had his fool's coat pulled over his head, and was expelled the court. When the news arrived of the tumults in Scotland, occasioned by an attempt to introduce the Liturgy there, Archy unluckily met the archbishop, and had the imprudence to say to his grace, "Who is fool now?" Of this the prelate complained to the privy council, to which he was then going, and, in consequence, the following entry was made in the council book: "Ordered that Archibald Armstrong, the king's fool, be banished the court for speaking disrespectful words of the Archbishop of Canterbury." According to Howell, Archy had the honour of attending Charles, when Prince of Wales, on his romantic expedition to Spain, where his fool's coat gained him admittance into the presence of the Infanta and her ladies of honour, who were pleased with his wit and extravagance. One day they were discoursing what a marvellous thing it was, that the Duke of Bavaria with less than fifteen thousand men, after a long march, should encounter and defeat the Palgrave's army, consisting of above twenty-five thousand, in consequence of which Prague was taken. When Archy heard this, he answered that he could tell them a stranger thing than that, "for was it not very surprising that, in the year 1588, there should come a fleet of one hundred and forty ships from Spain to invade England, and not ten of them could get back to tell what became of the rest."

Queries.

WORLE HILL CAMP, WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

THERE is no notice of either town or camp in the "Beauties of England and Wales," nor in the older guides to watering-places; and the more recent local ones are not very reliable. Weston itself has entirely grown up within the present century; even in 1831, when Lewis brought out his valuable "Topographical Dictionary of England," there were only 738 inhabitants. Of the encampment, there is a brief notice in the discourse of Pettigrew (not Planché) "On the Antiquities of Somersetshire," in the "Journal of the Archæological Association," Vol. xii. 297, *et seq.*, in which, following Mr. Warre, he considers the camp as neither Roman nor Danish, but formed by British tribes, either Belgæ or Hædri, who inhabited this district while Britain was as yet altogether divided from the Roman world. Mr. Warre himself, in his interesting paper in the "Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological Society," 1851, pp. 64-85, says of this most remarkable and mysterious relic of bygone times, that it may probably be of very remote antiquity, even as compared with the Roman era; and thinks it possible "the fortifications on Worle Hill may mark the site of a town inhabited in times of extreme antiquity by persons connected with this traffic (in tin), and that from them the primitive Britons may have looked down upon Carthaginian, or even Phœnician ships taking in their cargoes of the mineral wealth of Mendip, hundreds of years before the Belgic settlement at Bleadon, or the port of Axium were in existence." It is almost certain the Phœnicians traded to Cornwall for tin, as early at least as 1000 B.C.; and probably they came up the Bristol Channel, as they went to Ireland. The ancient Belgic Britons, says Pettigrew, called Somerset *gwlad-yr-haf*, or country of summer, which was also a name applied by them to Ceylon; and this may possibly point to a connection with a people from the far east. Hence, also, may have originated the tradition recorded by Keating, that the

ancestors of the Irish passed by Ceylon round Asia on their way to Ireland. Keating's traditions, however, though very amusing, are very untrustworthy. There is one circumstance which seems to me to point to a very remote antiquity in the camp; the finding of the remains of *Bos longifrons*. Although this animal continued to exist, according to Professor Owen ("Palæontology," p. 411), until the historical period, its bones have usually been found associated with those of the mammoth, elephant, &c., animals which are now confined to tropical climates, and which have probably been extinct in this country many thousand years. Lyell thinks the presence of the mammoth entitles a formation to be regarded as very ancient, *i.e.*, in the history of man ("Principles of Geology," 11th ed. Vol. I. 550, etc.). Mr. Warre, in a second paper, 1854, mentions the discovery of some Roman pottery and coins; but quite at the surface, glass beads and fragments of bronze ornaments, which belonged, he thinks, to some Romanized Briton, who had sought refuge within the ramparts at the time of Ceawlin's irruption.

It is difficult even to form a tolerable conjecture as to what may have been the precise relations of the sea and land in this district some few thousand years ago; whether the sea nearly surrounded Worle Hill, as there is reason to believe that within the historical period it used to flow up almost to Glastonbury. Lyell says but little, that "the flats of Somersetshire have received enormous accessions, *i.e.*, from what was once sea; and Worle Camp may have stood originally at the end of a ridge extending far out into the sea." I should be glad to hear the opinion of any geologist who has made this part of the coast his study.

F. J. LEACHMAN.

TRIAL BY JURY.—When was trial by jury introduced into this country? Some say it was in use by the ancient Britons. Archbishop Nicholson claims the credit of its institution for Woden, the great Saxon legislator and captain.

F. T. R.

EARLY PRINTING.—The first book printed in the English tongue was "The Recuyel of the History of Troy," dated 19th September, 1471. "The Game of Chess," dated 1474, was the first specimen of the art of printing known in this country. The first book printed on English paper was "Bartholomew de Glanville," 1495, translated into English by John Trevisa, and printed by Wynkyn de Worde, at Westminster. The paper was made by John Tate, at Hertford, the first paper mill having been set up there in the reign of King Henry VII.

Are the above statements to be relied upon as accurate?

A. Z.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY MUSIC.—Have the musical works of the following composers been collected and published? If so, where can they be seen? Benjamin Rogers, Henry Purcell, Dr. William Turner, Pelham Humphrey, John Playford, Christopher Gibbons, Captain Henry Cook, John Blow, Dr. Nathaniel Giles, Dr. William Child, Dr. John Wilson, Orlando Gibbons, Thomas Tomkins, Martin Pierson, John Hilton, Henry Lawes, and Elway Bevan. They all flourished in the seventeenth century.

R. DELAMERE.

ROUSSEAU.—Is it true, as Madame de Staël states, that Jean Jacques Rousseau refused a pension offered him by King George III.? I have hitherto understood that the pension was thankfully accepted, but some time afterwards given up in a hasty moment; and that Rousseau subsequently endeavoured to get it renewed.

H. K. W.

MASSINGER THE POET.—Mr. Gifford, the editor of Massinger's Works, gives as his decided opinion that the poet repounced the reformed religion for the Roman Catholic faith, and consequently lost the patronage of the

Earl of Pembroke. Would any one be so kind as to point out the grounds on which Mr. Gifford based his opinion? I should like to have some proof of Massinger's renunciation. He did not live so long ago as to admit of the events of his life being shrouded in antiquity.

SHAGRIT.

HOLYROOD CHAPEL.—What has become of the brazen font which was in Holyrood Chapel, before its destruction in 1554, and which was used as a baptismal font for the children of the royal family? And where are the remains of James V. now? They were so late as the middle of the eighteenth century in this chapel.

T. ASTLEY.

MIDDLETON THE GIANT.—There was, some years ago, at Brazenose College, Oxford, a portrait of the celebrated English Giant, John Middleton, who was introduced to the presence of James I. by Sir G. Ireland. Is it still there, and what is its size? Dr. Plott's account of the giant is that "his hand from the carpus to the end of the middle finger was 17 inches long; his palm $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad; and his height 9 feet 8 inches, wanting but 6 inches of the size of Goliath.

R. T. S.

HORSE-RACING.—Is it known at what period horse-racing was inaugurated in England? Fitz Stephen, who lived in the reign of Henry II., informs us, in his "Description of London," that horses exposed for sale were tested by being matched against each other; and Mr. Strutt in his work on the "Sports and Pastime of England," states that several race-horses were given to Athelstan by Hugh Capet in the ninth century, on the occasion of the latter soliciting the sister, Ethelswitha, of the former in marriage. But these facts prove nothing.

A. TAYLOR.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD GAZETTE.—To the Italians we are told we are indebted for the idea of newspapers; the first one published by them being called the *Gazzetta*. What is the origin of the word? Three theories are advanced, viz.—1st, *Gasara*, a magpie or chatterer; 2nd, *Gasa*, from the Latin, signifying a little treasury of news; 3rd, *Gascia*, a farthing coin peculiar to Venice.

L. L.

GIORNO DEL PONTE.—Whence originated the well-known Pisan festival, *Giorno del Ponte*? The Pisans say it may be traced to a very remote period, but that is no answer to my question; and I have not been able to find out that the Pisans themselves know anything about it previous to 1785, in which year the royal family of Sicily and the princes of Tuscany and Lombardy were present at the sports. I shall be thankful for information on this subject.

HENRY A. K.

WAVERLEY ABBEY.—I have heard it stated Sir Walter Scott met by accident in one of his researches in the Record Office some documents relating to this abbey, and that these suggested to him the name of his celebrated novels. Can any of your readers inform me if this is so? Is the charter of this, the earliest of the Cistercian monasteries in this country, so pleasantly situated on the way near Farnham, still extant; and if so, where is the same?

ELLOE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—What musical instrument was first invented? Some say the lyre, others the flute. Have we any data on which to form a judgment? I should also like to know if the Egyptian instruments are the first of which we have any knowledge.

H. H.

VASES.—I shall be thankful for an answer to the following question: Which of the nations first made vases? There are, I believe, only two on behalf of whom the paternity is claimed, viz., the Egyptians and Greeks. But which of them has a right to a verdict in its favour?

H. L. R.

RECORDS.—What material was first used for making records? The Decalogue given to Moses was, it is said, written on stone. But was it written or engraved? And was nothing previously engraved or written? Did not the Egyptians—long before Moses and Aaron delivered the Jews from Egyptian bondage—possess *written* laws?

A. K.

THE HASTINGS FAMILY.—Will some courteous reader inform me where some account of the early transactions of the family of Hastings can be met with?

ERNEST RUSSELL.

THE "TAREEK I TIBREE."—I should be glad to know where an English translation of this ancient work can be met with.

WILLIAM MYERS.

CATHEDRAL HISTORY.—Where shall I find a good comprehensive historical account of our cathedrals and the various offices in them?

EDITH HEATON W.

CURIOUS ANCIENT WELSH CUSTOMS.—How far back date the customs once common in the churches of North Wales of spitting when any one of the names of Satan was mentioned, and that of smiting the breast on hearing that of Judas?

CHARLES OWEN JONES.

THE OATH OF CALUMNY, which was anciently administered in England in causes of an ecclesiastical and civil nature, was of two kinds; but I cannot discover, by the aid of such authorities as are within my reach, by what special features they were distinguished. Will you kindly supply the information, or insert my query in its appropriate column of your next issue?

R. C. BRITTON.

THE WYCLIFFE MSS.—Are the Wycliffe manuscripts still preserved in Dublin, and, if so, can they be seen? I shall be grateful for information on these points. I am mainly anxious to see a volume in square quarto, consisting of 219 leaves of parchment, written early in the fifteenth century. It was once the property of Sir Robert Cotton, who appears to have given it to Archbishop Ussher; and it was part of the collection presented to the University of Dublin by Charles II. I believe that some few of these MSS. were printed in a volume of extracts from Wycliffe's writings, published by the Religious Tract Society many years since; but I presume these extracts were very incorrectly given, as the editor took considerable liberties with the original. I have also some remembrance of seeing a reprint of Wycliffe's "Wychit," copied from the Nuremberg edition of 1546, and dedicated to Bishop van Mildert. It was edited by the Rev. Thomas Pantin. Where shall I find a more complete and a reliable printed edition of the works of Wycliffe?

HORACE W.

THE NAME OF WALL.—One of our old chroniclers states that the name of Wall, wherever found, indicates an Irish origin; but I find, so far as family records go, that it may as frequently be traced to Wales, from which country I have some reason for believing the Irish families of that name originally came, probably in the eleventh century, with the first Norman invaders of Ireland. Can some kind reader throw fresh light on this subject?

A. H. W.

ARITHMETICAL RHYME.—Professor de Morgan, in his notice of Vyse's "Tutor's Guide," apparently leaves it to be inferred that the annexed lines were by this writer, and first made their appearance about 1770. I find them, however, in an earlier publication, viz.:—"Institutes of Arithmetic," by Alex. Ewing, Edinburgh, 1756, and would not wonder in the least to hear that even then they were a second-hand affair. They do not occur in any of the editions of "Cocker" which I have come across. Can any reader of the *Antiquary* help me in the matter?

"When first the marriage knot was tied
Betwixt my wife and me,
My age did hers as far exceed as 3 times 3 does 3;
But after 10 and half 10 years
We man and wife had been,
Her age came up as near to mine as 8 does to 16:
Now pray, what were our ages on the wedding day?"

CALCULUS.

By-pics.

GALILEE.

(Vol. iii. 163.)

WITH reference to the term "Galilee," besides the works mentioned by your correspondent, some further particulars will be found in Wild's "Lincoln Cathedral," Britton's Dictionary, and other well known books. It is clearly a very ancient term, and the point which it designates was a less sacred part of the church than even the nave—a sort of "court of the Gentiles," "Galilee of the Gentiles." Thus several uses were made of it, for which the church was considered as too sacred. The processions alluded to terminated there, the bishop going before "into Galilee," and women being, at Durham, viewed as a sort of Gentile race. When any female relative of a monk wished to visit him, the reply was "Behold he goeth before you into Galilee," &c. The Galilee seems, in most respects, parallel to the narthex of the Eastern churches, the uses of which were very similar. The sanctuary is likened by some old writers to the heaven of heavens; the choir to the middle orders of heaven; the nave to the lowest heavens or paradise; but the narthex to the *earth*, where penitents seek admission into paradise. St. Cuthbert's Misogyny led to his banishing women to this outermost court.

G. GILBERT SCOTT.

CORNISH CROSSES (Vol. iii. 164).—This subject has been fully entered into by more than one author. In "Cornish Crosses," by the Rev. F. Hingston, and another book by Mr. Wright, Mr. Phillips would find, I think, all the necessary information.

HENRY B. BULLOCK,
Rector of Truro.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN THE EAST OF SCOTLAND (Vol. iii. 164).—"Clericus" is referred to the "Sculptured Stones of Scotland," issued by the Spalding Club, in 2 vols. folio, and edited by their secretary, John Stuart, LL.D. This work contains plates and descriptions of every early monument of interest on this east coast of Scotland.

X.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS (Vol. iii. 164, 177).—The removal of Queen Mary's body from Peterborough Cathedral to Westminster Abbey was effected in October, 1612, in obedience to an order from King James I., her son, dated 28th September. The original of this letter is in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough; but a copy of it is printed in Gunton's "History of the Church of Peterburgh," p. 81, and also in Stanley's "Memorials of

Westminster Abbey," p. 523. It is not a little singular that a similar removal should have been designed for the body of the other queen interred in Peterborough Cathedral, Catherine of Arragon. The will of Queen Mary, her daughter, contains this passage: "And further I will that the body of the vertuous Lady and my most Dere and well-beloved Mother of happy memory Quene Kateryn, which lyeth now buried at Peterborowh, shall within as short tyme as conveniently yt may after my burial, be remov'd, brought, and layde nye the place of my sepulture, in wch place I will my executors to cawse to be made honourable tombs or monuments for a decent memory of us." Vide Madden's "Privy Purse Expenses of the Princess Mary," p. clxxvi. Queen Elizabeth, however, did not have these instructions carried out.

W. D. SWEETING.

MAELSTROM (Vol. iii. 69).—The following extract from "The Seaman's Kalender," pp. 40, 41: London, 1662, may perhaps be of use to your Berwick correspondent:—

"The principallest and most perillous of all [dangerous place in the sea] is the Maelstream well or Slorp, called the Mousk-stream: which lieth on the backside of Norway in 68 degrees, on the north side of an island or rock called Weeray. This Well draweth the water into itself, during the whole flood, (which is the space of 6 hours, and 12 minutes) with such an in-draught and force, and with such a noise through the tumbling and falling of the waves and streams one upon the other, that it is rather to wonder at, than to write of: So that during that time, within the space of more than two leagues, round about the Rock of Mousk (under which that water floweth) no ship or other vessel may come near, for they should to their utter destruction be drawn into it, and swallowed up; but all the time of the Ebb, the water is so strongly cast up again, that no kind of Substance or Metal, how heave soever it be, can there sink: So that our northern fishers at that time with their jollen or fishing-boats take many and strange-formed fishes, which they draw into their boats with hooks and lines, which they have ready laid for that purpose: for that during the Ebb they cannot return into the Gulph, nor get under water by any means.

"The northern people that inhabit about those Rocks do think that the stream passeth away underneath a part of Norway, under the north bottom in East Finland, because that in that place there is likewise such a Mael-stream, (though not altogether so strong nor dangerous) where the like fishes are taken, and the water is in like sort troublesome, as it is underneath and above the Rock of Mousk.

"Whereupon many experienced pilots do call the said Slorp, The Navel of the Sea, which causes the courses of the Ebbs and Flows about all the Lands that are on the north side of the Equinoctial, as the most convenient place for that purpose to spread the waters South, North, East and West."

CALCULUS.

Touching this sea-wonder, Varenius, at p. 142 of the "Geographia Generalis" (Cantabrigiæ, 1681), says:—

"Vortex et Euripus ad Norwegiam omnium celeberrimus et maximus. Etenim tredecim milliaria habere scribitur in circuitu; medium petra occupat, quam adjacentis terræ populi vocant Mouske. Vorago hæc sex horis absorbet omnia, quæ illi appropinquant vel vicina sunt, aquam, batænas, naves onerarias et alias res, totidemque horis omnia illa eructat et evomit, magna cum violentia, strepitu et circumgyratione aquæ. Causa latet."

F. E. I. S.

BISHOPS CHARGED WITH HIGH TREASON (Vol. iii. 176).—In reply to your correspondent's communication, I beg to subjoin a list of the twelve bishops he alludes to:—Williams, Archbishop of York; Morton, Bishop of Durham; Wright, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield; Towers, Bishop of Peterborough; Owen, Bishop of St. Asaph; Pierce, Bishop

of Bath and Wells; Cooke, Bishop of Hereford; Skinner, Bishop of Oxford; Wren, Bishop of Ely; Owen, Bishop of Landaff; Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester; and Hall, Bishop of Norwich.

A. HALL.

Facts and Gittings.

TUMULI ON THE YORKSHIRE WOLDS.—Canon Greenwell and Professor Rolleston have lately completed a series of very interesting excavations among the ancient barrows which exist in the Goodmanhan and Elton Woods, near Beverley. The group consists of thirty-one tumuli. In 1851 some half-a-dozen of these were opened by Lord Londesborough, when some bodies were found, together with urns of very ancient date. In 1866 Canon Greenwell opened six others, in which were a number of burnt bones, urns, and one unburnt body. During the present excavation some eight or ten tumuli have been opened, and some very interesting remains have been discovered, including an urn which has the very rare addition of a cover or lid to it.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE AND ITS FATE.—We fully agree with the two prayers of the memorial: the special, calling for further consideration as to Northumberland House; the general, demanding proper provision, with the aid of competent persons, as to public works. As we have said before, if any great advantage can be gained for the public by the destruction of Northumberland House, it must go; but if, as we believe, an equally good road can be obtained by entering on the west side of it, the destruction should not be permitted. Looked at carefully, and with a view of relieving the Strand of traffic the most efficiently, we have been long convinced that neither the road to the west of Northumberland House (that which has been called Sir James Pennethorne's plan), nor the road proposed by the Metropolitan Board, is the best. For that purpose the entrance should be on the west side of the Charing-cross Hotel, following the line of the front of the National Gallery and Duncannon-street. All we ask for, however, is a careful consideration of the whole question by a competent tribunal.—*The Builder*.

THE SAXON CHURCH AT BRADFORD-ON-AVON.—The Rev. W. H. Jones, Prebendary of Sarum, and vicar of Bradford-on-Avon, has written to the *Times*, stating that there is every reason for hoping that in a short time possession will be obtained of the whole of this interesting relic, which has been pronounced to be "the one perfect Saxon church in the country," and which was some time ago brought to light in that town. An appeal was recently made to the public for subscriptions for the purpose of recovering this building, and about nine months ago the chancel was purchased. Not only the Society of Antiquaries but several local archaeological societies have supported the trustees of the fund in their endeavours to raise subscriptions; and among the subscribers are Sir Gilbert Scott, Dr. Edwin Guest, and Messrs. E. A. Freeman and J. H. Parker, all well qualified to give a reliable opinion as to the value of this unique relic of pre-Norman times. The Rev. W. H. Jones, who is acting as treasurer, states that some 200*l.* more are needed for the purchase-money and attendant expenses, and for the restoration, probably 500*l.*, which it is hoped will be secured in the course of time.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—The keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum, we understand, intends to issue a catalogue of the oldest manuscripts in the national collection, with autotype facsimiles of the choicest early illuminations and texts.

REVIVAL OF ANCIENT PEERAGES.—A petition of the Countess of Loudoun has been deposited with the Home Secretary for presentation to the Queen, praying that the abeyance in the baronies of Montacute (of 1299), Mon-

thermer Montacute (of 1357), and Montagu may be terminated in her favour. The countess claims therein to be the senior co-heiress of the families through Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, the famous King-maker, and his granddaughter Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, beheaded in Henry VIII.'s reign. The barony of Montagu was created by the summoning to Parliament in her lifetime of Henry Pole, the eldest son of the Countess of Salisbury, the wife of Sir Richard Pole, K.G., her fourth and youngest son being the celebrated Cardinal Pole. Henry Lord Montagu died without leaving any son, and from Katherine, his elder daughter, married to Francis, the second Earl of Huntingdon, the Countess of Loudoun claims in direct descent.—*Morning Post*.

AN ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.—The *Impartial du Loiret* states that the Comte de Vernon, a member of the Orleanais Archæological Society, has recently made a most remarkable discovery in the Church of Notre Dame de Clery. It consisted of a small leaden box, carefully soldered, which, on being opened, was found to contain a human heart wrapped in woollen cloth, and also a leaden coffin containing the body of a new-born infant. The metal had become so rusted that it was difficult to discover any inscription, but after a careful investigation the Comte de Vernon deciphered the following, written in characters of the fifteenth century, "*C'est le cuer du Roy Charles huitième, 1498.*" There is every reason to believe the remains to be those of the infant child of Louis XI.

STERLING MONEY was first coined in England, 1216: gold in ditto, 1257; shillings in ditto, 1505; copper in ditto, 1672. The first public bank was established at Venice in 1550; the Bank of England in 1693; bills of exchange invented in England, 1160. It is asserted that money was first coined by Phidon of Argos 894 years before Christ, at Rome 294 years before Christ, and first used in England 25 years before the Christian era. Silver we all know, was in circulation in Abraham's time. During the reign of the Norman kings every earl and baron had a mint of his own; but Henry II. suppressed them all, and granted the liberty of coining only to certain cities and abbeys. His son, Richard I., caused money that was coined in the east part of Germany, called easterling money, to be brought to perfection, which was called sterling.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF LONGEVITY.—In the year 1819, forty-six persons, inhabitants of the parish of Bexhill, met at the Bell Inn to commemorate the 81st anniversary of the birth of his Majesty George III., whose ages, taken on an average, were as follows:—25, who dined, 81 years; 15, who waited at table, 71 years; and six, who rang the church bells whilst the 25 were at dinner, 61 years. Their ages united amounted to 3456 years. They were selected from the whole male population of the parish, which did not exceed a thousand.

REMARKABLE OAKS.—In addition to the remarkable oak-trees mentioned on p. 155, a correspondent sends us the following:—In Bagot's Park, Staffordshire, are some very fine oaks. One, called "The King's Oak," is 120 feet high. Another, "The Beggar's Oak," has a girth of 40 feet at the height of one foot from the ground; and one of its branches has a circumference of 7 feet 4 inches at a distance of 15 feet from the trunk. A space of about 4000 square feet is shaded by its branches.

RAFAEL'S BIRTHPLACE.—The anniversary of Raphael's birth and death was celebrated on the 6th inst., at Urbino, grand fêtes and a banquet taking place at the Ducal Palace. The ceremony was distinguished by the handing over to the Municipality, in trust for the nation, of the great painter's birthplace, which has been purchased by a public subscription. Raphael was born at Urbino on the 6th of April, 1483, and died on the 6th of April, 1520.

SOUTH LONDON MUSEUM.—A movement is on foot for

the formation of a museum and free library for the use of the inhabitants of South London. A committee has been formed, numbering among its members most of the clergymen and ministers of that locality, for the purpose of carrying out the preliminary details.

EPIGRAM ON ERASMUS.—The following is taken from a book of epigrams by John Owen, published at Amsterdam, 1647:—

Quæritur, unde tibi sit nomen Erasmus? Eras Mus.

Responsio.

Si sum Mus ego, te judice, Summus ero.

Obituary.

DR. MAURY.—The death is announced of Matthew H. Maury, LL.D., the well-known astronomer and hydrographer. He was born at Spotsylvania, Virginia, in 1806, and entered the United States Navy at the age of nineteen years. He first distinguished himself in a scientific exploring expedition to the South Seas, and afterwards became superintendent of the National Observatory of the Hydrograph Office of the United States, where he paid much attention to investigation with regard to the winds and currents of the sea, and afterwards published his "Physical Geography of the Sea."

GENERAL FOX.—The late General Charles Richard Fox, Colonel of the 57th Foot, who died on Easter Sunday, at his residence in Addison-road, was an eminent numismatist. He was a son of the third Lord Holland, was born in 1796, and was educated at Eton. He served in the navy from 1809 to 1813; but afterwards, entering the army, became a lieutenant in the 1st Grenadier Guards in 1815. He was for some years in Parliament for Calne, Tavistock, and Stroud, and acted as Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, and also Receiver-General of the Duchy of Lancaster. He was the author of a quarto work entitled "Engravings of Unedited and Rare Greek Coins, with Descriptions," mostly from specimens in his own collection, which was particularly rich in the department of Greece.

MR. TRIKUPI.—This eminent historian, one of the most distinguished of modern Greek writers, died recently at Athens. He was thrice Greek envoy at the English court, and had also been a minister. His style was Hellenic, which made his writings agreeable to scholars here in England.

DR. JULIUS FÜRST, the distinguished Orientalist, is dead. He was best known in this country as a lexicographer. He was, however, the author of several works on Jewish literature and history, and the editor of more than one journal devoted to such subjects.

Notices of Books.

Atalanta, Winnie, and other Poems. By John Brent, F.S.A. London: Knight & Co.

MR. BRENT, who is well known as an antiquarian, and who some short time ago published "Village Bells," and other poems, winning thereby the appreciation and approval of various leading literary journals of the day, has just issued a second volume. *Atalanta* would seem to be a favourite heroine with our singers; two at least of our leading poets have chosen her as the theme of their inspiration. Mr. Brent gives us to understand that the poem bearing the name of the swift-footed maid, in the volume he has just given to the lovers of the poetic art, was written before "*Atalanta's Race*," by Mr. Morris, had appeared. He thus deprecates any supposition of his having entered into competition with the last-named writer. Remoteness of incident has not, in Mr. Brent's case, chilled the emotional fervour for which we generally look in the poetic delineation of a heroine. Mr. Brent's *Atalanta* is at heart a woman, in spite of her heroic proclivities; and her gift of sympathy brings her nearer to the modern reader than is usually the case with the heroines selected from antiquity, who frequently pass through the artistic framework in which they are set, with mien serene and welling passionless. They remind rather of the fresco than of the painting in oil, and are

calculated for effect at long distances, losing the minuteness and roundness of real life on a nearer approach. Such is, however, not the case with *Atalanta*, as Mr. Brent depicts her; and *apropos* of his rendering, we may affirm that *nearness* "lends enchantment to the view." One of the advantages of adopting a heroine of antiquity is that she may be endowed with the *personnel* most esteemed by the poet himself; for who can say if Mr. Brent or Mr. Morris is most correct in endowing the fair Greek with eyes of "dusky darkness," or "clear grey?"

The influence of the romantic school is strongly apparent in these poems, and, as a natural consequence, they display emotion, faith, and a refreshing evidence of thought. The exclusive followers of the antique, though they may win the plaudits of the classical critic, can never become household favourites, or take deep root in the hearts and thoughts of the people in this surging age of complex life and feeling. Therefore, though we cannot deny to such creations the possession of positive beauty, unity, and objective grandeur, we must still regard them as abnormal growths—the productions of genius forcibly directed into a specific groove, and at variance with the spirit of the age. The best proof of this is that incidents of the present time, if treated in the same style, would be simply unendurable; therefore it is that, by intention or instinct, the choice of certain writers generally falls upon subjects from the antique.

The second poem in this collection, "Winnie," gives an interesting picture of our fair English country life. The characters are sketched in fresh and tender tints. The following well expresses the feeling which is now impelling so many among the ranks of the weaker sex to "take their lives in their hands," and to wander forth in search of work and realities more engrossing than the ordinary drawing-room-lady's occupation:—

"And Winnie lived as one beneath a spell.
The purple rooms, the deer-trod slopes around,
The chequered lights that glanced o'er hill and dell,
And still retreats, where fancy loved to dwell;
And music's spells, as household doves drew round,
With their melodious wings, to sweep the chords of sound.
All seemed a charmed indolence that bound
Her senses and her soul, until at last
She rose and cleared her sight, and the illusion passed.
The world! the world! She must go forth to bear
Her cross in trial, temptation, everywhere!
To make her creed, her faith to God, take part
With that deep love she cherished in her heart!
Long Mary pleaded—gently, but in vain;
Soon Winnie stood beside the bed of pain,
With ministering hand and voice, creating
Hopes that till then had perished in the waiting.
As oft again, when grief and sin combined,
Shook the last sands of some distempered mind,
She kissed the fevered brow. The sufferer woke
From his dark, perilous sleep; bright comfort spoke,
And to his penitent soul revealed, though far,
Heaven's golden gates, that stood for him ajar!"

And so Winnie goes forth, one of the followers of the red cross, to the fields of carnage, not less a hero, though her arms were those of love and peace rather than of strife and aggression. The following extract from this poem may serve as an example of Mr. Brent's power in dealing with the ideal and that shadowy realm of thought and feeling so exclusively the territory of the poet:—

"My tale were well-nigh done; what matter, more?
Yet much lies in a life; though, as before,
The same still forms pass down to the same shore.
Face like to face, as flower to flower, appears
Upon the flower the dew, upon the face the tears.
Gray forms wave through a haze as present seem
The long-departed dear ones in a dream;
A song, a kiss, hands pressed, then something nigh,
Wind-like, that stirs a dreary tapestry,
The interwoven hopes of days gone by.
So the old shadows move from the old walls,
And others come, like unto those that go—
Like, not the same—and now a silence falls;
And now rise numerous voices, sounds of woe,
In battle spent, in combats void and vain;
For things fought out that still are fought for—aye, again!
We stand beside a shore where all around
A gray mist lies, and waves without a sound;
And wrecks float by, like kingdoms that have been,
And king's whose names, like Demogorgon, made
Nought down the sweeping infinite but shade.
And by-and-bye we see a thing forlorn,
A something like a sea-bewildered bird
(Its scared voice in the night a moment heard),
That glides unto the dark—is seen no more—
And still the spectral waves rise, fall, upon the shore."

We find an appreciative page dedicated to the memory of Charles Dickens, which concludes in the following well-chosen words:—

"So, on thy bier we place thy coronet,
Nature's true noble; yes, a wreath entwined
With pearl-like flowers, and for its gems we set
Thy country's tears all lovingly enshrined."

"The Dark River" is a pretty and truthful "bit" of nature painting—not the less pleasing because it represents objects dear and familiar to all rambles among country scenes.

Upon the mercenary avarice which ruthlessly exposes our sailors to more than the natural perils of the deep, Mr. Brent is justly and opportunely severe.

"The Dark-red Sail" is a picturesque legend of the Breton coast. Perhaps the piece displaying the deepest feeling is the one without name or title, and which will recall to many some memory too sacred to be titled or classed with others. A deep pathos underlies the mere words, a sort of hush such as we feel on looking at some calm, sad, but beautiful sculpture. Had space permitted, extracts worthy of attention might have been given from "Pandora," "The Dying Poet," and others, but enough has been said to show that Mr. Brent's volume, by its suggestiveness and true poetry, will well repay the careful reader, who will therein not fail to meet with passages as full of poetic beauty as of earnest thought and feeling.

Answers to Correspondents.

F. A.—The best known history of the Indian Archipelago is that written by John Crawfurd, and published in 1860.

Q.—Refer to "Outlines of Literary Culture."

T. R. S.—Benjamin Franklin worked for some time as a printer in London; he was President of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1785-8, and died in 1790.

J. Britton—Cowper's eulogium on Judge Hale will be found in "The Task," book iii.

S. H.—Henry, son of David, king of Scotland, had the Earldom of Huntingdon conferred on him, upon condition of swearing allegiance to King Stephen.

O. C.—The Act for regulating the Office of the Receipt of Her Majesty's Exchequer at Westminster was passed in 1834.

K. R. J.—Peter de Montfort, who was killed at the battle of Evesham, is the earliest speaker of the House of Commons on record. He was appointed *temp.* Henry III.

H. Fraser—The Duke of Norfolk bears the title of Earl of Arundel by his tenure of Arundel Castle; without any creation, patent, or investiture.

F. F. (Launceston)—You will find an account of the family in Carew's "History of Cornwall."

P. J.—The Royal Society of Literature was instituted in 1820.

S. S.—The pictures were bequeathed to Dulwich College by Sir Francis Bourgeois.

H. R. T. (Croydon)—Write to the Secretary, 12, Bedford-row.

Theopian—The late Italian Opera House was destroyed by fire, March 5, 1856.

F. R. (Lee)—The Armoury in the Tower of London was destroyed by fire on Saturday, October 30, 1841.

S. S. L.—You will find all the information you need in Horsley's "Britannia Romana."

T. A. H. (Bridport)—The centenarian you allude to was named Henry Jenkins. He is stated to have been born at Bolton, Yorkshire, about 1501, and to have died in 1600, which would make him 100 years old.

H. L.—The institution of the Literary Fund originated through the sympathy that was evinced for the fate of Floyer Sydenham, the eminent Greek scholar, who, owing to his embarrassments, was seized and thrown into prison for a trifling debt he had incurred for his frugal meals.

T. R. S.—Dr. Porteus was *not* Bishop of Winchester. He was some time master of St. Cross Hospital, near that city, and was raised to the bishopric of Chester in 1776, and translated to the see of London 1787, over which he presided till his death in 1808.

J. S.—See answer to *Herald*, on p. 60 ante.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 48, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 48, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

To all communications should be affixed the name and address of the sender; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 11, Ave Maria-lane, E.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1873.

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THE CASTLES, HALLS, AND MANOR HOUSES OF ENGLAND.

PENSURST PLACE, KENT.

"Tread
As with a pilgrim's reverential thought,
The groves of Penshurst. Sidney was born here,—
Sidney, than whom no gentler, braver man
His own delightful genius ever feigned."

SOUTHEY.

Of all the lordly mansions and ancient domains in England, whose halls and lands are rendered famous through the never-fading glory of some of their possessors in former times, few, if any, can rival the interest that is associated with the name of Penshurst, around which such a glittering halo was shed by the chivalrous race whose descendants have held the property for the last three centuries.

The village of Penshurst is situated about five miles south-west of the town of Tonbridge, and stands in the midst of a wide valley. The mansion is built on a pleasant elevation, with its woods and park stretching far away northwards; whilst the church, parsonage, and other houses of the village are grouped together very picturesquely on the sloping banks of the winding Medway, whose waters flow with a gentle ripple, or creep lazily along by the side of the princely domain which forms the subject of this article. Valleys run out on every side from the main one in which the village stands; and the hills, which are everywhere at some distance, wind about in a very pleasant and picturesque manner, richly covered with woods, corn-fields, meadows, and hop-gardens; whilst here and there, dotted over the green slopes and in the hollow of the hills, a rustic cottage or pleasant home-stead imparts life and interest to the scene. The pathway to the mansion from the village lies through the churchyard, where the "rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep," the entrance to which is through a lych-gate, under some quaint and cumbrous old wooden houses. Crossing to the south-west corner of the churchyard, the visitor at once enters the park, and has before him the venerable pile, of which Ben Jonson wrote—

"Thou art not, Penshurst, built to envious show
Of touch, or marble; nor canst boast a row
Of polish'd pillars, or a roof of gold:
Thou hast no lantherne whereof tales are told;
Or stayer, or courts; but standst an ancient pile,
And (these grudged at) art revered the while.

Thou joy'st in better markes of soyle, of ayre,
Of wood, of water; therein thou art faire.
Thou hast thy walkes for health as well as sport;
Thy mount to which the Dryads do resort,
Where Pan and Bacchus their high feasts have made
Beneath the broad beech and the chestnut shade."

The mansion stands upon the site of an ancient building, reared in the time of William the Conqueror, and at the south-west corner of a park containing upwards of 400 acres of land, well diversified with hills, dales, and lawns, and studded with oak, beech, and chestnut trees; some of which, the oak trees in particular, are of vast proportions. The famous oak tree, called "Bear's Oak," said to have been planted on the day of Sir Philip Sidney's birth, stood at a short distance from a large pond of water, now known as Lancup Well.

There is a pathway across the park from opposite the estate of Redleaf, which is situated close to its north-west corner, and from it a most magnificent view is obtained of the old grey walls and turrets of Penshurst Place, backed by the village and the pinnacled tower of the church. The name of Wallers "Saccharissa" is preserved in a double row of venerable beech trees, to which has been given the name of "Saccharissa's Walk," and the stunted lime trees immediately in front of the great gate mark the site of "Barbara Gamage's Bower."

The west front of the building is of great length, and exhibits the several different styles of architecture in vogue during the period when the various parts were erected, in which the Tudor predominates. The façade is of two stories, embattled, with projecting wings at each end, and diversely-shaped towers; the material used in its construction—brick and stone—is freely intermingled, and many of the buildings are richly clothed with ivy, which imparts to the structure a singular yet interesting appearance. The entire façade acquires a curious picturesqueness of aspect from its steep roof, its quaint chimneys, and the tall gable of the banqueting hall rising above it. During the last half century the edifice has undergone a thorough restoration, which has been carried out in good taste and with sound judgment. The principal or northern front, which contains the apartments occupied by the family of the present proprietor, exhibits a long battlemented range of stone buildings, with various projections, towers, turrets, and twisted chimneys, which break up the line of the roof in a bold and pleasing manner, producing a variety of effects of light and shade singularly attractive. It has been almost entirely rebuilt; the old gateway in the centre, however, still remains. This portion dates from the time of Edward VI., and has over the gateway a stone tablet bearing the following inscription:—

THE MOST RELIGIOUS AND RENOWNED PRINCE
EDWARD THE SIXTH, KINGE OF ENGLAND,
FRANCE, AND IRELAND, GAVE THIS HOUSE OF
PENCESTER, WITH THE MANORS, LANDES, AND
APPURTENAYNCES THER UNTO BELONGINGE, UNTO
HIS TRUSTYE AND WELL BELOVED SERVANT, SYR
WILLIAM SYDNY, KNIGHT BANNERET, SERVINGE
HIM FROM THE TYME OF HIS BIRTH UNTO HIS
CORONATION IN THE OFFICES OF CHAMBERLAYNE,
AND STUARDE OF HIS HOUSEHOLDE, IN COMME-
MORATION OF WHICH MOST WORTHIE AND
FAMOUS KINGE, SIR HENRIE SYDNEY, KNIGHT
OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER,
LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, ESTABLISHED
IN THE MARCHES OF WALES, SONNE AND HEYRE
OF THE AFORE NAMED SYR WILLIAM, CAUSED
THIS TOWER TO BE BUYLDED, AND THAT HIS MOST
EXCELLENT PRINCES ARMS TO BE ERECIED, ANNO
DOMINI 1585.

Beneath the above tablet is another, emblazoned with the royal arms of that period. The tower at the extreme west

end of the north front is called "Sir Henry's Tower;" it contains his arms, and an inscription setting forth that he was "Lord Deputie General of the Realm of Irelande in 1579."

Passing through the gateway of the central tower, the visitor enters the first, or servants' court, on the opposite side of which stands the hall. The exterior of the hall and of the approaches is well worthy of attention, being altogether a fine example of the domestic architecture of the time of Edward III. The arches over the windows, extending from buttress to buttress, are not a common feature; they give great strength and stability to the whole structure. The mouldings of the arches of the doorways, and the wooden doors in the porch are also deserving of notice. The hall is of noble proportions, and probably the most ancient of its size in England, being 18 yards in length, by 12½ in width, and is paved with red tiles. It was erected towards the middle of the fourteenth century, the royal license to embattle and fortify the ancient manor-house having been granted to Sir John de Pulteney in the fifteenth year of Edward III. (1341). The hall is now almost in the same state, in an architectural point of view, as when first erected, and the walls are decorated with several fine suits of armour, spears, swords, and trophies of the chase. The fine open timber roof, nearly 50 feet in height, the mountings of which are in the Decorated style, remains unaltered, although somewhat discoloured by smoke; it is supported by a series of grotesque figures (corbels), each the size of life. The tracery of the windows is also exceedingly fine, and, being in a style peculiar to that in several buildings in the county of Kent, consisting of square openings in the head, with foliation, has received the distinctive signification of "Kentish tracery." The transoms by which the windows are crossed are embattled, an ornamentation peculiar to most buildings of note erected in England about the fifteenth century. In the centre of the hall there is an elevated octagonal stone-bound area, upon which are the andirons, or fire-dogs, used for supporting the huge logs while burning on the hearth; the outer sides of the two uprights are marked with the pheon, the charge on the Sidney escutcheon. Immediately over the hearth, in the centre of the roof, was an opening covered by a small ornamental turret, called a smoke-louvre. This was, however, some years since removed. Some of the ancient furniture of the hall is still extant: this consists of wooden benches and tables of the time of Queen Elizabeth, or even earlier; the tressels, or legs, are presumed to date from the reign of Edward III. One of the tables on the north side of the hall is 30 feet in length but very narrow, whilst two others, of about equal length, stand on the opposite side. One of the slabs of these tables has faint lines carved upon it representing fish, a musket-stand and pistol, and the bear and ragged staff—the badge of the Sidneys—the other slab, however, is more modern, but all the legs are ancient, as are also the forms by the side of the tables. On a raised platform or dais at the upper end of the hall is an Elizabethan table, also very long and narrow, with a form on one side, which was used by the lord and his more honoured guests, the tables in the body of the hall having been for the domestics and retainers. At the opposite end of the hall is the minstrels' gallery, supported by an oaken panelled screen of rich design and great antiquity. The passage-way formed beneath the minstrels' gallery was called the "screens:" it has a porch or principal entrance to the hall at one end; whilst at the other end is another doorway with a porch opening into the inner court at the back of the hall. There are two doors on one side of the "screens" opening into the hall, and three on the other side, leading to the pantry, buttery, and the kitchen. A cistern or lavatory, used by the guests for washing hands before meals, was formerly within this passage. At this end of the hall was a large room behind the minstrels' gallery, extending over the pantry and buttery;

it was probably for the use of the guests, and is now divided into two chambers by a partition. There is a tower remaining at one angle of this end of the hall, which originally contained three chambers, the marks of the staircase, at the back being still visible in the wall; it now, however, contains a modern staircase, by which access is obtained to the chambers over the pantry and buttery, which are now used by the domestics.

On one side of the dais, at the upper end of the hall, is a doorway which led to a balcony whence the lord of the hall could look down upon the revellers below, and check them if they waxed too boisterous; another doorway leads to an arched and vaulted cellar, and close by it is the stone staircase, leading to the suite of apartments to which visitors are admitted. These rooms are five in number, and have within the last ten years undergone a thorough restoration. The furniture is mostly of Queen Elizabeth's time, and a great deal of it is said to have been a present from the queen herself; but the paintings that adorn the walls are, of course, the chief attraction. The first of the rooms entered is the ball-room, a lofty and elegant apartment, about 50 feet in length, having a coved ceiling, from which are suspended a pair of elegant chandeliers with brass sconces, said to have been presented by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Henry Sidney. The panels of this room were painted by a Dutch master named Vanderboecht, and comprise four admirably executed frescoes, representing the Triumph of Cupid, Europa and the Bull, Cupid trying his Bow, and Venus rising from the Sea; and there are also a few pictures, one of which, a portrait of Henry Sidney, Earl of Romney, when a boy, was painted by Vandyck.

In the next department, known as Queen Elizabeth's drawing-room, appear the couches, chairs, tables, and fire-screen, said to have been presented by her majesty. There are several interesting pictures in this room. One of the most remarkable is a portrait of Algernon Sidney: he is represented with his hand resting on a folio volume, labelled "Libertas;" in the background is the Tower and the executioner's axe. The date of his execution is also given, Dec. 7, 1683; and in the inscription on this picture his Christian name is spelt "Algernoon," probably indicating the manner in which it was pronounced by the family. There are three portraits by Vandyck, namely, Henry Rich, Earl of Holland; Robert, Earl of Leicester (1632), and Philip, Lord Lisle; a portrait of George III., by Gainsborough, also one of Queen Charlotte; a curious picture of Barbara Gamage, Countess of Leicester (1596), and her six children; and another of Queen Elizabeth at a ball given by the Earl of Leicester.

The old page's closet, which has been added to this room, contains portraits of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, by Holbein; the Duke of St. Alban's, son of Nell Gwyn; and a few others, which have been thus summarized by Walpole:—"Here are four great curiosities; I believe as old portraits as any existing in England—Fitzallen, Archbishop of Canterbury; Humphrey Stafford, 1st Duke of Buckingham; T. Wentworth; and John Foxe—all four with dates of commissions as Constables of Queenborough Castle. They are really not very ill-done. Six more are heads. Sir Edward Hobby, last but one of the constables, is said to have collected these portraits."

Next in order is the tapestry room, so called from two pieces of that kind of work suspended from its walls in the fifteenth century, one of which represents the Triumph of Ceres, and the other Æolus unbarring the Winds. Among the portraits in this room is one of Sir Henry Sidney, father of Sir Philip; Lady Dorothy Percy, Countess of Leicester, mother of Algernon Sidney; and her sister, Lady Lucy Percy, Countess of Carlisle. A splendid picture here, by Sir Peter Lely, represents Nell Gwyn as Venus reclining.

Adjoining the tapestry room is a small closet containing principally Oriental china; and from this apartment the

visitor enters the long gallery. The walls of this room are panelled, the fireplace is richly carved, and the floor is of polished oak. The pictures in this gallery are chiefly family portraits; one represents Sir Philip Sidney and his elder brother Robert, 1st Earl of Leicester (of this line); another is a portrait of Sir William Sidney, to whom Penshurst was given by Edward VI. Other portraits are those of Lady Mary Dudley, mother of Sir Philip, playing upon a mandoline; Algernon Sidney; Hubert Languet, the friend and correspondent of Sir Philip Sidney; Dorothy Sidney (Waller's "Saccharissa"), in the character of a shepherdess, by Vandyck; the same lady again as Countess of Sunderland, by Hoskens; and Lord De L'Isle, the present noble owner. Among the objects of interest in this room is a table with the arms of the family painted in fresco, in which are no less than ninety-five quarterings; there are also the remains of Lady Dudley's mandoline (the identical one represented in the painting above alluded to), having upon it the date 1597; its strings are gone, "like the music which they once gave forth to her delicate touch." An ebony cabinet, presented by James I. to Robert, 1st Earl of Leicester, which formerly stood in the picture gallery, has been removed to the private apartments.

The architectural arrangement of the south side of the house, or inner court, is very fine. The buildings consist of the record tower, a tall building constructed of red brick; the picture gallery, almost entirely covered with ivy; the Buckingham wing, and a portion of the great hall. In this court, hanging in a wooden framework, was a bell with the inscription, "Robert Earl of Leicester, at Penshurst, 1649."

According to Hasted and other Kentish topographers, it appears that, soon after the reign of William the Conqueror, Penshurst was the residence of a family which thence took its name, and that it was then called the manor of Peneshurst. In the reign of Edward I. it was held by Sir Stephen de Peneshurst, or Penchester, who was some time Constable of Dover Castle and Warden of the Cinque Ports. He died without male issue, and was buried in Penshurst Church. On the death of Dame Margery, his second wife, the manor of Penshurst with other lands adjoining, passed to his younger daughter Alice, the wife of John de Columbus, but they were shortly afterwards sold to Sir John de Pulteney, of Misterton, in Leicestershire, who, in the 15th year of the reign of Edward III. (1341), had license "to embattle his mansion-houses of Penshurst, Cheule, (or Chieveley), in Cambridgeshire, and in London." He was four times Lord Mayor of London, and was the founder of a chantry in the church of St. Lawrence, in that city, since named after him St. Lawrence Poulteney. During his life he is said to have performed several acts of public charity, and at his death to have left many charitable bequests. Sir John de Pulteney died in the 23rd year of Edward III., after which his widow, Dame Margaret, married Sir Nicholas Loraine, who in her right possessed a life interest in these manors. He left at his decease a son Nicholas, who married Margaret, daughter of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and widow of Henry, Lord Beaumont. He died without issue, leaving his sister Margaret, who ultimately inherited the estates of Penshurst.

At the decease of Nicholas Loraine, his estate passed to his widow for her life. She afterwards married Sir John Devereux, who, in her right, held the same. He was a soldier who had served with distinction in the wars of Edward III. and Richard II., and had many important trusts conferred on him, including that of Constable of Dover Castle and Warden of the Cinque Ports. In the 16th of Richard II. (1393), he also obtained license to embattle his mansion at Penshurst. Sir John Devereux was at that time a faithful servant of the crown, and it has been conjectured that the enlargement of the fortress was intended for military purposes only, so that he might have a more powerful body of armed retainers under his orders, the country being then in a very disturbed state. Whatever the cause may have been, a large

wing was added to the house at this period, which still remains, having been very carefully and well restored within the last few years. It is a long parallelogram of two stories, less like a dwelling-house than a barrack, by which name it is often called. It seems to have consisted originally of one great hall or dormitory, with cellars or chambers under it; but the upper floors, lighted by the dormer windows in the roof, is an insertion of the Elizabethan period. "As Sir John Devereux died a few months after he had obtained the license to build this new wing to the house, it is nearly certain that he did not live to complete it, and very probable that it was not completed till long afterwards, for want of sufficient funds, or from the family not requiring this large addition to the house, until it came into the possession of the Duke of Buckingham, in the time of Henry VI., who completed it, and hence it has always gone by the name of the Buckingham wing."*

Sir John Devereux died in 1394, leaving Margaret, his widow, surviving. On her death, the manor reverted to Margaret, the sister and heir of her first husband, Nicholas Loraine. This lady was twice married: first to Richard Chamberlayne, Esq., of Sherburn, in Oxfordshire, and secondly to Sir Philip St. Clere, of Aldham St. Clere, Ightham, both of whom, in right of their wife, appear to have possessed this manor. John St. Clere, son of the latter, sold it to John, Duke of Bedford, third son of Henry IV., who crowned his nephew, Henry VI., at Paris. On his death in the 14th of Henry VI., the manor of Penshurst passed to his brother Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, surnamed the "Good," who was for some time Constable of Dover and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and for twenty-five years Protector and Governor of the whole realm of England. At his death in 1446 Penshurst reverted to the king, Henry VI., who granted it to his cousin Humphrey de Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who fell at the battle of Northampton in the 38th of Henry VI. (1460), when the estate devolved upon his grandson Henry, then only five years of age. He became a leading character in history, holding various high offices of state under Edward V., and was beheaded at Salisbury by Richard III. The duke left, by Katherine his wife, daughter of Richard Widville, Earl Rivers, several children; Edward, his eldest son, succeeding him in this manor. He was accused of conspiring against the life of Henry VIII., and was beheaded in the 13th year of that king. His manor of Penshurst was forfeited to the crown, where it remained until Edward VI. granted it to John, Earl of Warwick; he, however, soon afterwards exchanged it back to the crown, when it was granted to Sir Ralph Fane, who was executed in 1552 as an accomplice of the Protector Somerset. The estate thus again fell to the crown, and the king granted it in the same year to Sir William Sidney, one of the heroes of Flodden Field, and a lineal descendant from Sir William Sidney, Knt., Chamberlain to Henry II., with whom he came from Anjou. At his decease, in 1553, he was succeeded in this estate by his son and heir, Sir Henry Sidney, the father of Sir Philip and Sir Robert Sidney, both of whom hold distinguished places in the annals of England. Of Sir Philip, the eldest son, styled the "Incomparable," it may be said that his life—albeit a short one—was one uninterrupted round of chivalry, honour, and romance. On his temporary retirement from Court, about the year 1579, he retired to Wilton, and there wrote his "Arcadia," not with the idea of its ever being published to the world, but "for the amusement of his dear sister, Mary, Countess of Pembroke." He shortly afterwards took an active part in Parliament as one of the knights of the shire for Kent, during which time he occupied his leisure in composing his admirable "Defence of Poesy." In 1585, Sir Philip Sidney was appointed Lord Governor of Flushing, and subsequently General of the Horse, under his uncle, the Earl of Leicester. In this capacity he soon had the opportunity for displaying his bravery and soldierly bearing; he was present at the

* From J. H. Parker's paper on Penshurst (1863).

surprise and capture of Axell, a town in Flanders; but, in the midst of a subsequent engagement at Zutphen, on the 22nd of September, 1586, he received a mortal wound while mounting his second horse, and died on the 17th of the following month, in the thirty-second year of his age, after having attained throughout Europe a greater degree of celebrity, perhaps, than any individual of his age.* Camden speaks of him as "the great glory of his family, the great hope of mankind, the most lively pattern of virtue, and the darling of the learned world." Sir Philip Sidney was succeeded in the family estates by his brother Sir Robert, who was created Lord Sidney of Penshurst, and afterwards Viscount L'Isle and Earl of Leicester, by James I. He died in 1626, and was succeeded in his title and estate by his son Robert, who, like his father, greatly distinguished himself as a politician, although in early life he had directed his attention to military affairs. He died at Penshurst in 1677, having married Lady Dorothy Percy, daughter of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, by whom he had fourteen children, six sons and eight daughters. Of the daughters, the eldest was Lady Dorothy, the praise of whom Waller has celebrated under the absurd title of "Saccharissa." His eldest son, Philip, who succeeded him in the title, was well known as a partisan of Parliament during the Civil Wars; the second son, Algernon Sidney, acquired some celebrity on account of his republican spirit, and, becoming implicated in the notorious Rye-house plot, was beheaded on Tower Hill, in December, 1683. Philip, the third earl, died in 1696, and three of his grandsons were successively Earls of Leicester. Jocelyn, the seventh and last earl of that line, having lived for several years separated from his countess, and dying in 1743 without legitimate issue, the estate devolved upon the two daughters of his next elder brother (who had died before him), as co-heirs, but only after a tedious litigation with a natural daughter of the late earl. In the division of the property which subsequently followed, Penshurst Place fell to the lot of Elizabeth, the wife of William Perry, Esq., of Turville Park, Bucks, who assumed the surname of Sidney. After the death of her sister, Lady Sherard, Mrs. Perry was enabled by purchase to reunite a part of her moiety to the Penshurst estate. This lady had an only son—Algernon Perry Sidney—who died in his mother's lifetime, and two surviving daughters, the eldest of whom, Elizabeth, married Bysshe Shelley, Esq., and was the mother of John Shelley, who, on inheriting the estate of Penshurst, assumed the name of Sidney. He was created a baronet in 1818, and his son Philip Charles, who married Lady Sophia Fitzclarence, daughter of William IV., was elevated to the peerage in 1835, by the title of Lord de L'Isle and Dudley. His lordship died in 1851, and was succeeded by his son Philip, the present and second lord; consequently, "the seat of the Sidneys" is now held in the female line of that illustrious family.

W. D.

Notes.

THE HARPSWELL BRASSES.

THE parish of Harpswell, in the county of Lincoln, is distant from Lincoln twelve miles due north, and from Gainsborough eight miles due west.

On the north wall of the chancel of Harpswell Church are the effigies of two figures in brass (*see* p. 198), let into a black marble slab. When Dr. Bailey, a late archdeacon of Stow,

* A touching incident, that took place after Sir Philip Sydney had received the fatal wound, is thus related by his friend and biographer, Fulke Greville, Lord Burke:—"In his sad progress, passing along by the rest of the army, where his uncle, the General, was, and being thirsty with excess of bleeding, he called for drink, which was presently brought him, but, as he was putting the bottle to his mouth he saw a poor soldier carried along, who had been wounded at the same time, ghastly casting up his eyes at the bottle, which Sir Philip perceiving, took it from his head before he drank, and delivered it to the poor man, with these words, 'Thy necessity is yet greater than mine.'"

saw them lying about, without a fixed locality, he kindly caused them to be placed where they now are, as no one knew to whom they belonged. The male figure is clad in armour, and wears the spurs of a knight. The breastplate is globose and beautifully engraved. The lamboys, or petticoat of steel, is very visible. The elbow-plates are large, and the two-handed sword is very conspicuous. All these show that the knight is equipped in the armour of the reign of Henry VI. There is a similar effigy of a knight (Sir Thomas Peyton) in Isleham Church, Cambridgeshire. The armed figure is supposed to represent Sir William Tyrwhit, Knight, who married the daughter and heiress of John Groval, Esq., of Harpswell. He appears to have died in battle, on the vanquished side. He is represented bare-headed, without any coat armour over his mail, his sword in its scabbard, his mailed hands joined on his breast, and his feet resting on a dead lion, to show that he died in battle.

The female figure is supposed to be the wife of Sir William Tyrwhit. She wears the costume of a lady of the latter part of the fifteenth century. Her hair is thrown back in a caul of gold, and over it a kerchief, stiffened out, and descending to the back. This *couvre-chief* was very much worn in the reign of Richard III.

The manor and fee of Harpswell came to John Groval about 1365, on the outlawry of Michael de la Pole, created Duke of Suffolk by Richard II. It remained in the Tyrwhit family till 10th of Hen. VI., A.D. 1432, when on the death of John Tyrwhitt, of Harpswell (second son of Robert Tyrwhitt, Judge of the King's Bench), it passed to his three daughters, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Johanna, as parceners, the eldest, Margaret, being then only eight years old. [*Vide* "Inquisitio post mortem apud Turrem Londini."] Of these ladies, Elizabeth married the ancestor of the Whichcotes, then of Whichcote, in Shropshire [*vide* "Testa de Neville," fol. 45—120], now represented by Sir Thomas Whichcote, Baronet, of Aswarby Park, near Sleaford, who retains the Harpswell lands and adwoson. The arms of the daughter and heiress of John Groval, of Harpswell, are, *on a field, gules, a chief dancette, d'or*. They have ever since been borne by her descendants with evident partiality, as appears from the seal of Sir Robert Tyrwhitt, in 1522, and that of Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, who died in 1833, both still preserved. [*Vide* "Notices and Remains of the Tyrwhitt Family," p. 6.]

"The Knight's bones are dust,

His good sword's rust,

His spirit is with the saints we trust."—COLERIDGE.

The arms of the Tyrwhitt family are thus blazoned: "*on a field, gules, three lapwings (or tyrwhitts), d'or*." Their present crest is a "wild or savage man, proper, wreathed and cinctured vest, holding in both hands a young tree, torn up by the roots; all proper."

The first member of the family, of whom any distinct traces now remain, was Sir Hercules, or Archil, Tyrwhitt, who, in the Phillipot MSS., preserved in the College of Arms, No. 20, p. 153, is described as living A.D. 1067, the second year of the Conqueror's reign. The name "Hercules" seems out of keeping with the age and country, and a reference to the Latin pages of Vitalis, the historian of the period, induces the belief that it is a corruption or miscopy of "Archillus," or that writer's latin version of "Archil" in pure Anglo-Saxon written Arcil), a name then borne by a powerful chieftain among the tribes north of the Humber.

It must be borne in mind that the inhabitants north of the Humber were Scandinavians, they were Northmen. In old MSS. they are called LOCHLANNOS, *i.e.*, lake-dwellers. The white, or fair-haired, Norwegian, for the most part occupied the north, while the black, or dark-haired, Danes the south, of the Humber. An old French MS., speaking of the death of Harold Hardrada and Tosti, says: "Les chroniques font mention d'un vaillant Norwégien qui defendit un pont, en un village nommé Pontfract, lequel à lui seul empêcha long tems les Anglais de passer. Cette déroute

des Norwégiens eut lieu le 25 Septembre, 1066, près de la rivière d'ervente." ["Histoire de Normandie," Versailles, J. P. Jalabert.]

The transcriber of the French MS. has made a trifling mistake; instead of writing "*la rivière d'ervente*," he should have written "*la rivière de went*," or, more correctly, "*la rivière Went*." This river is about three miles and a half from Pontefract. The Roman road crosses it from Doncaster, at a place called "Standing, or Flat Bridge." The river Went empties itself into the river Don, which unites with the river Aire, and both run into the river Humber.

William of Malmesbury says, "However reluctantly posterity may believe it, a single Norwegian, for a long time, delayed the triumph of so many and great men, for, standing on the entrance of a bridge, called Standford Bridge, after having killed several of our party, he prevented the whole from passing over. He reproached them as cowards, and finally, while vapouring about, was transfixed by an iron javelin."

There is a tradition in the Tyrwhitt family, handed down from father to son, that the first man known by this name acquired it by the following circumstance. Having stoutly defended a bridge in an engagement, he was missed by his friends, and at length found on the other side, wounded, among some rushes, the discovery being made from the cries of some lapwings, or peewits, and the beating of their long wings over the spot where he was lying. It is believed that in the early and simple days of England such circumstance led to this champion being named "Tyrwhitt," and to his and his descendants bearing three lapwings as a device on their shields. If I may be allowed to offer an opinion, I should say the name is an Anglo-Saxon compound, consisting of the words TYR, a leader, prince, glory, splendour. As a prefix, TYR denotes "glorious, powerful, very, exceeding, highest, the superlative degree," and HWIT, "white." Hence TYR-HWIT would signify a "powerful white," or a white or fair-haired man, who had surrounded himself with a halo of glory.

As was before observed, the Northumbrians were the white or fair-haired Norwegians. The name Tyrwhitt was probably given to the heroic defender of the bridge over the river "Went." The coat-armour of the family is evidently a rebus on the name, coats of arms not being generally in use in those early days. Armorial bearings became hereditary in families at the close of the twelfth century. They took their rise from the knights painting their banners with different figures, and were employed by the Crusaders in order at first to distinguish noblemen in battle, A.D. 1100.

GEORGE DODDS, D.D.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—The reredos of the altar of Westminster Abbey, after receiving its final, or all but final, touches, was reopened to view on the morning of Easter Sunday. It will be remembered that in the place of the plaster screen erected by Bernasconi, in 1824, Sir Gilbert Scott, the architect of the Abbey, planned the general design of a new reredos, under the superintendence of the Dean and Chapter, especially the Sub-Dean, Lord John Thynne, to whose management of a special fund for this purpose, chiefly created by the large influx of visitors during the Great Exhibition of 1851, this restoration is mainly due. The design was as far as possible constructed after the model of the ancient screen of the fifteenth century, of which the other side, facing eastwards, is in a tolerable state of preservation. The frieze in the new screen facing westwards represents the scenes in the Gospel history corresponding to those on the other side: representing the scenes in the life of Edward the Confessor. The mosaic picture represents the Last Supper, from a design of Messrs. Clayton and Bell. The cedar table which replaced the former structure was carved by Messrs. Farmer and Brindley, of Lambeth, with Biblical subjects suggested by the present Bishop of Lincoln, then Canon of Westminster. This reredos was, in its main

features, completed in 1867. Three years later the large vacant niches were filled under the direction of the present Dean, by Mr. Armstead, to whom the sculptures in the friezes are also due, by four statues representing Moses, Peter, Paul, and David, the two Apostles being those to whom the Abbey is dedicated, and Moses representing the Law-givers and Statesmen, towards whose transept he looks, as David represents the Poets on the side of Poet's Corner. Since that time the decoration has been completed by the addition of framework and canopies, of wainscot richly gilt and inlaid with enamelled plaques of metal and plaques of filagree and jewel work. The general treatment of the space below the large picture is copied from the ancient retabulum discovered some twenty years ago, and now preserved in the south aisle of the Abbey. This beautiful retabulum was of the earlier part of the reign of Edward I., as is shown by the arms of Eleanor of Castile, and was probably painted by an Italian artist. The vacant space underneath the picture has been filled with seven heads representing the holy women of the Bible. The three large porphyry slabs in front of the Communion Table were given by the present Lord Elgin, being taken from fragments of columns which his grandfather, when Ambassador at Constantinople, took from the East to England, at the same time that he brought here the famous Elgin marbles.

ANCIENT COSTUMES AND EMBROIDERY.—Among the many interesting objects at the International Exhibition at South Kensington, are some exquisite specimens of old silks, complete costumes, some worn a century and a-half since; specimens of embroidery, on quilts, dresses, and ecclesiastical vestments, and silks from India, Persia, and Japan. This is chiefly a loan collection. Mr. Simmonds, the costumier, of Tavistock Street, exhibits rich embroidered coats, and long-flapped satin waistcoats. Brocaded costumes of the *sague* pattern are lent by Miss Johnson, of Thornton Heath, and Mrs. Dunlop, of Colville Place, Bayswater. The Hon. Mr. Robinson exhibits some very beautiful brocaded dresses, described as having been worn about 1720, and a yellow silk coat, the wearer of which must have been a magnificent beau. A "painted" silk dress, of about the same date, shown by Miss Carroll, deserves close attention. Dr. Diamond lends a very curious old piece of embroidery, representing the judgment of Solomon. The date of the work is 1670, and although the lapse of two centuries has faded the colours, we can estimate the careful labour which must have been bestowed on the work, even if we are not bound to admire the pictorial result. Dr. Diamond also lends Chinese, Japanese, and Turkish costumes, among them a very magnificent pair of crimson satin trousers, which, it is presumed, were worn only on especially great occasions. Ecclesiastical robes from Italy, always striking and admirable for the elaborateness of the golden embroidery, chasubles, copes, and altar vestments, are contributed by Sir W. Drake, and will, no doubt, attract considerable attention.

POPE'S VILLA.—Among the various properties which are just now being brought into the market, we observe, is included the house known as "Pope's Villa," on the banks of the Thames at Twickenham. The present house is modern, being a substantial edifice of Elizabethan design, the villa actually inhabited by Pope having been pulled down by Lady Howe and Sir Wathen Waller nearly seventy years ago, and part of Pope's grounds having been built over. The estate, it will be remembered, was bought by Pope, in 1715, when he sold his residence at Binfield, and he erected his "grotto" shortly afterwards. In the "Beauties of England and Wales" it is stated that "the chief part of his garden lay on the opposite side of the high road from Twickenham to Teddington; accordingly, as a means of communication, he worked a subterranean passage beneath the road, and rendered this quiet and obscure path ornamental by adorning its sides with curious



SIR PHILIP TYRWHITT AND HIS LADY.—(See "Harpwell Brasses," p. 196.)

spars and gems, and forming it into a grotto." This grotto is praised (beyond its deserts) by Bishop Warburton, who saw in it as great an effort of genius as "in any of his best-contrived poems;" and the poet describes it at full length, soon after its completion, in one of his letters to Mr. Edward Blount, in which he shows how, by closing a door through which it commanded a view of the Thames, "the luminous room becomes a camera obscura," paints in glowing colours the spring of clear water which trickles through it, and laments the one defect—the absence of a classic statue as the *genius loci*. Pope's Villa and Grotto, after his death in 1744, were bought by Sir William Stanhope, from whom they passed by marriage to his son-in-law, Welbore Ellis,

afterwards Lord Mendip, who took a great pride in the place, cherishing with religious care even the willows planted by Pope's hand. After Lord Mendip's death the place was sold to Sir John Brisco; and on his death it again changed hands, becoming the property of Lady Howe, as mentioned above. In this grotto the poet was visited by his friends the Blounts, Spence, Arbuthnot, Swift, Bolingbroke, and Voltaire. It is mentioned, too, by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, in one of her letters to her sister, the Countess of Mar:—"I see sometimes . . . Mr. Pope, who continues to embellish his house at Twickenham. . . . He has made a subterranean grotto, which he has furnished with looking-glasses," &c. The contents and "furniture"

of his grotto the poet left, together with the "urns" in his garden, to Martha Blount; and some of the curious spars and minerals which it once contained have been since carried off by relic-hunters. In spite of this, however, the garden, lawn, and adjoining grove are comparatively but little changed from what they were when tenanted by Alexander Pope.—*Times*.

GAVR INNIS.—The *Journal of the British Archaeological Association* for January, 1848, contains an article upon this Brittany relic, by Mr. J. W. Lukis, which is illustrated by engravings, and a plan of the cromlech, on the isle which I have visited recently, when I found it well preserved. It is described also by the late Mr. C. R. Weld, in his "Tour in Brittany." The tumulus is 30 feet high, sloping southward. The diameter of the top is about 68 feet, and about 300 in circumference at base, in an elevated position on the south extremity of the isle. The cromlech beneath consists of fourteen props on the east side, thirteen on the west, two on the north, supporting ten capstones. The capstone of the original chamber is supported by eight props, two on each side, "evidently showing that the original intention was to form one square chamber in the centre of the tumulus." The passage was added, subsequently, as it was at New Grange, in Ireland. The entrance to Gavr Innis is southward, and about 4 feet wide and high. The passage becomes gradually more lofty. The third and fourth props, westward, are marked curiously with engraved lines, "forming patterns resembling the tattooing of the New Zealander." Others of the props have similar marks, and four flat stones are engraved in like manner. These are lying transversely, at different distances. Mr. Lukis thinks these were the props which successively closed the additional chambers. On the second prop, western side, are three circular holes, each about half a foot deep, and the same in diameter. Within the stones these form a species of trough, but externally they are separate. The total length of this cromlech is about 20 yards, the width of the chamber 7 feet 8 inches, decreasing at the south end to 3 feet 9 inches. The height of the chamber (north end of cromlech) is 5 feet 10 inches; that of south end is 4 feet 3 inches. There are no cells in this cromlech as there are at New Grange. A candle is necessary to explore it, and this can be had at a house near, where the guide lives, who keeps the key of the cromlech, and charges a franc. Mr. Lukis observed engraved patterns, on several cromlechs in Brittany, but not on those in the Channel Isles.

CHR. COOKE.

INIGO JONES' WATERGATE.—At the lower end of Buckingham Street, Adelphi, where are the head-quarters of the Pure Literature Society, the Irish Church Missions, the Church Association, and we know not how many other things both good and true, there stands, almost buried in rubbish, the famous Watergate of Inigo Jones. Not only is it half lost to sight itself, but it entirely blocks the way to the new gardens on the Thames Embankment, between which and Buckingham Street a footway communication would be greatly appreciated by the public generally, and more especially by members of the committees of the various societies to which we have referred, and who are now, at least, if they come by the underground railway or by the embankment, compelled to make a detour which must be very trying indeed to their tempers. To remedy all this, we have but to take the gateway to pieces, and put it together again just where it now stands, only at a higher level. There may be two opinions as to the demolition of Northumberland House, about the site of the Law Courts, or the merits of Mr. Street's designs for them; but here is a great and undoubted improvement that would be carried *non. con.*, that might be effected in a few days, and that would not cost more than a few pounds. Here, too, would be a link with the past that—once re-erected—might stand for all time, and recall the memories of the great Lord Bacon,

and of the two celebrated Dukes of Buckingham, to whose river-side palace this very gateway—"York Stairs," as it was formerly called—used to lead. We are truly glad to hear from the *Builder* that the Archaeological Society has taken the matter in hand, and we would strongly urge the Church Association, whose premises abut on the gardens, and who would gain immensely by having the gateway utilized, to back the archaeologists up.—*The Rock*.

Queries.

THE COMYN CLAN OF SCOTLAND.

WILL any of your numerous northern subscribers furnish me with any interesting facts about the families of Comyn, of Scotland? Do they know any of the legends about the Comyns existing by words of mouth only amongst the peasantry of Scotland? From what occasion did the Border saying "As handsome as a Comyn" take its origin? Is there any ascertainable information as to the manner in which the extensive estates of Badenoch and its vicinity passed away from the hands of the Comyn family? Is there any information of the manner of the persecution and dispersion of the Comyn families, in Scotland, on account of their political opinions, and afterwards in England on account of their Scottish religious opinions (where some of the families changed their name for a time to disguise their Scotch origin), and where they subsequently settled besides in Ireland, Durham, Yorkshire? Histories of Scotland and county families in the British Museum already inspected. The object of these inquiries, by a descendant, whose traditions are carried back to four brothers of this name who some four hundred years back quitting Scotland, settled, one in Yorkshire, one in Lancashire, and the other two journeying on to Middlesex and Surrey, being required for a series of Poems upon the chronological events of this singular family. Any information will be gladly received as to the serving of members of this family at the foreign courts of Spain and France, where some of their descendants are still living under the Comyn name, and recently were enjoying the highest official positions.

WILLIAM H. COMYN.

THE THREE SAXES OR SWORDS OF ESSEX.—I find the following in a small work called "Regal Armorie of Great Britain":—"The three saxes or swords of Essex, A.C. 530. This standard must be explained by reverting to the origin of the Saxons, as follows: Among the hordes of barbarians who invaded the Roman Empire in the second century, was a tribe of Goths, wearing a crooked sabre called *Sax*, from which these warriors derived the name of Saxons, as in other times the pikemen from their pikes, the dragoons from the dragon on their helmets, and the lancers from their lances. These Saxons conquered that part of Germany watered by the Elbe which they named Saxony," and the writer then goes on to explain, how joining the Pites and the Angles they became "Sea Konyngs," or kings, and "conquered three cantons in Britain which they erected into kingdoms named South-Sax, East-Sax, and West-Sax,—That is to say, The Saxons of the south, the east, and the west, whose contractions are Sussex, Essex, and Wessex. Erkinwin founded the kingdom of Essex in 530, having formed an alliance with the kings of Sussex and Wessex. These allies hoisted the standard bearing three saxes, as an emblem of their triple union and common origin." The writer concludes by saying "The three swords have been preserved in the armorial bearing of Essex." There are in the above plausible and very confidently-made statements, several things which are as new to me as they may be to many of your readers, and consequently, I am curious to know on what grounds they rest. "We want nothing but facts," says the motto on the front page of the *Antiquary*, and one of the best ways of getting at facts is that of sifting them from

fictions. On this I rest my plea for admission into the columns of queries in your admirable little serial.

ARTHUR JAMES WALL.

EARLS OF HUNTINGDON.—Can you inform me how a younger brother's branch of the lords of Abergavenny and earls of Pembroke, represented by the grandson of William de Hastings became Earl of Huntingdon, and why? I should be obliged if you could also give me some information concerning the family of William Fitz-Osborn, the builder of Clifford Castle, and also as to the nature and extent, and locality of the property the earls held in Warwickshire.

A. W.

FELONS TAKING SANCTUARY.—Before the Reformation a felon might take sanctuary and remain a considerable time at the church or churchyard. Of course the churches were not left open at night, and the person taking sanctuary would perish from exposure if turned out on a bitterly cold night. What arrangement was made for his protection in this respect? And in the case of food and other necessities was any provision made? If not he could be starved into quitting his place of refuge and fall into the hands of his pursuers.

J. MELVILLE.

JOHN BALZER.—Can any of your readers supply me with a few particulars concerning an artist named John Balzer, who engraved a collection of portraits of the learned celebrities of Bohemia and Moravia, from paintings by Kleinhard, which were published in small 4to, and bear the date of 1775?

JOHN WALMSLEY.

ARUNDEL CASTLE.—I should be grateful for a little information concerning the Fitzalans who held Arundel Castle in the thirteenth century, as I am anxious to trace out the families to which they were then allied by ties of consanguinity. I should also be glad of a few facts concerning those who held the castle previous to its passing into the hands of the Fitzalans, the descendants of William de Albina, who married the widow of Henry I., the beautiful Adeliza.

G. H. FITZALLAN.

DEMESNE, OR LORD'S LANDS.—Can any of your readers tell me in what way the ancient feudal custom of certain portions of land being held as demesne land, that is to say, by the tenant of the lord and by the lord of the king, originated? Was it a new thing introduced by the Norman Conqueror, or did it exist among the Saxons? I find some little difficulty in satisfying myself upon this point.

A. R. VAUGHAN.

JOHN PATERSON'S MARE.—Some years since I heard in Yorkshire a very curious old song, one verse of which, I remember, is as follows:—

"John Paterson's mare,
She canna be here,
We neither ha'e stable nor hay for her;
Whip her out! turn her out!
Sax shillings on a clout!
O'er the kirk style and away wi' her!"

I should be glad to ascertain the origin of this song, which used to be (and probably is now) well known both in England and Scotland.

W. MYERS.

EARLY BIBLES.—I have grown confused in tracing the controversies of bibliographers respecting the first edition of the Latin translation of the Bible. So far as I can see, there is only one fact clearly ascertainable, and this is that after the art of printing had been perfected by Guttenberg and Faust, the Bible was the earliest work to which it was applied, but so many ancient editions of it appear to have been issued without dates, that it is now difficult to arrive at

any very definite conclusion. May I plead for some new light in your column of queries?

ANNIE M.

RICHARD DE SWINFELD.—I shall be much obliged to any of your readers who will supply me with any particulars, if such exist, concerning Richard de Swinfeld, who was Bishop of Hereford in 1289 and 1290; and I should be glad of the name of his predecessor, with any other particulars as to his life and character which may be obtainable.

R. A.

RICHARD EARL-MARSHAL.—Can any of your readers give me a clue for tracing the history of Richard Marshal, who was Earl of Pembroke in the reign of Henry III., previous to his succession to the earldom?

A. H. W.

GRANT OF LAND TO THE KING OF THE ISLE OF MAN.—Can you, or any of your readers, inform me whether it is known, through the Records of the Duchy of Lancaster (now, I believe, transferred to the Public Record Office in London), or through any other channel, local or otherwise, whether the Royal Order of King John, *circa* 1207, and addressed to the Sheriff of Lancaster, is still in existence among those Records or elsewhere? The following is a translation of the grant:—

"GRANT OF LAND TO THE KING OF MAN, A.D., 1207.
9. *Johnson*—

"The King to the Sheriff of Lancaster, &c. We order that you cause to be assigned to our beloved Reginald, King of Man, twenty librates of land in your Balliwick, which we owe him according to an agreement made between us; and which when assigned there, make known to us.

"Witness ourself at Lutegar the 17th day of June."

Now comes the chief point of inquiry, in what part of the "Balliwick" is this land situated? also, *what are the present names* by which they are known? This latter point is that which I most desire to ascertain.

C. WILKS.

HAMPSTEAD.—On the northern slope of Hampstead, close by the Finchley-road, and opposite Major Burgess's house, is a small piece of ground (about an acre), surrounded by the very perfect remains of an unused moat. A small stream had trickled down from the heights of Hampstead (and does still when we have wet winters like the last), and so filled the moat. Was this place of defence (for such it evidently at one time was) a construction of the Romans, or a fortified farm-house, similar to one or two which still partially exist in the locality, or what occasion had given rise to the erection of a small fortalice at this place?

GETE.

STATUE OF WHITTINGTON.—There used to be, before the demolition of old Newgate with the view to rebuilding the present prison, a statue of Sir Richard Whittington, with his cat, in a niche of the gate built by his executors in 1412. Can you tell me where the statue is now? I am loth to believe that so interesting a memorial of so celebrated a character has been destroyed.

T. R.

JULIUS POMPONIUS LÆTUS.—Where can I procure some account in English of Pomponius Lætus, who was so nearly connected with the first introduction of the art of printing?

G. W. RUSSELL.

MEDAL BESTOWED BY THE POPE ON BRITISH TROOPS.—Shortly after the taking of Bastia in Corsica, in May, 1794, a portion of the 12th Lancers proceeded to Italy, where their conduct induced Pope Pius VI. to order gold medals to be struck and presented to the officers, to "evinces his entire satisfaction with their regular and praiseworthy conduct." Amongst those who received this medal, twelve

in number, were Sir James Stewart, Bart., and Colonel Erskine, the colonel and the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. I can find no description of this medal in any work with which I am acquainted.

MAJOR R.

CAT-IN-PAN.—In that good old song "The Vicar of Bray" we read :—

"I turned a cat in pan once more,
And so became a Tory."

What is the origin or explanation of this term ?

M. D.

EQUESTRIAN FEATS.—Can you tell me which is the best equestrian feat on record ? It is, I believe, an historical fact that Sir Robert Carey, on the death of Queen Elizabeth, determining to be the first to tell James that he was King of England, stole out of Richmond Palace, at three o'clock of the morning of Thursday, the 24th March, and reached Edinburgh on the night of Saturday, the 26th, thus doing the distance of 400 miles in 70 hours on horseback. Has this ever been surpassed ?

SHAGRIT.

BAPTISM OF BELLS.—When were church bells first baptized and blessed ? So early as 1580, John Stell, in his work, "Beehive of the Romish Church," gives an account of their baptism, in the following words :—"Nowe, over and above all this, the belles are not only conjured and hallowed, but are also baptized ; and have apoynted for them god-fathers, which hold the rope (wherewith they are tied) in their handes, and doe answere, and say amen to that which the suffragane or bishop doth speak or demand of the belle ; and then they put a new coat or garment upon the belle, and so conjure it, to the driving away of all the power, craft, and subtiltie of the devill, and to the benefit and profit of the souls of them that bee dead (especially if they bee rich, and can paye the sexton well), and for many other like thynges. In-somuche that the belles are so holy, that so long as the church and the people are (upon any occasion) excommunicate, they may not be rung.

O. B.

THE FIRST OPERA.—Which was the first opera composed ? Does any one happen to know ; or is this, like many other important facts, buried in obscurity ? I am aware that the friends of Emilio del Cavaliere, and those of Peri claim the honour of the invention of *recitative* for each of those artists, and I have also seen it asserted that the *Euridice* of Peri was the first piece of the kind performed in public, at Florence, in 1600, on the occasion of the marriage of Henry IV. of France with Mary de Medicis.

A. A.

RAILWAYS.—At what period were railways first used ? Roger North gives the following description of one railway at Newcastle, in 1680 :—"The manner of the carriage is by laying rails of timber from the colliery down to the river, exactly straight and parallel ; bulky carts are made with four rowlets fitting these rails, whereby the carriage is so easy that one horse will draw down four or five chaldron of coals, and is an immense benefit to the coal merchant." While on this subject I cannot resist the inclination to quote the opinion of no less an authority than the *Quarterly Review*, when, in 1825, Telford and others declared that a railway engine could travel from eighteen to twenty miles an hour. "The gross exaggeration," observed the *Quarterly*, "of the powers of the locomotive steam engine, or, to speak plain English, the steam carriage, may delude for a time, but must end in the mortification of those concerned. . . . We should as soon expect the people of Woolwich to suffer themselves to be fired off upon one of Congreve's *ricochet* rockets, as trust themselves to the mercy of such a machine going at such a rate." A member of Parliament, in the same year, observed, in the House of Commons, that "a railway

could not enter into successful competition with a canal. Even with the best locomotive engine the average rate would be but three miles and a half per hour, which was slower than the canal conveyance."

T. ROGERS.

CARRIER PIGEONS.—When were pigeons first used as carriers ? I find it stated that "Hirtius and Brutus are said to have held a correspondence with each other by means of pigeons, during the siege of Modena ; and Ovid relates that Taurosthenes gave notice to his father of his victory at the Olympic Games, by sending a pigeon stained with purple to him at Ægina." This shows that pigeons must have been used long previously as messengers.

T. H. JELF.

Replies.

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL

(Vol. iii. 175).

THERE is no documentary evidence of any kind as to the date of the building of the west front. Mr. Paley suggests that the historians may have been content that details of this kind should be recorded in the Fabric Rolls, which were destroyed in the seventeenth century. But all students of the cathedral fabric seem quite agreed that the early character of the work leaves no room for doubt that the front was erected very early in the thirteenth century, most probably during the abbacy of Acharius, or of Robert of Lindsey, A.D. 1200, 1222. Of course neither of the western spires are of this date.

W. D. SWEETING.

FIG-TREES AT LAMBETH (Vol. iii. 176).—See Murray's "Picturesque Tour of the River Thames," p. 7. "The celebrated fig-trees, of the White Marseilles sort, planted by Cardinal Pole, and noted in their day for producing abundance of delicious fruit, no longer exist, unless we consider the small shoots growing between the buttresses of the great Hall to appertain thereto ; the whole east end of the former building was overshadowed by one of these fig-trees, whose trunk was 28 in. in circumference." The work is dated 1862 ; the author gives no authority for any of the above statements.

W. D. S.

MEMORIAL OF PROFESSOR CONINGTON IN BOSTON CHURCH (Vol. iii. 5).—With reference to the grave of Professor Conington, I beg to state that on the south side of the chancel in Boston Parish Church is a beautiful tablet in marble, to the memory of the lamented Professor, the subject represented being the rising of Christ from the tomb, and Roman soldiers cowering down in fear and astonishment. The inscription is as follows :—

"To the beloved memory of John Conington, eldest and last remaining son of the Rev. Richard and Jane Conington, and Corpus Professor of Latin in the University of Oxford. As a classical scholar and literary critic, he had few equals among his contemporaries. As a son and a friend, he will be long and lovingly remembered for his Christian principles, and for his rare simplicity, truthfulness, tenderness of sympathy, wise counsels, and perfect filial devotion. † Born at Boston, Augt. 10th, 1825, died at Boston, Oct. 23rd, 1869."

F. J. L.

BARONETS' ELDEST SONS (Vol. iii. 180).—With regard to the question of eldest sons of baronets claiming knight-hood, mentioned by your reviewer, it appears, that in new patents, issued since 1824, the privilege has not been inserted ; but baronets' eldest sons, if the title is of older creation than 1824, are believed to have the right still (see "N. & Q.," 3rd S., i. 275 ; ii. 219, 397 ; iii. 37.)

S.

THE FAMILY OF HASTINGS (Vol. iii. 189).—I may state that a valuable and curious record of the early history of the Hastings family existed in two MS. volumes which were preserved some years since in the library of the Marquis of Hastings, at Donington Park. Edward IV. conferred the castle at Ashby-de-la-Zouch on Sir William Hastings, his favourite and chamberlain, in 1460. Sir William succeeded one of the family bearing the name by which this agreeable and well-known watering-place is now known.

A. H. W.

YOUR correspondent's query concerning the Hastings family is easily answered. John de Hastings was a descendant from the third daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, and in 1292 he claimed a third part of the kingdom of Scotland by virtue of his descent. Robert de Hastings was the provost of the Cinque port of that name in the reign of Henry I.

R. A. SEYMOUR.

THE OATH OF CALUMNY (Vol. iii. 189).—Permit me to inform Mr. Britton that the general oath of calumny was to the following effect:—1. That the party believed his cause to be a just one. 2. That during interrogation he would deny nothing that he believed to be true. 3. That he would not knowingly advance false evidence. 4. That he would not fraudulently seek delays or protract the suit needlessly. 5. That he had not given nor promised, nor would he give nor promise, any bribe in order to secure a victory; but had only given to such persons as he was permitted to give to by the laws and canons. This oath was administered but *once* in a cause, and generally immediately after contestation of suit. The special oath of calumny was that the party would not conduct his cause in a malicious manner; and this oath the judge might cause to be administered to either or both of the parties, whenever and as often as he thought proper during the suit.

A. H. W.

WHAT IS GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE? (Vol. iii. 104, 129).—The term "Gothic" was abusively applied to the early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular styles of architecture; these might be more correctly described as "pointed." The Romanesque was an imitation of classic; that I do not include, although, perhaps, it was the cause of the introduction of pointed architecture, for, as Dr. Milner has stated in his "History of Winchester," it is highly probable that the Norman arcade of intersecting round arches suggested the pointed arch. There is no reason to suppose the Goths had anything to do with the beautiful English examples of mediæval architecture.

R. TWELLS.

WHAT WAS A LYCHNOSCOPE, AND WHAT WAS ITS USE? (Vol. iii. 105, 118, 142).—It is quite clear that low side windows could not all have been used for one and the same purpose. For example, some of these curious openings are in such a position that the Pasch light could not be seen from it, and this is enough to show that the word "lychnoscope" is wrongly applied to low side-windows generally.

BETA.

BLOWING A BOAT OVER LONDON-BRIDGE (Vol. iii. 176).—The experiment was never tried. An original copy of the "Propositions" may be seen in the office of the London Assurance Company. It is entitled "Propositions for the Blowing up of a Boat and a Man over London Bridge. In the name of God, Amen. John Bulmer, of London, Esquire, Master and Surveieur-Generall of the King's Maiesties Mines Royall, and Engines for Water-works."

J. F. W.

LUCILIO VANINI (Vol. iii. 176).—I can find but one short account of this unfortunate individual. It is thus given:—He was a Neapolitan gentleman, and first taught atheism in France. He was convicted and condemned to suffer death.

When brought out to the place of execution he was pressed to ask pardon of God, of the king, and of justice. He answered, he did not believe in a God; he had never offended the king, and justice might go to the devil. His tongue was cut out, and his body burnt to ashes, April 9, 1629.

T. J. L.

GALILEE (Vol. iii. 163, 189).—The word "Galilee" is generally applied to a western porch; but it was anciently employed in a wider sense. I believe old authors throw no light upon the origin of the term. The word was given to the western portion of the nave in some churches; and there are remains consisting either of a step in the floor or a division in the architecture, or other signs, showing that the western portion was parted off from the rest of the nave. The explanation of this is that the women were not allowed to advance beyond this partition. At Durham, women were not allowed to go beyond the second pillar in the nave of the cathedral. From this it would appear, that as Galilee was looked upon with a degree of contempt by the rest of the Jews, the inferior portion of a church was named a "Galilee."

W. NORRIS.

HUMAN BONES FOUND IN CHALK (Vol. iii. 126, 178).—The skeletons in the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Sarre—some hundreds in number—are all buried in chalk. Four or five skeletons were found at Preston Mills, near Faversham, in 1860, and with them some clasp-headed nails, seven inches long (one with a head as large as a shilling), and a silver coin. Mr. W. Gibbs pronounced the coin to be Roman, but it was too much decayed to describe. The nails were perhaps all that remained of the coffins.

THOMAS HANBURY.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TOKENS (Vol. iii. 164).—There are some works on tokens in the National Art Library, at the Museum, South Kensington, which may be consulted by any person interested in the subject.

NORMAN MACLEOD,
South Kensington Museum. Assistant Secretary.

QUINTAIN (Vol. iii. 152, 165).—In Hal Williss' historical romance—"Castle Baynard, or Baron Fitzwalter's Daughter," (published in the last century), there is a description of the quintain as it was said to be in the days of King John; the romance dealing with the *palmy* period in which imperious *Sans Terre* was assigned. Williss says the quintain was constructed in the following manner: "An upright post was driven firmly in the ground, upon which, in an horizontal position, a strong bar was placed, turning easily upon an iron swivel; to the one end of the bar a board about a foot square was attached, and to the other a bag filled with sand." The author (*supra*) introduces the game in the above work (the scene, Finsbury Fields), and, being in accordance as regards the manner in which it was played with more authoritative sources, it will justify an extract from his account:—"The Baron (Fitzwalter) having signified his wish that "those assembled for the sport "should begin, away rode one of the youths, his spear struck the board, and the revolving bar whirling quickly round, the sand-bag came in contact with his head, and brought him instantly to the ground, to his own discomfiture and the great amusement of all the beholders. Regardless of this event, another youth on a fine black pony next appeared, and riding swiftly forward, struck the board with great force, but suddenly stooping, escaped the threatened blow," &c. An engraving is given in Cassell's "Hist. of England," Vol. ii. p. 91, of an "old English Merry-making in the fifteenth century," in which is portrayed a horseman, riding full tilt at one of these curious relics of bygone ages.

J. PERRY.

NOBILITY (Vol. iii. 93).—The equivalent word in ancient legal documents for our term "nobility" is *proceres*, which

occurring in our oldest histories was also in common use down to last century. "*Proceres* is not improperly rendered in English 'nobles'; and the word noble in our expressions, as in other countries, had both a general and more strict acceptation. In the general it is taken for every person who is of worth and eminency, of good birth, education and parts, virtuous, and of a gallant mind and disposition; he is termed a noble person, and comprehends in this sense lords and gentlemen, especially such as are descended of noble, virtuous, and rich parentage and extraction, or created nobles by their prince's favour. Our Saxon ancestors used the word *athel* which our old writers saith is in English noble, and *etheling*, one descended from nobles, by birth noble; *ing* denoting descent or birth. And in the older times of the Saxons *athel* denoted every gentleman, and so is to be understood in Bede, where he saith, 'with all the nobles of his nations,' that is turned by King Alfred in the Saxon, 'with all the *athelings* or nobles of his nation or people.' And, in divers other places of Alfred's translation of Bede, *nobilis* is in like manner turned. And in this sence for chiefe men and persons descended of nobles, and counsellors to the king and kingdome there is often use of the word *nobiles* in Bede and other authors of those times after Duke William's invasion, the lesser barons which were a great number, sate in Parlement as well as the greater barons untill the latter end of King John's reigne; and all were comprehended under the terme of nobles according to that generale distinction, in most countries, of the greater and the lesser nobility." If the above from Whitelock's "Notes on the King's Writ" Vol. i., be correct, it would seem that the term "nobility" is not justly confined to peers of the realm.

ST. THOMAS.

WOOD ENGRAVING (Vol. iii. 20, 35, 47, 95).—The authority I quoted was Mr. H. F. Holt, whose opinion will be found in *Notes and Queries*, 4th S., ii., p. 166. It should be observed that Mr. Holt had the rare advantage of seeing the original "St. Christopher," and after examination he has pronounced "the saint" and "the legend" "so thoroughly distinct the one from the other, as to admit of their being readily separated at any moment without injury or prejudice to either, each being complete in itself." Not having any special knowledge of the matter, I do not venture to give an opinion further than to say, if Mr. Holt's opponents are right, it seems incomprehensible that so long a date should have elapsed between "1423" and the known date of the invention of printing.

ALISON.

"THE THREE NUNS," ALDGEATE (Vol. iii. 153).—Hotten, in his "History of Signboards," does not give a particularized account of this inn, but mentions the sign in general terms, thus:—

"Nuns figured on the signboard as the Three Nuns, which was constantly used by drapers; not exactly, as Tom Brown says, 'very dismally painted to keep up young women's antipathy to popery and single blessedness, but because the holy sisterhoods were generally very expert in making lace embroidery, and other fancy work, as the handkerchiefs made by the nuns of Pau, and sold by our drapers, fully prove even at the present day. In the seventeenth century, the Three Nuns was the sign of a well known coaching and carriers' inn, in Aldgate, which gave its name to Three Nuns Court close at hand. Near this inn was the dreadful gulf, for such it was rather than a pit, in which, during the plague of 1665, not less than 1114 bodies were buried in a fortnight, from the 6th to the 20th of September."

Mr. Hotten thinks it not improbable that after the Reformation this sign was occasionally metamorphosed into the "Three Widows," or "The Matrons," but evidence is not given in support of this supposition.

J. PERRY.

MEMOIR OF SIR JAMES MELVIL (Vol. iii. 176).—The folio copy of Melvil's Memoirs, 1683, is not easy to get hold of; while the octavo reprints of it, 1735, 1751, and 1752, are not at all uncommon. Thomas Thomson, for the Maitland Club, re-edited the memoirs from the original MS., and of this only 150 copies were printed for the Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs. I saw a few days ago in a place called "Ye Booke Store," 23, Wigmore Street, a copy of Melvil's Memoirs in French, translated somewhere about the time of its original publication. It must be somewhat unknown, for it is not in the Museum, nor mentioned by writers on Melvil.

GETE.

Proceedings of Societies.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.—On Thursday week, Madame Ronniger delivered a lecture on *Macbeth*, in the presence of a large number of the members of this society. The chair was occupied by WILLIAM TAYLOR, Esq. Madame Ronniger gave a clear and well-digested account of the historical circumstances upon which Shakespeare founded his great drama, and she alluded to the different views held upon the subject by distinguished critics of various nationalities. Madame Ronniger, in addition to a presence not only commanding, but at once inspiring interest and admiration, possesses a voice naturally powerful and rich, and at the same time flexible and capable of great variety of modulation. It was shown to great advantage in her rendering of the various characters of the play. The most remarkable feature in her illustrations from the tragedy was her impersonation of Lady Macbeth in the sleep-walking scene, in which she succeeded admirably in conveying to the spectators the impression that they really were beholding a somnambulist. Madame Ronniger seems to possess all the qualifications requisite for a great actress, and it is to be regretted that her talents should be confined to so narrow a sphere as the lecturing platform. The audience, to judge by the applause during the lecture and especially at its close, appeared highly gratified. The usual votes of thanks terminated the proceedings.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—At the monthly general meeting held on the 17th inst., at the Society's house in Hanover-square (Mr. ROBERT HUDSON, V.P., F.R.S., in the chair), Vice-Admiral the Hon. G. F. Hastings, C.B., Captain the Hon. Henry Glyn, Captain the Hon. W. H. Jolliffe, Captain W. J. A. Baldwin, Captain J. H. Tate, Major J. G. Clarke, the Rev. Frederick Gunton, M.A., Mrs. Bassett, and Messrs. W. Creasy, H. Hardy, O. Mayer, Henry M. Musgrave, James M. Spence, R. Williams, J. Michell, jun., J. Ford, T. Gregory, C. Parbury, Oscar von Ernsthausen, W. M. Candy, B. A. Hankey, J. Johnstone, W. A. Jones, F. Morgan, A. Kendall, B. Robinson, E. Routledge, J. B. Smith, R. W. Routledge, and H. Talbot were elected Fellows of the Society. Fourteen candidates for the Fellowship were proposed, and it was ordered that they should be balloted for at the next meeting. Among the additions to the Society's menagerie during the month of March were especially noticed a collection of snakes from Morocco, presented by Sir J. Drummond-Hay, K.C.B., and a short-toed eagle (*Circæus brachydactylus*), presented by Captain P. Perry.

Obituary.

MR. C. A. COLLINS.—With very sincere regret we record the death of Mr. Charles Allston Collins, who from the establishment of this journal has been associated with it in connection with the Fine Arts. Mr. Collins' art criticism was enlightened by the knowledge and judgment of a skilful

painter, and by a very rare refinement and delicacy of mind. He was an artist as well as a man of letters. Before his health declined he exhibited several pictures of great promise in the Royal Academy, and among his less ephemeral literary works were "A Cruise upon Wheels," a description of a tour in France; and two novels, "The Bar Sinister" and "Strathcairn." Mr. Collins, who died in his 46th year, married the younger daughter of Charles Dickens. He was the youngest son of the distinguished artist Mr. William Collins, R.A., whose elder son, Mr. Wilkie Collins, has gained such a high place as a novelist.—*Echo.*

Notices of Books.

The Dialect of Cumberland. By Robert Ferguson. London: Williams & Norgate.

THE author of "The Teutonic Name System," and "The River Names of Europe," in the above volume, supplies a useful and, at the same time, highly interesting contribution to the etymology of one of our most beautiful and favourite counties. Almost all totrists, of any observation at all, cannot fail to be struck by the constant recurrence of prefixes and terminations in the local geography of the counties to which they resort, the meaning of which must be merely conjectural to almost all except the student of language. Such travellers, who, in a twofold sense, are not averse to reading while they run, and who choose the country of lake and fell, Helvellyn, and Wordsworth for their yearly glimpse of beautiful scenery, can hardly do better than put Mr. Ferguson's concise volume in their knapsacks. The explanatory chapters give a good insight into the formation of the Cumbrian dialect, and effectively point out the various national characteristics which, under Celtic, Scandinavian, Teutonic, and Anglo-Saxon influences, successively made themselves felt, leaving enduring monuments of their sway in the texture of the local language. The general reader, as well as the curious in old word-lore, will find pleasant study for stray half-hours in the glossary, which, be it remarked, possesses the inestimable advantage of being printed in a clear and agreeable type.

The derivation of language is in itself a fascinating study, branching out into numerous pleasant and instructive paths. Not the least engrossing feature of its pursuit, is the tracing of words back to an origin scarcely suspected at first sight. But the genuine etymologist, like a keen and resolute detective, unflinchingly perseveres; nor does he rest until he has tracked the fugitive signification to its lair. The spirit of the chase is his, and "joy's soul lies in the doing!" An example of the modifications to which words in their different stages of existence are subject, is found in the word *oat*, a simpleton or idiot, derived from the Ang.-Sax. *alf*, Old Norse *alfr*, Dan. *alfe*, elf, fairy. "The word," says the author, "originates in the superstitious belief that idiot children are changelings, the originals having been carried away by fairies." A flattering uncton, doubtless, to the souls of the parents, but a sorry fate to befall the etymological representatives of Titania's airy court, and all the eerie favourites of our beloved nursery books! *Spectacles* find an old cognomen in *bar-na-cles*, which also mean the "irons put on the nose of a horse to make him stand quiet." *Scrat* and *scratch* come from the Old Norse *skratfi*, a goblin or evil spirit, whence our "Old Scratch" doubtless derives his patronymic.

Mr. Ferguson, in this treatise on the Dialect of Cumberland, states his chief aim to be "the etymological analysis of its constituents, with a view to ascertain the position which it occupies as regards the standard language, and as regards the other dialects of Scotland and northern England." In the chapter upon terms found in the names of places, the author remarks: "The tendency among men to call their lands after their own names" is strongly characteristic of the Teutonic race; and in England, as in Germany, a large proportion of the names of places are derived from the names of the men who founded them." This tendency to call their lands after their own names Mr. Ferguson attributes, to some extent, to a want of imagination less common among the Celtic than the Scandinavian races. The names of villages and districts in Cornwall might be adduced in favour of this theory. "St. Anthony in Roseland," and numbers of almost equally beautiful and picturesque local appellations in this county attest the presence of a population in whom romance and poetry are naturally indigenous. In this chapter, some interesting and suggestive observations on the river names of the district are also to be found.

The author remarks with considerable acuteness upon the manner in which the position and characteristics of an invading nation are reflected in the words introduced by the same into the original language. He allots only a small percentage of words traceable to a Celtic origin to the dialect as it at present stands; maintaining that the distinctly Scandinavian character of words indicating ownership of the soil "would seem to prove that it had passed away from the original owners to their northern invaders." The mother-wit of the Celt may be observed in the "many words descriptive of personal peculiarities, more especially with reference to physical characteristics, containing generally something of a ludicrous or sarcastic sense," and apparently of Celtic origin. On the other hand, words

relating to mental obtuseness are almost entirely Teutonic. "It is," says the author, "the race which rules that gives the words expressive of stupidity."

Mr. Ferguson carries these analogies and comparisons still further into detail. To the speculative and curious in such matters, his suggestions and deductions cannot fail to be extremely interesting. Though we should have liked to quote still further from the author, limited space compels us to refer the reader to the book itself; and, as the style in which it is written is clear and the arrangement of material systematic, we can promise those who may peruse it a few hours profitably and agreeably spent.

Answers to Correspondents.

T. T. R.—Miles Coverdale, the translator of the Bible, was Bishop of Exeter from 1551 till his deprivation by Queen Mary. After Mary's death, he held, for a short time, a rectory in London.

L. H.—"The Miller and his Men" was written by Isaac Pocock, a native of Bristol, who achieved some celebrity both as a painter and dramatist.

R. D. S.—Flora Macdonald, who assisted the young Pretender, Prince Charles Edward, in making his escape from his pursuers, died in 1790.

A. Holles.—The dagger with which Sir W. Walworth slew Wat Tyler is preserved in Fishmongers' Hall.

R. A. Abdy.—The proceedings of the British Archaeological Association are published quarterly to members, and in an occasional volume for the public, at 15s. each, entitled "Collectanea Archaeologica."

H. Somers.—You will find the descent of the family of Gladstone from Henry III., King of England, and Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, set forth in Burke's "Royal Descents."

T. T. R.—The "Fair Geraldine" of the poet Surry, was Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, daughter of Gerald, ninth Earl of Kildare.

X. (Windsor).—The best account of Fuller, the eminent historian, will be found in "Memorials of the Life and Works of Thomas Fuller," by the Rev. A. T. Russell.

A. H. W.—The earliest authentic notice of Robin Hood is in the "Vision of Piers Ploughman," a poem written about the middle of the fourteenth century.

J. S. T.—It is the woods of Dynevor, Carmarthenshire, that Spenser has made the scene of his imaginary cave of Merlin.

T. T. S. (Bolton).—The lines you allude to have reference to Sir Rauf de Assheton, one of the feudal lords of Ashton-under-Lyne, living in the thirteenth century. They are as follows:—

"Sweet Jesu, for thy mercy's sake,
And for thy bitter passion;
Oh, save me from a burning stake,
And from Sir Rauf de Assheton."

L. A. Redfern.—"Byron's Oak" was planted in 1798, on the occasion of the poet's first arrival at Newstead.

B. A.—John, second Earl of Rochester, celebrated for his wit and profligacy, died in 1680.

T. Phippen.—The "Rival Ladies" was the title of a tragedy written by Dryden.

ERRATUM.—By a typographical error, the signature to the reply headed "An Ancient Carol" (see p. 178 *ante*) was given as L. A. Cairns; it should have been J. A. Cossins.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 48, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 48, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

To all communications should be affixed the name and address of the sender; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 11, Ave Maria-lane, E.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1873.

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THE CASTLES, HALLS, AND MANOR HOUSES OF ENGLAND.

KNEBWORTH, HERTFORDSHIRE.

"Here thine eye may catch new pleasures
Whilst the landscape round it measures
Russet lawns and fallows grey,
Where the nibbling flocks do stray;
Mountains, on whose barren breast
Labouring clouds do often rest;
Meadows trim with daisies pied,
Shallow brooks and rivers wide;
Towers and battlements it sees
Bosom'd high in tufted trees."

THE venerable mansion of Knebworth—sometimes called Knebworth Place—stands on very high ground, about twenty-seven miles from London, and four miles from the town of Stevenage, where there is a station on the Great Northern Railway. The park, though not very extensive, is pleasantly diversified with slopes and lawns, well wooded with stately trees, and contains some of the best deer in the county; several of the avenues date from the time of Elizabeth, and the view of the surrounding country afforded by its lofty situation, particularly towards the east, is just such an one that might well awaken in the mind of the beholder thoughts such as those entertained by Milton when he penned the lines quoted above. From a very early period the property has been in the possession of the Lytton family. The house was long the residence of the late Lord Lytton, the accomplished and popular poet, novelist, dramatist, and orator, of whom it may be truly said that he "touched nothing which he has not adorned." In every way the mansion is worthy of a man of letters and taste. There are pictures, antiquities, treasures of art, and objects of historic interest, and charming grounds, where the author of the "Disowned" might well enjoy the attractions of delightful sylvan scenery, and glades sombre enough for even the teller of the "Strange Story."

The village of Knebworth is long and straggling; the cottages are exceedingly neat and rural in appearance, and all provided with gardens. In the centre is a row of almshouses for widows, built and endowed by the late Mrs. Bulwer Lytton, who, whilst casting a watchful eye over those whose duty was in any way connected with her estate

or in restoring the princely home of her ancestors, was ever mindful of the interests of her poorer neighbours.

Near the entrance to the village, and abutting on the main road, is a picturesque lodge of Gothic architecture, embattled, and profusely overgrown with ivy. This building stood originally in front of the quadrangle of the mansion, of which it formed part of the ancient gateway; but was removed to its present site by Mrs. Bulwer Lytton, mother of the late Lord Lytton, during the alterations she had carried out early in the present century. Over the centre of the gateway is a tablet with the following inscription:—"This lodge was built to commemorate the ancient gateway, or lodge, which stood in front of Knebworth House, before it was altered, of which this is the representation. The stones of the archway having been numbered, that they might be replaced as before. Erected A.D. 1816, by Mrs. Bulwer Lytton." From the lodge-gate the road winds through the richly-wooded park for about three-quarters of a mile, and, skirting the garden wall, approaches the edifice on its eastern side.

The mansion was originally a spacious quadrangular range of brick buildings, surrounding a court, with a square castellated pile in the centre of the principal front, of an earlier period than the other parts of the structure. For many years the building had received little attention from its various owners, being for the most part uninhabited, till, as above stated, Mrs. Bulwer Lytton set herself the task of restoring and renovating the mansion, which she proceeded to do with as much spirit as good taste and judgment. Among the alterations that were effected at this period, was the removal of three sides of the house; the fourth side, which was erected by Sir Robert de Lytton, in the reign of Henry VII., was preserved intact. This portion of the edifice is in the earliest style of Tudor architecture, and in the restoration strict attention was paid to all the minutest details, in order to preserve as far as possible the ancient character of the building.

The exterior of the house as it now stands comprises two lofty wings, flanked by highly ornamented turrets, and surmounted with cupolas and gilded vanes. All the windows are square-headed and divided by stone mullions into small panes, many of which are filled in with stained glass. The east front has a projecting porch, of noble proportions, above which rises a lofty square tower, with a flag turret.

The west front, which opens upon the garden, is profusely adorned with carved work, comprising shields with heraldic devices, rebuses, badges, &c. In the centre is a large circular tower, squared towards the basement, with a projecting embayed window, and over the door appears carved in stone the initials of Sir Robert Lytton (R. L.), with the date of its erection, 1499. The garden, which stretches out into the park, is laid out in the fashion which prevailed in the reign of James I., and consists of tasteful parterres, stone-pierced balustrades and statuary, and stiff and straight walks; indeed, to quote the language of one of the old poets, it may be said that—

"Grove nods to grove, each alley hath its brother,
And half the garden just reflects the image of the other."

From the north and east sides of the house, stately avenues of limes and chestnut spread out in various directions.

The principal apartments are the banqueting-hall, the oak drawing-room, the library, and the great drawing-room, or presence chamber. Passing through the porch the visitor enters a narrow corridor, the walls of which are profusely decorated with armour of different dates, but chiefly of the time of the civil wars. Over the doorway leading to the butteries hangs a crusader's chain-mail, together with a large double-handed sword of the same period. To the left of this corridor is the banquet-hall; it is about 56 feet in length, 24 in breadth, and 30 in height. The ceiling dates from the time of Henry VII., but considerable alterations and additions have been made in it at

subsequent periods; the beautiful screen is of the workmanship of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and has carved on the panels the arms of Sir Rowland Lytton, quartering those of Booth and Oke, of which families he was heir-male. Above the screen is the minstrels' gallery. The richly decorated chimney-piece bears upon its panelling a date which denotes that it was constructed in the reign of Charles II., at the time when Inigo Jones had made the Corinthian columns fashionable, but the massive fire-dogs on the ample hearth are of the date of Henry VII., as shown by the supporters of Sir Robert de Lytton, which figure upon them. The oak panels that surround the hall are of the time of Charles I.; these rise to a considerable height, and on the walls above them are carved deers' heads with gigantic antlers. In this hall there are some fine suits of armour of the periods of Henry VII., Henry VIII., and James I., and trophies dating from the time of Elizabeth and Charles I. are suspended between three Gothic pierced windows. One of the doors at the extreme end of the hall led to a spacious cellar raised on arches, to which it was the custom in former ages for the revellers to retire after feasting in the hall, to finish their potations at a bin undisturbed. This vault is the more curious from the fact that there are few houses now remaining with similar constructions. The corresponding door gives access to the oak drawing-room. This noble apartment is 36 feet in length, with deep wainscot panelling, and a curiously enriched fire-place rising to the ceiling, ornamented with the arms and supporters of the Lytton family. In the upper compartments of the windows are figured the heraldic achievements of Booth, Godmanstone, and Oke, quarterings brought into the family by the marriage of Sir W. Lytton with the heiress of the Booths, in the reign of Henry VIII. Among the portraits that hang upon the walls of this room, are Elizabeth and Mary Stuart, Cardinal Wolsey, Algernon Sidney, Andrew Marvel, and Galileo; the Duke of Alba and Clara Eugenia, by Rubens; and the Elector Palatine, husband to Elizabeth Stuart. In the oak drawing-room, in the reign of Charles I., the great parliamentary leaders, Pym, Elliott, and Hampden, used to meet to concert their measures; for the Sir William Lytton of that day, who sat in parliament for the county, was their staunch supporter.

The library, which is entered from the drawing-room, is a spacious apartment, and has a fine deep-set oriel window, overlooking the garden. The book-cases entirely line the room; they are of dark oak, elaborately carved, surmounted by the Cornish chough—the crest of the Norreys. The chimney-piece is of carved stone, emblazoned with the arms of Stanley, Robinson, Grosvenor, Beaufort, St. John, and Lytton, whilst the windows are enriched with the armorial bearings of the joint descents of the families of Robinson and Lytton. A double flight of oak stairs leads to the state-rooms, the carved balustrades of which are ornamented with lions supporting shields with heraldic devices. The long mullioned windows, which light this part of the house, are filled with richly stained glass, and upon the walls hang trophies of armour, banners, family portraits, and other pictures. Ascending the right hand flight of stairs, the visitor passes through an elaborately carved screen into the lobby, which opens into the state apartments. These are four in number. The first is a small square room, richly ornamented; the walls are covered with gilt stamped leather in high preservation; the woodwork is in panels, curiously carved with representations of the Cardinal Virtues, and upon the ceiling are painted the armorial bearings of the Lyttons. The next room is long but somewhat narrow, and is hung with rich tapestry, glittering with bangles. Folding doors open from this room into the oval room, and thence again into the principal drawing-room, formerly called the "presence chamber." The whole of these rooms are most magnificently decorated; the ceilings and windows contain about ninety different quarterings, brought in through the ancient

families of Norreys and Robinson in the time of Anne, whilst the armorial bearings upon the frieze show the principal descents, by alliances, from the Tudors and Plantagenets. The walls are mostly in green and gold, depicting the crests, badges, and mottoes of the family. The chimney-piece of the great drawing-room is of stone, beautifully carved with Gothic design, gilt and blazoned, and has upon the frieze the following motto:—"A Dieu foy, aux amys foy." Among the paintings that adorn the walls of the state apartments, may be mentioned the portraits of the Earl of Strafford and his widow, Lord Darnley, Sir Francis Russell, Sir Robert Cecil (first Lord Salisbury), Sir Philip Sidney (his own gift to Sir Rowland Lytton); the young Duke of Gloucester, son of Charles I.; Marie de Medici, by Tintoretto; and Edward VI., presented by the king to Sir William Lytton. "The Magician's Study," by Rembrandt; a "Magdalene," by Carlo Dolce; a "Madonna," by Galley, a pupil of Albert Durer; a "Holy Family," by Albert Durer; "The flight into Egypt," by Nicholas Poussin; "The Dancing Group," by Lancret; an "Oriental Fair," a "Battle-piece," by Wouvermans; and "Acis and Galatea," by Salvator Rosa. Many relics of the olden time are preserved here, which, with the furniture and decorations, impart to the rooms a marked air of antiquity. Of these may be remarked two tables in ivory and ebony, and also a curious oak cabinet of the time of Henry VIII.; two cabinets in oak and gold, of that of Henry VII.; a Venetian cabinet, exquisitely wrought in tortoiseshell and silver; sets of chairs covered with the old Genoese cloth of gold, and ebony tables of the time of Elizabeth. The rooms also contain some fine specimens of sculpture on marble pedestals, by Canova, Thorwaldsen, and Gibson; of the latter is the statue of "Flora," which was presented by the artist to Lord Lytton. At the end of the great drawing-room, forming the termination of this suite of rooms, there is a magnificent stained glass window, upon which is painted a full length portrait of Henry VII., together with the following inscription:—

"King Henry the VII., to whose blood are akin the heirs of Sir Robert de Lytton, of Knebworth, K.B., Privy Councillor and Keeper of the Great Wardrobe, A.D. 1508; 1st, by Margaret Beauchamp, from whom descended Anne St. John, wife of Sir Rowland Lytton, *temp.* Elizabeth 2nd, by Anne, sister of Sir Owen Tudor, and wife of Sir William Norreys, *temp.* Henry VII., from whom descended William Robinson Lytton, *temp.* Anne."

Returning to the great hall, the visitor passes up the other flight of stairs to the lobby communicating with the minstrels' gallery, and with the round tower chamber. The walls of this latter apartment are covered with embossed leather, white and gold, and contains portraits of Madame Du Barri, mistress to Louis XV., Viscountess Falkland, daughter of Sir Rowland Lytton, and one or two others. From the music gallery a corridor leads to the principal sleeping apartments, which are, for the most part, furnished and decorated in character with the rest of the house. The room called the Falkland chamber is furnished in the style prevalent in the time of Charles II., and has three beautiful family portraits of that date, namely, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Lytton, wife of W. Windham, of Felbrigg, Norfolk; Judith, another daughter, married to Sir Nicholas Strode; Dorothy, wife of Sir Francis Barrington; and the fourth, Margaret, wife of Viscount Hewyt. There is also a half-length portrait of Charles II. hanging over the chimney-piece. Another room bears the name of Hampden, from the family tradition that the illustrious John Hampden once slept here; and from this apartment the passage leads to a room known as Queen Elizabeth's bed-chamber. This room is hung with antique tapestry, and contains an elaborately carved oaken bedstead, stated to have been occupied by her majesty during her stay at Knebworth at the time of the Armada. The chimney-piece in this room has been restored, and has upon it this inscription:

—“Hic anno devictis armis Hispan, memorabili requievit Elizabetha, R.A., 1588.”

Adjoining this is the room occupied by Mrs. Bulwer Lytton, and which is now called after her. This is entirely modern, and forms a striking contrast to the rooms above described. The walls are of wainscot, panelled in white and gold, and are hung with drawings and paintings executed by herself; and also some portraits of her own immediate family: her three sons, her mother, &c. On the chimney-piece is the following inscription:—“This room, long occupied by Elizabeth Bulwer Lytton, and containing the relics most associated with her memory, her son trusts that her descendants will preserve unaltered. ‘Liberis Virtutis exemplar.’”

About one hundred yards from the house, and within the park, stands the venerable church of Knebworth. In the Lytton chapel are some very costly and elaborate marble monuments to several members of the family, surrounded by faded banners, and three crested helmets of some of the old line of the Lyttons, which have been pronounced the “finest and rarest specimens seen in England.” Near the church is the family mausoleum erected by Mrs. Bulwer Lytton.

In Sir Bernard Burke’s “Visitation of Seats,” we read that Knebworth appears to have been a fortress at a very early period, and that it was held as such by Eudo Dapifer at the time of the Conquest. From those early times to the present, the estate of Knebworth, important in itself, has received a yet deeper interest from the names of its many illustrious possessors. In the reign of Edward I. it was held by Robert de Hoo, and in that of Edward II. it had passed into the hands of Thomas de Brotherton, fifth son of Edward I. Its next owner was Sir Walter Manny, who became possessed of Knebworth through marriage with Margaret, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Thomas de Brotherton. On the death of Sir Walter Manny, she continued to hold the property under the title of Duchess of Norfolk. At her decease, it passed to her daughter and heiress, Anne, wife of John de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke. The property was subsequently sold to John Hotoft, treasurer of the household to Henry VI., whose daughter, Idonea, conveyed it in marriage to Sir John Barres, Knt., and at her decease left an only daughter and heiress, Isabel, widow of Humphrey Stafford, Earl of Devonshire, who married, secondly, Sir Thomas Bouchier, Knt. He died in 1490, the sixth year of Henry VII., after which the estate was purchased by Sir Robert de Lytton, of Lytton in the Peak, Derbyshire, a Knight of the Bath, keeper of the great wardrobe, and under treasurer, whose grandfather, Sir Robert de Lytton, had married a daughter of the above-named John Hotoft. Sir Robert de Lytton was a man of great note and power in his time, and fought with Henry at the battle of Bosworth Field. He is reported to have held rich lordships in Cheshire, Derbyshire, Essex, Herts, and Northamptonshire, and “is mentioned by Perkin Warbeck, in one of his manifestos, as exercising considerable influence in the councils of Henry VII., and was one of the most powerful of that king’s supporters in point of possession and descent.” Sir Robert de Lytton made Knebworth his principal residence. He had no sooner come into possession of the fort, than he set about enlarging it, changing its character into the elaborate and enriched architecture which the part of the house now standing—and originally constructed by him, still retains. Such of the work as he had begun, but left unfinished, was continued by his successor, William de Lytton, governor of Boulogne Castle. Such, however, was the slow and steady pace of building in those days, that he, too, left the work in an unfinished state; nor was it completed till the reign of Elizabeth, when the finishing touch was put to it by Sir Rowland de Lytton. This gentleman was lieutenant for the shires of Hertford and Essex, and held many other offices of distinction, including that of captain of the band of gentlemen

pensioners; and at the time of the Spanish invasion he was in command of the forces of the above counties at Tilbury Fort. Sir Rowland married Anne, daughter of Oliver, Lord St. John of Bletsoe, and great-grand-daughter of Margaret Beauchamp. By her second marriage with the Duke of Somerset, this Margaret Beauchamp was the grandmother of Henry VII., so that Anne, Lady Lytton, claimed the honour of a blood-relationship with Queen Elizabeth, who favoured Knebworth with several visits during her reign. In the reign of Charles I., Sir William Lytton, knight of the shire for Herts, and an intimate friend of Pym, Elliot, and Hampden, was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the king at Oxford, but subsequently becoming opposed to Cromwell, was consigned with other refractory members to the place popularly called “Hell-hole.” To commemorate this event, an old subterranean chamber in one of the towers, now demolished, received that significant name.

In the reign of Anne, the heir-male of the Lyttons dying without issue, the estate passed to his cousin, William Robinson, Esq., of Gwersylt, Denbighshire, whose great-grand-daughter, Elizabeth Barbara, daughter and sole heir of Richard Warburton Lytton, Esq., of Knebworth, assumed the name and arms of Lytton on succeeding to the estates of that family. She had married Brigadier-General William Earle Bulwer, of Heydon Hall and Wood Dalling, Norfolk, by whom she had three sons: William Earle Lytton Bulwer, who inherited Heydon Hall; Henry, sometime ambassador at Constantinople, late Lord Dalling and Bulwer; and Edward, who succeeded his mother by will, in 1843, and took the name of Lytton. He was created a baronet in 1838, was for some time Secretary of State for the Colonies, and a Privy Councillor, and in 1866 was raised to the peerage with the title of Baron Lytton, of Knebworth. His lordship died in January, 1873, and is succeeded in the title and estates by his only son, Edward, who has been some time Secretary to the Embassy at Paris.

W. D.

Notes.

CARRYING GARLANDS AT FUNERALS:

RURAL CUSTOMS, &c.

THIS beautiful rite is still in existence* in some of those rural hamlets where ancient customs and traditions are not effaced by matter-of-fact sentiment; or possibly, in most instances, where the giant arms of the railway have not yet penetrated.

The custom, sweet in its simplicity, did not escape the notice of that admired American writer, Washington Irving, who, in pathetic language, records many of the simple funeral observances in use among our country folks; lingering relics, as it were, of similar customs valued by the Romans, and extolled by their poets, as shown by Basil Kennett, in *Roma Antiqua Notitia*, &c.

It is to be deplored, that many tokens of affectionate regret and esteem have become things of the past. The present age, with its revolutionary tendencies, bids fair to sweep away all touching symbols remaining, however dearly prized; confronting therewith cold stern reality, plain unpoetical opinion, backed by the ever-occurring “why” and “wherefore.” But is it for the best? Time, the leveller of all distinctions, will, I think, prove negatively.

As the subject of all rustic funeral observances has long met with my full sympathy, I intend to show in the present paper, the feelings of some of our poets, breathed through their works, recognizing the prevalency—at the time they wrote—of the customs here considered. In the old poem

* A: shown by your correspondent, M. S. Shaw (see p. 178, ante).

Corydon's Doleful Knell (verses 5, 6, and 7), a lover thus plaintively records his affection by his loving intentions :—

"A garland shall be framed,
By art and nature's skill,
Of sundry colour'd flowers,
In token of good-will.

"Ding dong, ding dong, ding dong,
My Phillida is dead !
I'll stick a branch of willow
At my fair Phillis' head.

"And sundry-colour'd ribbands,
On it I will bestow ;
But chiefly black and yellowe,
With her to the grave shall go.
"Ding," &c.

"I'll deck her tomb with flowers,
The rarest ever seen ;
And with my tears as showers,
I'll keepe them fresh and green.
"Ding," &c.

Pope thus beautifully expresses the custom :—

"Ye gentle muses, leave your crystal spring,
Let Nymphs and Sylvans cypress garlands bring."
Pastoral IV. *Winter*.

In 1790, it was the usual custom in many parts of England, to carry a garland of flowers before the corpse of a young and unmarried female. Irving, speaking of the custom being observed in his time in some of the remote villages of the south, says—"A chaplet of white flowers is borne before the corpse by a young girl, nearest in age, size, and resemblance, and is afterwards hung up in the church over the accustomed seat of the deceased.* These chaplets are sometimes made of white paper, in imitation of flowers, and inside of them is generally a pair of white gloves. They are intended as emblems of the purity of the deceased, and the crown of glory which she has received in heaven." About forty years ago (not later) this rite was observed at Chingford, in Essex ; also at the same period in one of the rural villages of Hertfordshire. Gay, our own most pleasing poet, has these words :—

"To her sweet mem'ry flow'ry garland strung,
O'er her now empty seat aloft were hung,
With wicker rods we fenc'd her tomb around,
To ward from man and beast the hallow'd ground,"
Pastoral V. *The Dirge*.

The custom of decorating graves is still observed in a modified form, though once generally prevalent. "Osiers were carefully bent over them, to keep the turf uninjured, and about them were planted evergreens and flowers. 'We adorn their graves,' says Evelyn in his *Sylva*, 'with flowers and redolent plants, just emblems of the life of man, which has been compared in Holy Scriptures to those fading beauties, whose roots being buried in dishonour, rise again in glory.'"—*Irving*. I have seen several old engravings in which osiers or willow twigs have been thus represented over graves. The white rose was sometimes planted at the grave of a virgin as an emblem of innocence and purity ; while the red rose was occasionally used in token of those noted for benevolence. But, as Irving remarks, "roses in general were appropriated to the graves of lovers. Evelyn tells us that the custom was not altogether extinct in his time, near his dwelling in the county of Surrey, 'where the maidens yearly planted and decked the graves of their

* "An imitative chaplet
Of roses, is suspended o'er her pew."
Isle of Wight, a poem by H. Atkins, M.A.

+ There were also love garlands, consisting of various flowers selected by the giver and arranged to please the eye of the favoured maiden or youth. Our pastoral poetry contains many allusions to this subject. The following example is very pretty—

"I'll make a strawy garland, I'll make it wondrous fine,
With roses, lilies, daisies, I'll mix the eglantine,
And I'll present it to my love when he returns from sea,
For I love my love, because I know my love loves me."

For further examples, consult among others, the works of Dryden, Marlowe, Pope, Shenston, Collins, Prior, and Rowe.

defunct sweethearts with rose-bushes.' And Camden likewise remarks in his *Britannia*, 'Here is also a certain custom, observed time out of mind, of planting rose-trees upon the graves, especially by the young men and maids who have lost their loves, so that this churchyard is now full of them.'" Rose-bushes may now occasionally be seen in some of our village church-yards ; but I do not think the old custom regarding their being exclusively devoted to those "who have lost their loves," is now considered ; as instances can be given, in which aged parents, and relatives, have been thus honoured. Great care is now generally bestowed in adorning the graves of children. The loving hand of a fond mother may be distinctly traced in their adornment, showing the lingering affection to the little one now in Heaven. In Waltham Abbey Cemetery, many of the little mounds are made flat upon the top—the sides backed with turf—upon which pretty and simple flowers are grown, bordered with mignonette, etc., with, perhaps, a shell placed at head and foot, making quite a pretty and fragrant scene, recalling to mind Shakespeare's beautiful expression—

"And from her fair and unpolluted flesh
May violets spring!"—*Hamlet*, Act v., s. 1.

At other graves may be seen the bay-tree, and other mournful emblems of sorrow ; but these are common to most places of interment.

The cypress tree, yew, and willow have long borne melancholy associations with them as emblems of profound sorrow. It was the custom of the Romans to put up some sign which betokened that the house was in mourning. "This was done by fixing branches of cypress or pitch-tree near the entrance, neither of which trees being once cut down ever revive, and have on that account been thought proper emblems of a funeral."* It has been said that the cypress and yew were formerly only planted or strewn over the graves of those persons who had been particularly unhappy in their loves or lives ; and in poems by Stanley (pub. 1651) occurs the following :—

"Yet strew
Upon my dismall grave,
Such offerings as you have,
Forsaken cypresse and sad yewe ;
For kinder flowers can take no birth
Or growth from such unhappy earth."

But these trees were not always planted as denoting unhappiness in the lives of those commemorated, but, as now, according to fancy. Many of our poets treat of the yew and cypress, and mostly with sadness. Ogilvie speaks of "Sorrow's cypress bough," and Carter of "Yon dark grove of mournful yews." Mickle observes the "weeping yews ;" and in a pastoral ballad by Rowe, a despairing shepherd sighs thus :—

"If, while my hard fate I sustain,
In her breast any pity is found,
Let her come with the nymphs of the plain,
And see me laid low in the ground:
The last humble boon that I crave,
Is to shade me with cypress and yew ;
And when she looks down on my grave,
Let her own that her shepherd was true."

Colin's Complaint.

The yew is mentioned by Kirke White in mournful tones and also by several other writers. The willow is used as a refrain by some of our old writers, to give by its saddening memories a mournful tendency to the subject. Shakespeare's *Desdemona* sings of the willow garland,† and the old song from which it is said Shakespeare's was taken, must be noted. The last verse runs thus :—

"Farewell, faire false-hearted : plaints ead with my breath !
O willow, willow, willow !
Thou dost loath me, I love thee, though cause of my death.
O willow, willow, willow !
O willow, willow, willow !
Sing, O the green willow shall be my garland !

* Kennet, *Rom. Antig. Not.* quoting Pliny, lib. 16, c. 33, and Ser-
vius ad *Æn.* 4.

† *Othello*, Act iv., s. 3.

Dryden brings the willow into mournful prominence in one of his poems; and Pope also tenderly alludes to this emblem of sorrow. In one of Rowe's songs we find :—

"To the brook and the willow, that heard him complain,
Ab willow, willow!" &c.

And, in a pastoral ballad by the same writer, a despairing shepherd supports his head upon a willow. In the *Braes of Yarrow*, a song written "in imitation of the ancient Scots' manner by W. Hamilton, of Bangour,* we find this verse :—

"Pale as he is, here lay him, lay him down,
O lay his cold head on my pillow;
Take off, take off these bridal weeds,
And crown my careful head with willow."

And poor Chatterton, alias Rowley, in "The Mynstrelles Songe in Ælla," has the following refrain :—

"Mie love ys dedde,
Gonne to hys deathe bedde,
Alle under the wyllowe tree."

The last I shall quote on this subject is Kirke White, who sweetly remarks in his poem, "To the Morning" :—

"And surely thou, when o'er his grave
Solemn the whisp'ring willows wave,
Wilt sweetly on him smile."

Much of the mournful glory of the willow is now departed, it being but little used in our graveyards at the present day.

One of the most beautiful customs paid as a loving tribute to the dead, is that of strewing flowers upon their graves. Kennet mentions this as one of the Roman usages, and many of our poets show their appreciation of the observance by the tender manner in which the subject is always treated by them. To quote all authorities relative to this matter would simply tire both reader and writer, therefore the following may be taken as representing what may be found of value in the poems of our dear, beguiling old worthies. Shakespeare in *Cymbeline* gives the kind of flowers fitting for the occasion :—

"Here's a few flowers: but about midnight, more:
The herbe that have on them cold dew o' the night
Are strewings fittest for graves.—Upon their faces:—
You were as flowers now withered; even so
These herbets shall, which we upon you strow."—Act iv., s. 2.

And the same matchless writer evinces his sympathy for funeral customs by frequently bringing them into prominence in his works. In *Hamlet*, "Ophelia" plaintively sings—

"White his shroud as the mountain snow,
Larded all with sweet flowers: †
Which be-wet to the grave did go,
With true love showers."—Act iv., s. 5.

And in *Cymbeline*—

"With fairest flowers
Whilst summer lasts, and I live here, Fidele,
I'll sweeten thy sad grave. Thou shalt not lack
The flower that's like thy face, pale primrose; nor
The azur'd harebell, like thy veins; no, nor
The leaf of eglantine, whom not to slander,
Out-sweeten'd not thy breath."—Act iv., s. 2.

Herrick, a true poet, not much read at the present day, says—

"May all shie maids at wonted hours
Come forth to strew thy tomb with flowers!
May virgins, when they come to mourn,
Make incense burn
Upon thine altar! then return
And leave thee sleeping in thine urn."

—*Dirge of Jephtha.*

And again—

"And as we sing thy dirge, we will
The daffodill
And other flowers lay upon
The altar of our love, thy stone."

George, Lord Lyttelton, in *Monody on the Death of his Lady*, says—

"Come then, ye virgin sisters, come,
And strew with choicest flowers her hallow'd tomb."

And Smollett—

"Wilt thou, Monimia, shed a gracious tear
On the cold grave where all my sorrows rest;
Strew vernal flowers, applaud my love sincere,
And bid the turf lie easy on my breast?"
—*Elegy in Imitation of Tibullus.*

In a song by Grainger, entitled "Bryan and Pereene" we have—

"Now each May morning round her tomb
Ye fair, fresh flowerets strew."

The herb rosemary, was formerly in much request as a funeral emblem, it being occasionally used to strew inside the coffin, as well as upon the grave.

"To show their love, the neighbours far and near,
Follow'd with wistful look the damsel's bier.
Sprigg'd rosemary the lads and lasses bore,
While dimly the parson walk'd before.
Upon the grave the rosemary they threw,
The daisie, butter flow'r, and endive blue."
—*GAY. The Shepherd's Week. Past. V. The Dirge.*

This poet also propounds a riddle, to which "rosemary" is the answer.

"What flower is that which royal honour craves,
Adjoin the Virgin, and 'tis strewn on graves?"
—*Past. I. The Squabble.*

Kirke White has a poem "To the herb Rosemary," in which he remarks—

"Come funeral flower! who lov'st to dwell
With the pale corse in lonely tomb,
And throw across the desert gloom
A sweet decaying smell."

"Where as I lie, by all forgot,
A dying fragrance thou wilt o'er my ashes shed."

Rosemary was also considered influential in making love,* was worn at weddings, and sometimes hung before the doors of houses as a charm against the plague and evil spirits, and used as a token of remembrance.† Many of our poets allude to this herb in their works.

The custom of strewing flowers on graves, is but feebly observed at the present day, but from late examples the following is taken :—

In the month of April, 1871, Goldsmith's tomb in the Temple-yard was strewn with early spring flowers. "Some loving hand had scattered primroses, violets, and snowdrops upon the tomb."—*Notes and Queries* (4th S. vii. 426).

These emblems were probably placed there on the day of the anniversary of poor "Goldy's" death (April 4th).

Flowers were at one time placed in the coffins of the dead. Sir Thomas Overbury, describing "The fair and happy milkmaid," observes, "Thus lives she, and all her care is that she may die in the spring-time, to have store of flowers stuck upon her winding-sheet."—*Irving*. I think this custom is now nearly obsolete.

It is now customary among some high families, gentry, &c., to dispense with that part of the funeral ceremony where earth is dropped upon the coffin. "Ashes to ashes," &c., is not observed in its literal form, but flowers are dropped upon the coffin instead. A very pretty tribute! "At the funeral of the infant Prince Alexander, on Tuesday, the three daughters of Mr. Beck, the Prince of Wales's land agent at Sandringham, scattered white violets, primroses, and anemones on the coffin instead of earth"—(*The Rock*, April 14th, 1871); and a similar rite was observed at Waltham Abbey Cemetery, on Wednesday, April 16th, at the funeral

* "And hence some reverend men approve
Of rosemary in making love."

—*BUTLER. Hudibras*, p. lii, c. 2.

† *Ophelia*. "There's rosemary, that's for remembrance"
—*Hamlet* Act iv., s. 5.

* Died 25th March, 1754, aged 50.
† This more particularly refers to the once familiar custom of strewing flowers upon the bed on which the corpse was laid. This custom was observed, and may be now, in Glamorganshire.

of Captain F. M. Smith,* R.A., F.S.A., camellias and other beautiful flowers being thrown upon the coffin.

It was formerly the custom in the North, and elsewhere, for the mourners attending a funeral to sing some mournful ditty, or dirge, while accompanying the body of the departed to its last long home, and also over the grave. This was a very affecting rite. Singing will sometimes strike a sympathetic chord and appeal straight to the heart, even where a powerful sermon or long oration will take no effect. The simplest rite is generally the most powerful in its application. Elaborative ceremonies appeal to the eye, the heart is left untouched, becoming by use tedious and without avail. Some forty years ago, the operatives of Sewardstone Silk Mills (Waltham parish,) most of whom belong to the Methodist body, practised this custom. At the burial of a child belonging to this class, the corpse was usually borne to the grave by four young damsels, two on each side of the coffin, two white handkerchiefs being placed underneath the coffin, by which the maidens carried the little burden. This custom was observed at the beginning of the present century at Walkern, a village in Hertfordshire, but I cannot say whether it still remains. Singing over the grave was at one time familiarly observed at Waltham, but no instance of its usage has occurred for several years. But it is time that I closed this chapter of mournful subjects, though I do so with feelings of regret, that so many of them have to be recorded as *things that were!*

J. PERRY.

A SONG FOR THE SPRINGTIME.

All is budding,
All is beautie,
In the merrie month of May;
Insects humming,
Birdies singing,
Singing forth their nuptial lay.
Now no longer
Brooks are shallow,
Now no longer trees are bare,
But the rich, green
Robe of Nature
Decks the surface of our sphere;
And the rough cold
Chilling Winter,
With its frost and sleet and rain,
Now no longer
Doth provoke us;
For the Spring is here again.
Let us bask, then,
In the sunshine,
Bask awhile, while yet we may;
Let the glories
Of the springtime
Chase our Winter cares away.
Gladly welcome
Gentle Flora,
Scattering from her lap sweet flowers,
Sweetly scented
By the rain-drops
Of the genial April showers.

* This gentleman was some two years since Assistant Superintendent of the Royal Gunpowder Factory, and after vacating that office was appointed one of the Government Inspectors of Gunpowder Factories, &c. Colonel Younghusband, R.A., F.S.A., General Askwith, R.A., and several other officers attended the funeral as chief mourners, and about sixty workmen and officiates of the Royal Gunpowder Factory evinced their sympathy by following the remains of their late beloved officer to the grave. He was universally beloved in this town and his loss was greatly lamented. He was the once familiar "F. M. S." of *Notes and Queries*, and, besides other works, was the author of one of the "Manufacture of Gunpowder," published by the Secretary of State for War. He was born on 13th Sept., 1834, died 11th April, 1873.

And Pomona
Will her blessings
With a generous hand bestow;
These, then, gather,
Ere the Winter
Comes again with frost and snow.
From the Seasons,
Ever changing,
We a lesson well may learn:
Springtime, Summer,
Autumn, Winter,
Welcome! Hail to each in turn!

GEORGE BROWNING.

WORLE HILL CAMP, WESTON-SUPER-MARE (Vol. iii. 187).—That Worle Hill Ridge once extended far out into the sea, or was nearly surrounded by water, at no very remote period, was my own conjecture, based on an examination of the levels, or sandy flats, north and south of it, between Weston, Uphill, Brean Down, and Congressbury on one side; and Kewstoke, Woodspring, and Swallow-cliff rocks on the other. On the northern side the land has to be protected from the higher tides by a sea-wall; and these extensive moorlands form part of the enormous accessions Somersetshire and Gloucestershire have gained within the historical period, from the borders of the estuary of the Severn. Sir Charles Lyell, however, referring to an earlier period—a period when the mammoth, *bos longifrons*, and rein-deer roamed over this country, says: "There is good reason to believe that there was once a woodland tract uniting Somersetshire and Wales, through the middle of which the ancient Severn flowed;" one circumstance pointing to this conclusion being the existence of a submarine forest on the shore at Porlock, which has been proved to extend a good distance from land. Whether men existed at all in that early age is doubtful—if they did, they would probably have taken advantage of a place like that of the camp for safety against biped and quadruped enemies; at any rate, the camp certainly was of earlier date than that assigned by the Rev. John Collinson, in his "History and Antiquities of Somerset," (1791) Vol. iii. p. 610, who speaks of it as "a vast Roman encampment, of a circular form, called Worle Berry, strongly fortified in some parts with one, and in others with two or three ditches, and a rampier of heaped stones in many places 20 feet in height. This was the last fortification the Romans had in this district westward, and if not the strongest, yet the most convenient they had in all these parts for surveying the motions of the enemy, and was probably one of their *castra estiva*." Mr. Warre, however, has made this, to say the least, very doubtful, both from the formation of the camp and from the pottery and other articles found in the earlier excavations. He thinks the camp was stormed by Ostorius in the reign of Claudius; deserted during the period of the Roman occupation of the country; again taken advantage of as a place of refuge by Romanised Britons; and that the human skeletons found, (several of which had marks of having sustained great personal violence), together with the iron weapons found with them, are to be referred to the desperate hand-to-hand contest which took place after the Saxons (about 577 A.D.) had stormed the defenders of the fortress.

F. J. LEACHMAN.

Queries.

CHARLECOTE CHURCH.

IN the article on Charlecote, published in the *Antiquary* (see p. 181), the author in describing the monuments in the church has omitted any mention of the brasses, which are thus described in "Haine's Monumental Brasses"—

"1. John Maskre chaplain c. 1500, with chalice and wafer
pecul. sm. W. A.

"2. Edm son of Tho^s Wykham gent. c. 1500. sm. N."

As your contributor can hardly have overlooked these, I fear they are lost, and therefore think it worth while to call attention to the question, as, if only mislaid and forgotten when the church was being rebuilt, there might yet be a possibility of seeing them placed in the new church. Can any of your correspondents oblige me with information on the subject?

J. A. COSSINS.

KIRKE WHITE, THE POET.—Is there any monument in this country of the poet Kirke White, besides the one erected in All Saints' Church, Cambridge, by Mr. Bott, an American gentleman, and designed and executed by Chantry? If not, is something not wanting? Kirke White's countrymen surely owe something to his memory.

J. P.

STATUE OF JAMES II.—Some fifty-five years ago a bronze statue of James II: stood in the court-yard of Whitehall, where it had been since the revolution of 1688. Can you tell me where it is now? From one or two accounts I have seen of it, it must have been a very fine production of art.

X.

HAROLD THE EXILE.—A novel in three volumes, entitled "Harold the Exile," appeared in 1819, without the names of author and publisher, but was pronounced by some critics of the day to be the production of Lord Byron, from the circumstance that some of the events of his life are reported in it. It shortly followed the publication of "Don Juan." Is anything positive known as to its author?

J. F. L.

WIT WITHOUT MONEY.—Can you explain the meaning of the following lines in Beaumont and Fletcher's comedy of "Wit without Money?"—

"Let Mims be angry at their St. Bel Swagger
And we pass the heat on't and be beaten."

T. J. R.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.—Shortly after her burial in Peterborough Cathedral, a tablet was put up against the wall, containing an inscription in Latin, which, in Gunton's History, is thus rendered into English:—"Mary Queen of Scots, daughter of a King, Widow of the King of France, Cousin and next heir to the Queen of England, adorned with Royal virtues, and a Royal mind (the right of Princes being often vain implored) by barbarous, and Tyrannical cruelty, the ornament of our age and truly Royal light, is extinguished. By the same unrighteous judgement, both Mary Queen of Scots, with natural death, and all surviving Kings (now made common persons) are punished with civil death. A strange and unusual kind of monument this is, wherein the living are included with the dead: For, with the sacred ashes of this blessed Mary, know, that the Majesty of all Kings, and Princes, lieth here violated and prostrate. And, because Regal secrecy doth enough and more admonish Kings of their duty, Traveller, I say no more." This was evidently too strong for the palates of some person or persons in power, and consequently the tablet was removed very shortly after it had been put up, but by whose hand and whose orders no one knew or knows. Gunton implies that he saw it; but where is it? Echo answers, where? Do you know of any other historian who, not quoting from Gunton, makes mention of the inscription?

J. T. H.

CAHETS.—I should be obliged for authentic information respecting a race of people in France called *Cahets*. Miss Porter makes mention of them in her book of travels. Ramond, in his "Tour to the Pyrenees," calls them *Cagots*,

and says he met some of them in one of the valleys of the Pyrenees. But no one can say, so it appears to me, with any degree of accuracy, how and when they got there. All parties, however, are agreed in this, that they were a proscribed class; that they were treated with contumely, and even cruelty; that they were shunned, and even looked down upon, and that no intermarriages ever took place between them and the other families in their neighbourhood. Ramond further states that "They are troubled with Goltres; they were known at Rennes by the name of *Cacoux*, or *Cagueux*; in Guienne and Gascony, *Cahets*. In the 11th century they were called *Cagots*, or *Capots*, in Berne, Bigorn; and in the country of the *Commingas* they were sold as slaves, reported to be infected with leprosy, and were obliged to enter the churches by a separate door, and had their font and seats apart; and in many parts the priests would not admit them to confession." He adds that they are supposed to be a remnant of the *Visigoths*. I should also like to know if they exist as a distinct race at the present time.

T. H. R.

WHAT IS THE SIGNIFICATION OF THE WORD "CRESCET?"—In the "Antiquities of the Church of Durham," *Cresettus* is said to mean a receptacle for oil; but it has also been used to denote a socket for a candle. King Henry V. adopted as his device a "burning crescet;" and Mr. Gough, in his description of Henry's monument, says that after his death, Henry "betooke unto him for his badge or cognizance, a crescet light burnynge," in order "that his virtues, which before had layne dead, should now by his righteous raigne, shyne as the *light of crescet*, which is no ordinary light; meaning also, that he should be a light and guide to his people to follow him in all virtue and honour."

A.R.

STUART PAPERS.—When George IV. was regent, a commission was appointed to inquire into the nature and value of the *Stuart Papers* presented by the Roman Government to the Prince Regent. What was the result, and have the papers been made public? They were purchased by a Mr. Watson, an Englishman, from M. Tassoni, who succeeded M. Cosarini as executor of Cardinal York, the last male descendant of James II.; but when the great value of the papers came to be discovered, they were seized on behalf of the Papal Government by order of Cardinal Consalvi, on the plea that they were too great a prize for any subject to possess. When, however, Mr. Watson threatened to appeal to his own Government, they were presented to the Prince Regent.

T. H. KING.

"TUBMAN."—I see in the morning papers an announcement that a Mr. Cohen, barrister-at-law, has been appointed "tubman" of the Court of Exchequer. Will any of your contributors kindly state when and how the appointment originated? The following account appeared in the *Standard* of April 21st:—"In order to enlighten our readers as to the meaning of this dignity, we must inform them that two of the senior barristers practising in this court are distinguished by seats and names peculiar to it—namely, the postman and the tubman. The postman is the senior counsel without the bar, attending the court, and has pre-audience of the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General, in making the first motion upon the opening of the court. (The Hon. Mr. Thesiger enjoys, we believe, this distinction at present.) The tubman is the next senior counsel without the bar. The postman and tubman have peculiar places assigned to them by the Lord Chief Baron in open court. It is only when the Chancellor takes his seat that the tubman has pre-audience of the postman. We are indebted to Mr. David B. Fowler for this explanation in his valuable book on the "Practice of the Court of Exchequer."

R. J. WELLS.

PANTOMINES.—When were pantomines first publicly performed? According to one authority, Livius Andronicus introduced the first to a Roman audience in the fifth century. R. A. BENNET.

SHAKESPEARE AS AN ACTOR.—It is recorded in Guthrie's "History of Scotland," that Queen Elizabeth sent, on one occasion, some actors to the court of her successor, James; and it is supposed that Shakespeare was one of the number. Is there any solid ground for the supposition? A writer in an old number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* thinks that the supposition receives strong confirmation from the following circumstance which he thus relates:—

"When I examined, some years ago, the remains of the castle"—Dunsinane, eight miles from Perth—"and the scenes in its neighbourhood, I found that the traditions of the country were *identically the same as the story represented in Shakespeare*. There was but one exception. The tradition is that Macbeth endeavoured to escape when he found the castle no longer tenable. Being pursued by Macduff, he ran up an adjoining hill, but instead of being slain by Macduff (which Shakspeare preferred, as being a more interesting dramatic incident), he threw himself over a precipice, at the bottom of which there still remains 'the giant's cave,' where it was supposed that Macbeth was buried."

BUSKIN.

THE THREE ESTATES OF THE REALM.—Since when has the sovereign of this country been considered one of the three estates of the realm? Among the church services is one appointed for the 5th of November, the title of which is—"A form of prayer and thanksgiving for the happy deliverance of King James and the three estates of England." The king cannot therefore be one of them. They are (1) the Lords Spiritual, (2) the Lords Temporal, and (3) the Commons.

F. H. RANDOLPH.

SONNETEER.—What is the proper meaning of the term *Sonneteer*? In Nuttall, the only dictionary I have at hand, the meaning given is, "a composer of sonnets, or small poems." But I think Dr. Johnson's definition is, "a small poet, in contempt." And a reviewer observes, "the word *Sonneteer*, has so long been a term of ridicule that it seems to be a well-founded matter of doubt whether it has ever been used in a graver sense."

H. GREENWELL.

"BENBOW THE BRAVE."—Is the author of the following stanza known? It is, I believe, only one of many stanzas on the same subject:—

"Sound thy trumpet, O fame! let the nation attend,
To Benbow the Brave, each Englishman's friend;
He has sailed, he will fight, and he'll conquer again,
And the flag of old England o'ershadow the main.
Oh, push the bumper about; drink his health each brave tar,
To Benbow the Brave! our firm bulwark in war."

R. A. ALLARDICE.

Epilics.

RECORDS.

(Vol. iii., 189.)

IN the Book of Genesis writing is never alluded to; it is not even mentioned where it might fairly be expected, as in the account of Abraham's purchase of the field of Machpelah from the Hittites (Gen. xxiii.) and the "seal" of Judah (Gen. xxxviii. 18), may have borne some emblematic sign or figure, and not necessarily a name expressed in letters. The Hebrew *shoterim*, subordinated and responsible to Egyptian taskmasters, were simply overseers

(Exod. v. 6, 14, 15); although the root of the word has in Arabic the sense of writing, and those functionaries had probably in some manner to keep an account of the labours imposed upon, and performed by, their countrymen.

2. But, following the narrative of the Pentateuch, we find that, from the age of Moses, the art of writing was commonly exercised among the Hebrews. Moses "wrote a record" of the victory over the Amalekites "in a book" (Exod. xvii. 14), and "he wrote down" the successive stations in the wanderings of the Israelites (Num. xxxiii. 2); he "wrote" the whole of the Book of the Covenant (Exod. xxiv. 4, 7; xxxiv. 27), and, in fact, the entire Law (Deut. xxxi. 9); he "wrote" his last song, and commanded the people to transcribe it for themselves (Deut. xxxi. 19, 22); he ordained that every Hebrew king should prepare his own copy of the Law (Deut. xvii. 18); and not only were the learned priests "to write on a scroll" the curses in connection with the "offering of jealousy" (Num. v. 23), and skilful artists to put on the onyx stones of the High-priest's ephod the names of the twelve tribes, and on his golden mitre the words "Holiness to the Lord" (Exod. xxviii. 9, 36; xxxix. 30), but any common Israelite who desired to dismiss his wife was supposed himself "to write for her a letter of divorce" (Deut. xxiv. 1. See also Exod. xxxii. 32; Num. xi. 26).

It need hardly be observed that the value of all these statements mainly depends upon the view taken of the date and authenticity of the Pentateuch, and of the relative age of its component parts, and that these intricate questions cannot be argued in this place. Indeed, some critics are of opinion that the art of writing was not known to the Hebrews before the time of Solomon, or even later; while others date a written literature confidently back to the patriarchal ages. *Adhuc sub judice lis est.*

3. The Hebrew word *Kathav*, used to denote *writing*, means originally, like the Greek *grapho*, *to scratch or to scrape*; it is employed synonymously with other verbs, such as *pathach* and *charath*, which convey that signification even more strongly, and mean *to engrave deeply* (Exod. xxviii. 36; xxxii. 16; xxxix. 30; Isai. xxx. 8). We are, therefore, permitted to infer that, at first, hard substances were chosen for perpetuating records, and that gradually more convenient materials were substituted, somewhat in the following succession:—

(a.) Stones or bricks: the earliest inscriptions, probably intended as imperishable memorials of the dead, chronicles of great public events, or copies of treaties and laws, were no doubt cut or graven into the most durable material, not requiring great skill on the part of the workman. Thus the Ten Commandments are said to have been "engraved" on two stone tablets, though it is clear that this statement is unavailable for historical evidence; for, on the one hand, it introduces the supernatural element that God himself wrote the words with his own "finger," and, on the other hand, the two accounts of the Decalogue in Exodus and Deuteronomy do not agree. Indeed "the whole Law"—probably Deuteronomy—was to be written on large stones covered with lime, and to be deposited on Mount Ebal. Engraving of names on precious stones was not uncommon. Bricks were extensively used by the Babylonians and Assyrians for historical, astronomical, and other important records. (See Exod. xxiv. 12; xxviii. 9, 11; xxxi. 18; xxxii. 15, 16; xxxiv. 1, 4, 28; xxxix. 14; Deut. iv. 13; x. 1-4; xxvii. 2-4; Josh. viii. 32; Job. xix. 23, 24.)

(b.) Metal, such as iron, brass, or gold (Exod. xxviii. 36; xxxix. 30; Macc. viii. 22; xiv. 27). According to Pausanias, the native town of Hesiod honoured his memory by having the whole of his long poem "Works and Days" engraven in lead.

(c.) Wood or sticks, or the bark of trees: thus divine precepts were written on the wooden door-posts of the houses; and the names of the tribes were written on twelve rods, when the pre-eminence of the Levites was to

be revealed to the people (Num. xvii. 17, 18; Deut. vi. 9; xi. 20). Wooden tablets are mentioned in the old literature of the Chinese, and letters written on the bark of trees in that of the Hindoos.

(d.) Skins and parchment: on these the phylacteries and other religious documents were probably written with black ink, and indeed the copies of the Law itself, as is still the case (Exod. xiii. 9, 16; Num. v. 23; Deut. vi. 8; xi. 18; Jer. xxxvi. 18; 2 Cor. iii. 3; 2 John 12). Parchment was no doubt the ordinary material for "books" or "scrolls" (Jer. xxxvi. 18-23; 2 Tim. iv. 13). The Hebrews were well acquainted with the preparation of skins in every variety (Exod. xxv. 5; Lev. xiii. 48).

Tattooing was an early and wide-spread practice expressly forbidden in the Law (Lev. xix. 28); it has indeed, though without probability, been considered as the very first attempt at writing, and the human body as the primitive writing material.

(e.) Tablets of wood covered with wax, as was usual among the Romans (comp. Luke i. 63).

(f.) Scrolls of byssus and papyrus: though not distinctly mentioned in the Old Testament, they were most likely not uncommon among the Hebrews in later times (comp. 2 John 12).

4. Certainly paper made from the papyrus-plant was familiar to the Egyptians from remote antiquity. Scrolls of papyrus, with all the necessary writing apparatus, have been found represented on the monuments of the fourth and fifth dynasties, erected in the period of the Old Empire, and dating back to the fourth millennium before Christ. In the tombs and coffins very numerous scrolls have been discovered, written, for the most part, in hieratic, though also in hieroglyphic and demotic characters. The long linen bands wrapped round the mummies are covered with hymns and prayers; and in many instances the black ink, occasionally relieved by red initial letters, has been remarkably preserved. There can, therefore, hardly be a doubt that the Egyptians, long before the time of Moses and Aaron, possessed *written* laws, which they attributed partly to the gods Thoth, Isis, and Osiris, and partly to such old authorities as Mneves and Sasychis.

M. K.

1. It would seem that the materials first used for making records were the leaves of palm-trees. Pliny in his "Natural History" (xiii. 21) says, "Antea non fuisse chartarum usus in palmarum foliis primo scriptitatum." He is speaking of the Egyptians. (2.) There can be no doubt from the expression used in Ex. xxxii. 16, that the Decalogue was *engraved* on the tables of stone; the word used is כְּתוּבִים, from verb כָּתַב, which is akin to the Greek *graphein*, English, *scratch*, and German, *kratsen*. (3.) There is previous mention of writing in the Bible, in Ex. xvii. 14, when Moses is commanded to "write this for a memorial in the book." The phraseology implies that writing was not then employed for the first time, but was regularly used for historic records. (4.) It is generally assumed that the Egyptians were acquainted with writing before the Exodus. In connexion with the subject it must be mentioned that the great German *savant* Hitzig has proved, in an interesting monography (*Die Erfindung des Alphabets*, 1840), that the Israelites invented the alphabet. For further information on the whole subject, I beg to refer your correspondent to Weber, "Versuch Einer Geschichte der Schriftkunde," Gottingen, 1807, and Löw, "Beiträge zur jüdischen Alter thumskunde," Leipzig, 1870.

H. A.

JOHN BALZER (Vol. iii. 200).—In reply to your correspondent, Mr. John Walmsley, permit me to state that John Balzer, was born at Kukas, or Kukusbad, in Bohemia, in the year 1738. In the year 1765 he was established at Prague, as a publisher of engravings, where he, in conjunction with a brother, named Matthew, issued the portraits to which your

correspondent refers. They were published in two distinct volumes, one in 1773 and the other in 1775. Amongst his more famous portraits were those of a learned theologian named Johan Amos Comenius; Christopher Crinesius, a literary celebrity; Frederick II., King of Prussia; Sigismund Gelenius; Wenceslaus Hollar, the engraver; the Emperor Joseph II; Thomas Jordan, M.D.; John Kupetzky, and Antonius Kern, painters; Maria Teresa, Empress of Germany; Maximilian, Archduke of Austria; Maximilian, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order; Jacob Pontanus, Juris Consultus; Count Wurmser, &c. He had a son of the same name, who also obtained eminence as an engraver.

A. H. W.

LUCILIO VANINI (Vol. iii. 176, 202).—This well-known atheist was born at Taurozano, in Otranto, 1585. After studying divinity at Rome, Padua, and Naples, his mind became confused and his belief unsettled. While at the last-named place he formed an idea of preaching atheism, thus disregarding divinity for the writings of Aristotle, Averoes, Cardan, and Pomponatius. From the works of these philosophers he is said to have imbibed his atheistical principles, which he laboured so earnestly to disseminate through Europe. After visiting part of Germany and the Low Countries, he came to Geneva, and afterwards passed into England, from which he returned to Italy and next to France, where he propagated his dangerous opinions under the garb of the friend of truth and sound religion. Though for a short time patronized by Bassompierre, he preferred the liberty of a wandering life, and so, quitting Paris, he gained some celebrity as a professor of physic, &c., at Toulouse. The impious tenets, however, which he constantly sought to instil into the minds of his pupils, soon drew upon him the public indignation. At last he was arrested and condemned by the Inquisition to have his tongue torn out and be hanged, (some writers affirm that he was burnt), which sentence was carried into execution on the 19th February, 1619. The best account of his life is by Durand, 12mo, Rotterdam, 1727.

W. WINTERS.

VASES (Vol. iii. 189).—In reply to your correspondent "St. L. R.," we beg to state that vases have been found amongst the flint implements that were used in pre-historic times, and that they give indications of having been fired. The Egyptians were renowned for their pottery two thousand years B.C.; and about 1600 years B.C. they produced ware of a very refined kind, evincing great knowledge of the pottery art. That period was of course ages before the establishment of the Greeks as a nation. They learnt the art from the Phœnicians, who gained their knowledge of it from the Egyptians. It will be unnecessary to advert to the claims of the Chinese and Japanese, who affirm that they have records of the existence of pottery two thousand years B.C., inasmuch as we have no means of ascertaining the correctness of the statement.

MINTON & Co.

GIORNO DEL PONTE (Vol. iii. 188).—I do not recollect ever having heard of an authentic origin to the sham fight on the *Ponte del Messo* at Pisa called the "Mazza-Scudo," or club and shield fight. Even in the time of Cato the Censor, the town was considered to be of the greatest antiquity, and one tradition ascribes its foundation to the Arcadians of Pisa, who settled there shortly after the Trojan war. Hence some have supposed these dangerous and often bloody encounters to be an imitation of the Olympic games. It seems to me, however, more likely that they originated in barbarous times in that rivalry or enmity which is still found to exist between distinct parts of the same town. What traveller has not remarked the jealousy reigning between the High-town and the Low-town (La Haute Ville and la Basse Ville), in France, the City and the Suburbs, Hastings and St. Leonards, Devonport and Plymouth, &c.? This is the

more probable, as the fight at Pisa always took place between 480 inhabitants of the north bank of the Arno against 480 inhabitants of the south bank, the object being the possession of the bridge, which was once the only one.

TITO PAGLIARDINI.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD GAZETTE (Vol. iii. 188).—The origin of the term, as applied to Government newspapers, has been thus accounted for:—During the war which the Republic of Venice waged against the Turks in 1563, the Venetian government, being desirous of communicating news on public affairs to the people, caused sheets of military and commercial intelligence to be written and read out publicly in particular places, to those desirous of hearing them. The fee paid for the privilege was a small coin, then current, called a *gassetta*, a name which in time was transferred from the coin to the written sheets themselves. The Venetian government ultimately gave these announcements in regular course once a month. Other European governments, it is said, occasionally adopted the same plan, and hence an official, or government newspaper became known as a *Gazetta*. Of course, it was impossible that a system so rude, could last long; the printing press speedily superseded the written sheets. The name, however, survives, and to this day "Gazette" is the designation for the official notifications of several European governments.

W. D. PINK.

The first medium for the conveyance of news to the public in modern times seems to have originated in Venice in the sixteenth century. But I do not think the name *gassetta* which it still bears can be derived from *gassa*, a magpie, or *gassetta*, a little magpie or chatterbox; for, like the "Acta Diurna" of the Romans, to which it was analogous, it gave the news in very concise and meagre terms, without development or comment. Nor were the papers sold to the public, like a modern newspaper; but the public were admitted by the state to read them at certain places on payment of a *gassetta* or *gassetta*, one of the smallest of the old coins of Venice. As to the derivation of *gassetta* from the Latin *gasa*, a treasure, an estate, I think it may be dismissed without further discussion.

TITO PAGLIARDINI.

EARLY PRINTING (Vol. iii. 188).—The statements made by "A. Z." are correct. I should myself have given them thus: The first book published in the English language was "The Recuyell of the History of Troy," printed and published, most likely, at Bruges, in 1472. The preface says the translation was begun at Bruges and finished at Cologne in 1471. "The Game of Chess," 1474, was the first known specimen of the art of printing in England. The first book printed on English paper was "Bartholomew de Glanville," 1495, translated into English by John Trevisa, and printed by Wynkyn de Worde, at Westminster. The paper was made by John Tate, at Hertford, the first paper mill having been set up there in the reign of Henry VII.

"The Game of Chess" has been mentioned above as the first known and admitted specimen of printing in England; but in the Bodleian at Oxford, in the University Library at Cambridge, and in some few other Libraries there is a small volume, a Latin exposition of the Acts of the Apostles, by St. Jerome, which bears on it "Printed and finished at Oxford on the 17th Dec., 1468." This has led to much discussion. Dr. Middleton and others have considered it a misprint, and that it ought to be 1478, while Dr. Dibden and others have maintained the accuracy of the date. Possibly it may have been printed in 1468 by a printer temporarily settled at Oxford.

J. S. TREACHER.

HORSE RACING (Vol. iii. 188).—In Nichol's "Progress of James I." it is stated in a footnote that it was a fact almost beyond question that horse-racing was practised in England at the time of the Romans.

J. CORLETT.

BUTLER THE POET (Vol. iii. 176).—This celebrated English poet, the author of "Hudibras," was born at Strensham, co. Worcester, in 1612. Aubrey says that he was born at Pershore, "hard by Barton Bridge, half a mile from Worcester, in the Parish of St. John." "This," remarks Butler's biographer, "is inconsistent in itself, and doubtful on other grounds. There is no such place as Barton Bridge in the Parish of St. John's, at least, no place known by that name in the present day. Strensham is a little village on the banks of the Avon, about ten miles south from Worcester, and close to the Eckington Station, on the Midland Railway." The entry of Butler's baptism, dated the 8th of February, 1612, appears in the parish register, in the handwriting of his father. After acquiring the rudiments of his education at home, he was placed at the College School of Worcester, of which Mr. Henry Bright, a prebendary of the Cathedral, was then the master. He must have entered the school between the years 1621 and 1627, according to the statutes, and if the regulations were observed strictly on his admission, his father's means must have been narrow, as the King's Scholars are required to be "*Pauperes et amicorum ope destituti*." Under the rules of the institution, he could hold his scholarship for five years, receiving his education and 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum in addition." Bell's Ed. "Eng. Poets," Vol. i. (Butler). We hear of his death, which took place in 1680, after a lifelong struggle with want and neglect. He was interred in St. Paul's, Covent Garden, where a humble monument was erected to his memory. In the year 1712, Alderman Barber, the printer, raised a memorial stone to Butler in Westminster Abbey. Samuel Wesley, jun., the friend of Atterbury and Pope, wrote the well-known epigram on the setting up of this stone, *i.e.* :—

"While Butler, needy wretch, was yet alive,
No generous patron would a dinner give;
See him, when starved to death and turned to dust,
Presented with a monumental bust.
The Poet's fame is here in emblem shown,
He asked for bread, and he received a stone."

W. WINTERS.

Facts and Gittings.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.—For some time past a number of men have been engaged removing earth from the limestone which exists at the Butts, Dalton, about two miles from Furness Abbey, with the view of quarrying it. While thus engaged recently on the edge of one of the embankments of a small stream, which runs through this part of Furness, they came upon a large block of stone, weighing nearly a ton, and on removing this they disclosed a large vault or grave, about six feet long, four wide, and rather more in depth. On descending into this vault a number of bones, some human, others those of an animal, probably a horse, were found; and at either end of the grave a bronze pike-head and a double-edged sword, also bronze, were discovered. The pike-head is in the most perfect state of preservation, but the sword (which was bent when picked up, and broke in the operation of straightening) is very much corroded for about three inches from the point. The blade of the pike is about 10 inches in length, and nearly 2½ inches in width at the broadest part. The socket is 2½ inches in length, and three in diameter. The sword is 25 inches long, measures two inches across the widest part, and is about the thickness of an old penny-piece in the centre. The hilt and guard were almost intact when found, but on exposure to the air they crumbled to powder. After making these discoveries, a large slab of stone, completely covering the landward side of the vault, attracted the attention of the workmen, and on removing this they revealed a small semi-circular crevice, leading inwards; but it was too small to admit of its being explored.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP IN EDINBURGH.—

Among the many ways in which the late Mr. A. H. Rhind sought to foster and encourage the study of archæology, perhaps the most directly practical was the bequest of the reversionary interest of the estate of Sibster, in Caithness, to the Council of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, for the foundation of a lectureship of archæology. By the terms of the bequest the lecturer is to be appointed by the Council of the Society, either for life or for a term of years, to deliver annually a course of not less than six lectures on some branch of archæology, ethnology, ethnography, or allied topic, and the Council is to determine whether those lectures shall be free to the public, or whether admission shall be by a moderate fee. As Mr. Rhind's relative, Mr. David Bremner, formerly of Aberdeen, was life-rented in the estate, and as it was considered by many noblemen and gentlemen interested in the promotion of archæology, that it would be a public benefit to anticipate the operation of the bequest, a memorial by the Society of Antiquaries, and otherwise numerous and influentially signed, was presented to the Treasury some years ago, suggesting the appointment of John Stuart, LL.D., secretary of the society, who by his experience and special acquaintance with Scottish archæology is peculiarly qualified for the duties, which, it was suggested, should also include a general superintendence of all monuments of the early races of Scotland. The Treasury did not adopt the suggestion of the memorialists; but, in consequence of the death of Mr. Bremner (which occurred recently at Wick), the bequest will come into operation as originally intended, and in a short time the Rhind Lectureship on Archæology will be added to the number of permanent institutions for the advancement of science in Edinburgh. Mr. Rhind also left a sum of 5000*l.* for the foundation of two scholarships in the University, and 7000*l.* for the establishment of an institution for the industrial training of orphan girls at Wick, which will now also come into operation. It is to be regretted that the superintendence of the monuments suggested in the memorial is still, however, unprovided for.—*Scotsman*.

THE NEW CONSERVATIVE HALL, BOSTON.—The foundation stone of a Club House for the Conservatives of Boston was recently laid by the Mayoress, Mrs. Bailes. The architects are G. G. Scott, jun., and J. O. Scott, and the estimated cost between 6000*l.* and 7000*l.* The new Hall is in South Street and Sibsey Lane and Shodfriars Lane, and is to be erected on the site—and to retain in its structure part of the shell—of a very ancient house, engraved in Pishey Thompson's "History of Boston," locally supposed to be the very oldest house in the town—the old town hall near by not excepted. Many of the houses in Boston have an air of antiquity about them, and probably are some centuries old, although Boston itself can claim no very remote origin, having been apparently unknown to the Romans; the site being most likely under water, or a morass, in Roman times. The only works in the neighbourhood attributed to that people are the Car Dyke, which was made probably to drain the fens, and the ancient sea-walls or embankment, to protect the land against the tides.

ANCIENT PAPYRUS.—A papyrus, discovered recently in an Egyptian tomb, has been examined by Dr. Eisenlohr, of Heidelberg, an Egyptian scholar. The discovery is interesting and important for Biblical students. The scroll is believed to be authentic, and "the finest, largest, best written, and best preserved of all that have hitherto been discovered in the country of the Pharaohs." The hieratic characters on the scroll is an allocution of *Rameses III.*, "to his people, and all men on earth," recounting the great deeds done in the days of his father, *Sehnecht*, and his grandfather, *Manepthah II. (Seti)*, when the religious feelings of Egypt were disturbed, for *Moses* had restored or introduced monotheistic worship; but the author of the chronicle restored the ancient religion, rebuilt the temples, and gained favour with *Ashtaroth*. The exodus of the Jews, and downfall of *Mosaic* reform is detailed.

ANCIENT OAK PANELLING.—The town of Derby has, through Mr. Bass, M.P., obtained possession of the oak panellings of what was once the council chamber of Prince Charles at Exeter House, and intends to build an apartment in the Free Library for their reception. The Queen has expressed her pleasure at the preservation of the panelling, and presented to the town of Derby, through Lord Stanhope, an original letter of Prince Charles, taken from the Stuart papers, which, after various vicissitudes, are now preserved in Windsor Castle.—*Echo*.

PORTRAIT OF FITZALAN, EARL OF ARUNDEL.—At the sale of the effects of the late Rev. R. E. Kerrich, of Cambridge, a fine and curious portrait, in panel, of Fitzalan, the first Earl of Arundel of that name, was sold, and purchased by Mr. Graves, of Pall Mall.

Proceedings of Societies.

THE ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY met on Tuesday evening, April 22nd, in the Scottish Corporation Hall, Crane Court, Fleet Street. There was a numerous attendance. George Harris, Esq., F.S.A., was called to the chair. On a vote by ballot, seventeen members were added to the roll. Mr. Harris then read his paper on the "Domestic Every-day Life and Manners and Customs of the Ancient World." After describing what may be supposed to have been the rude costume adopted in the earliest ages, when men were clad in skins with feathers and flowers as ornaments, and alluding to the account of the ancient Britons afforded by Tacitus, Mr. Harris proceeded to describe the style of dress worn by the Egyptians, and subsequently by the Greeks and Romans. He next gave an account of the various kinds of dwellings constructed by mankind from the time when they lived in caves to the period of the Romans, describing the internal arrangements of houses belonging to the latter, and the nature of their furniture and external surroundings. The mode of taking meals in the earlier ages was next pointed out, and convivial celebrations at particular epochs were described. The paper was illustrated by a variety of diagrams of Egyptian, Grecian, and Roman costumes, of Grecian and Roman buildings, including views from Pompeii, and some etchings of articles connected with the culinary department of the ancient world.

In further illustration of Mr. Harris's communication, Mr. George Browning exhibited a number of most interesting remains from Pompeii and other cities of the ancient world. Mr. Sopwith, F.R.S., moved a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Harris for his excellent communication, which was seconded by the Rev. Samuel Cowdy, who detailed some of his experiences among the natives in Eastern countries. Dr. Rogers and other members took part in the discussion, and it was agreed that Mr. Harris's paper should be published in the *Transactions*. The reading of an interesting paper by J. P. Briscoe, Esq., concluded the business of the evening.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—On Friday evening, April 25, Mr. W. Tayler, of the Bengal Civil Service, well known for his important services during the mutinies in India, read a paper at the hall of the Society of Arts, on the "Rosary of India." The subject, though at first sight, not one containing much to concern the modern Englishman, was rendered extremely interesting by the explanations of Mr. Tayler, who, to the surprise of most present, showed that the rosary, instead of being confined, as most people generally suppose, to Roman Catholic Christians, is used by many millions of people, Hindoos, Buddhists, and Mahometans. The lecture was illustrated and explained by a collection of beautiful rosaries, including one of amber and jade-stone, taken from the palace at Peking, and by many sketches painted by Mr. Tayler, exhibiting the use of the rosary. After the lecture there was an interesting discussion, in which the chairman, Sir Digby Wyatt, Dr. Campbell, Mr. Hyle Clarke, Dr. Zerffi, and Mr. George Browning took a prominent part.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—A meeting of this society will be held on Tuesday next, May 6th, when the following papers will be read:—1. On the "Signification and Etymology of the Hebrew Noun, תִּרְשָׁתָּה Tīrshathā," by R. Cull, Esq., F.S.A.; 2. "On the Chronology of the Olympiads in connection with the Golden Age of Greece," by W. R. A. Boyle, Esq.; 3. "On the Sites of Ophir and Taprobane, from Greek and Hindu Authorities," by A. M. Cameron, Esq., F.R.G.S.; 4. "On the Character of the Preposition in the Egyptian Language," by P. Le Page Renouf, Esq., F.R.S.L.; 5. "Translation of an Egyptian Hymn to Ammon," by C. W. Goodwin, Esq., M.A. The following candidates will be balloted for:—Mrs. Julia Hussey, Tralee; Sig. Roger Boughi, Camera dei Deputati, Rome; Isaac Brown, Esq., Kendal.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting held on the 24th ult., Sir George B. Airy, President, in the chair, Sir W. Fairbairn communicated a paper "On the Durability of Iron Ships and on Rivetted Joints." He said that the disaster which befel the *Megara*, a vessel built by him in 1849, was due to the want of inspection. If that were properly and regularly enforced, iron ships and iron bridges might last for ages. In the case of the Menai-bridge, about the corrosion of which much had been said and written not long ago, he had satisfied himself, from personal inspection, that the means used there had been sufficient for preventing that corrosion. Respecting the other part of his subject, he stated that the apparent superiority of hand-rivetting was due to the fact that it slightly hardened the rivet by being hammered after it was cold. The arguments seemed conclusive as to the inferiority of joints with drilled holes, and he reiterated his conviction that the force used in punching plates is a valuable practical test of their quality, and tends to prevent the use of inferior iron. Mr. Francis Galton next read a paper "On the Employment of Meteorological Statistics in determining the best course for a Ship." His object was to show how the valuable statistics of the mean prevalence and force of the various winds in different parts of the ocean, which have been collected at the national expense by the Meteorological Office, now about to be published, should be utilized. He first explained the nature of a figure, which he named an isochrone—namely, the curve drawn on a map round a point which was the limit of a day's sail from that point. He showed how to compute isochrones, and exhibited and explained the model of a machine which was to supersede their calculation. The chart of one of the most frequented squares in the Atlantic was worked out, and it showed by the size of patches, representing the results, what force and kind of wind a navigator would meet with there, and how, with such and such weather present and probable, he would be enabled at once to find the most appropriate course to steer. The relative merits of proposed routes could thus be compared, and it was a matter of trifling expense to calculate an isochronal chart for a single voyage by a particular ship. The usual vote of thanks was given to the authors of the papers.

Obituary.

SIR WILLIAM TITE, C.B., F.R.S.—The late Sir William Tite, who died at Torquay on April 20th, aged upwards of seventy, was the son of Arthur Tite, Esq., a merchant of London. He was brought up to the architectural profession under Mr. Laing, the architect of the Custom House, and one of his earliest known labours was superintending the re-building of the church of St. Dunstan-in-the-East. This work secured for him a large share of public favour. He was employed upon the erection of the Scotch church, in Regent Square, Grays-Inn Road, and subsequently of many public and private buildings, including some of the most important of our earlier railway stations. In 1840 he was appointed architect of the New Royal

Exchange. In 1835 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1839 of the Society of Antiquaries; was for some time President of the Architectural Society; was President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and had been one of the representatives of Bath in the House of Commons since 1855. Sir William Tite, who paid attention to the subject of banking, was on the Select Committee on the Bank Charter in 1856, was a director of the London and Westminster Bank, and Governor of the Bank of Egypt. He was also for many years one of the governors of Dulwich College, in the reconstruction of which he took the greatest interest. He received the honour of knighthood in 1869. The deceased gentleman was not unknown as an author, having published a "Report of a Visit to the Estates of the Honourable Irish Society in Londonderry and Coleraine;" and an "Introduction to the Descriptive Catalogue of Roman Antiquities found in the Excavations at the new Royal Exchange." He was a Commissioner of Lunacy for the city of London, and a magistrate for Middlesex and Somerset, married, in 1832, Emily, daughter of John Curtis, Esq., of Herne Hill, Surrey.

Answers to Correspondents.

- A. Z.**—There have been two, if not more, translations of Euripides. One, by R. Potter, was published in 1781, and another, by J. Cartwright, in 1866.
- H. M.**—Thomas Parr was born in Shropshire in 1483, and died at the age of 152 years and 6 months.
- L. A. X.**—The prostyle is a portico in which the columns stand out quite free from the wall to which it is attached.
- D. Ray.**—The first steamship that crossed the Atlantic was the *Savannah*, in 1819.
- T. F.**—The *Queen Charlotte*, flag-ship of Lord Keith, was accidentally destroyed by fire in Leghorn Roads, March 17, 1800. Upwards of 700 lives were lost.
- Lax.**—Sir Edward Coke was discharged from his office of Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in 1616.
- H. H. C.**—When the First Lord of the Admiralty happens to be a member of the Upper House, the first Secretary chosen from among the supporters of the Ministry in the House of Commons has usually represented the Admiralty department in that branch of the legislature.
- J. P. H.**—The Duke of Wellington acted as Lord High Constable of England at the coronations of George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria.
- J. R. L.**—James Hogg, "The Ettrick Shepherd," was born on the banks of the Ettrick River, Selkirkshire, in 1770.
- P. R. S.**—See *Blackwood's Magazine*, xxi. 739; and xxxiv. 4.
- H. F. Hall.**—Charles Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool, wrote a treatise on the *Coins of the Realm*, which was published at Oxford in 1805.
- H. F. K.**—Boahinshi is a name given to a cluster of rocks between the entrance of Donegal Bay, Ulster, and that at Sligo Bay, Connaught.
- R. L.**—The Temple of Apollo, at Daphne, near Antioch, is said to have been built by Antiochus Epiphanes, about the year 170.
- T. R. S.**—The East India Company was formed in 1599.
- H. W. W.**—The Earl Marshal's Court was abolished by the Long Parliament in 1641.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 48, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 48, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

To all communications should be affixed the name and address of the sender; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 11, Ave Maria-lane, E.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1873.

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THE CASTLES, HALLS, AND MANOR
HOUSES OF ENGLAND.

HARDWICK HALL, DERBYSHIRE.

"It was a wide and stately square:
Around were lodgings, fit and fair,
And towers of various form,
Which on the court projected far,
And broke its lines quadrangular.
Here was square keep, there turret high,
Or pinnacle that sought the sky,
Whence oft the warder could descry
The gathering ocean storm."—*Sir Walter Scott.*

THE grand old mansion of Hardwick-Hall, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, is situated in the parish of Ault-Hucknall, about six miles from the town of Chesterfield and the same distance from Mansfield, and five miles from Wingfield, where there is a station on the Midland Railway, in one of the most delightful spots in the picturesque county of Derby. The hall occupies a somewhat prominent position on a bold and commanding hill, in a large, well-wooded park, upwards of 600 acres in extent, the graceful undulations of which are heightened in effect by numerous ponds and broad pieces of water; and the view of the surrounding country, obtained from the terrace on which the mansion is erected, is one of inconceivable grandeur. The slopes immediately beneath the building are thickly overgrown with oaks, yews, and other forest trees, beyond which is a broad expanse of rural scenery, bounded in the distance by the far-famed Peak of Derbyshire, whilst a considerable portion of Nottinghamshire is also included in the view.

The present hall, which dates from the end of the sixteenth century, has replaced a more magnificent building, whose massive-looking walls, thickly overgrown with ivy, stand close by, forming a picturesque ruin, the date of which, however, does not appear to be of a period very remote to that of the erection of the edifice we are about to describe. This building was erected between the years 1590 and 1597, by Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury. This lady had married thrice previous to becoming the wife of the Earl of Shrewsbury. In Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting" it is recorded that there is a tradition in the family of Cavendish that a fortune-teller had told her that she should not die while she was building; accordingly, she bestowed a great deal of the wealth she had obtained from three of her four

husbands in erecting large seats at Hardwick, Chatsworth, Bolsover, and Oldcote, and, I think, at Worksop; and died during a hard frost, when the workmen could not labour.

Hardwick Hall is an excellent specimen of the later Elizabethan style of architecture, and is in a perfect state of repair. It is built of stone, massive and firm in construction; its general form is square, and the principal front is upwards of 200 feet in length. Viewed from the base of the hill on which it stands, the building presents a very bold and striking appearance; the numerous goodly-proportioned bays and turrets with which it is surrounded affording admirable scope for the play of light and shade. Round the summit there is an elaborately-carved balustrade, which, on a nearer approach, exhibits a profusion of coronets worked in freestone, whilst in the frieze on the top of the square towers at the angles are the countess's initial letters, E. S.—"memorials of the proud dame's vanity." In front of the house is a spacious quadrangular court, which, together with the garden, is surrounded by a high stone wall, partaking of the same quaint and ornamental character as that which distinguishes the building itself, whilst the central gateway, by which access is obtained, together with the other erections near at hand, accord well with the architecture of the mansion. The most extraordinary feature in the building, perhaps, is the number and size of the windows, which are placed so close to each other, and are of such large dimensions, that they occupy almost the whole of its front, and have suggested the comparison of the house to a lantern, and given rise to a popular local rhyme—

"Proud Hardwick Hall—
More windows than wall."

The interior of the house presents much the same appearance as it must have exhibited two centuries or more ago, and is preserved with scrupulous care. It retains most of the ancient fittings, and although the whole of the original furniture is not here, the rooms still preserve an air of antiquity, imparted to them by the rich arras with which the walls are hung, the tapestry hangings that conceal the doors, and the antique furniture that still remains.

The walls and ceilings have elaborate scroll and figure-work executed upon them in plaster, of the kind so frequently occurring in Elizabethan mansions. The walls generally are covered with dark oak wainscoting to some height, above which tapestry is hung; and, in addition to this, many of the rooms are adorned with pictures. The fire-places are mostly large and of the showiest description; some are of coloured marbles, and of most strange carving—"the sculptors displaying a supreme disregard for grace of form or correctness of proportion in their human figures, and a very odd taste in all others." The floors are usually constructed of a composition of sand and lime; and in the chief rooms, which are not carpeted, they are so highly polished that they have the appearance of marble. The entrance hall is very striking. At one end is the minstrels' gallery, with a heavy oak balustrade, and the walls are wainscoted with dark oak, above which tapestry is suspended, illustrating the history of the patient Grizel, said to have been worked from the designs of Rubens. In this hall is a statue of Mary Queen of Scots, by Westmacott, "whose melancholy history is so intimately associated with that of the founder of Hardwick." There is a legend that the unfortunate queen was confined at Hardwick during a portion of her captivity; but this, however, could not have been the case—at all events in the present house—as it was not erected until after her death; indeed, Sir Bernard Burke says there is no evidence that she was confined even in the old mansion.* One of the bedrooms here, it is true, is pointed out as her apartment; but, adds the above-named authority, "it is highly improbable that Mary was ever at Hardwick, even on a temporary visit."

From the hall, a stone staircase leads to the first floor. The chapel is immediately to the right of the stairs, and is

* "Visitation of Seats" (first series), vol. ii., p. 60.

very curious and interesting; the walls are hung with tapestry illustrating Scriptural subjects, taken from Acts ix., 13, 26, and 28. One of the rooms, called "Mary Queen of Scots's Apartment," is furnished with hangings said to have been worked by that unfortunate lady, whilst over the door is a carving of the royal arms of Scotland, together with her initials and titles; but, it seems, the furniture of this room was many years ago brought hither from the old house of Chatsworth, where it had stood in the room which Queen Mary is stated to have occupied for a considerable period. The date, 1599, is frequently repeated on the panels of this room. According to a tradition preserved in the family, this apartment was constructed for the reception of the furniture which had been in the old house; and the furniture which it now contains is said to be the same she used. The black velvet hangings of the bed, it is further related, were embroidered by her—a thing not all improbable, as it is stated that she was skilled in the art, and was accustomed to beguile many of the sad hours of her captivity by its practice. In a letter from Mr. White to Sir William Cecil, giving an account of an interview he had with Mary Queen of Scots in 1568, at Tutbury Castle, he says,—“She said that all day she wrought with her nydill, and that the diversity of the colors made her work seem less tedious, and continued so long at it, till very payne made her give it over.”—(Hayne's State Papers, p. 510, quoted in Lyson's "Magna Britannia.") Some of the other bedrooms contain very beautiful specimens of embroidery, and of ancient beds and chamber furniture.

One of the finest of the apartments is the state-room, or presence-chamber; here the walls are to a considerable height hung with tapestry, illustrative of the story of Ulysses, over which are figures rudely executed in plaster in bas-relief, among which is a representation of Diana and her nymphs. The cabinets, chairs, and other articles of furniture—a considerable portion of which was brought from Chatsworth and other places—are in admirable keeping with the architecture of the house. This chamber is 64 feet in length and 32 in breadth, and very lofty. The chairs are of black velvet, which is nearly concealed by a raised needle-work of gold, silver, and colours, and are in a remarkable state of preservation. At the upper end of the room is a lofty canopy of the same material, under which is a dais raised two steps above the flooring, on which is placed a chair and footstool, and in front of the canopy is a large table of the time of Queen Elizabeth, curiously inlaid with heraldic devices, musical instruments, &c. In a deep recess in this room, has been placed a state bed, with very ancient crimson velvet hangings, surmounted with ostrich feathers.

The dining-room is a spacious and splendid apartment, and contains some fine portraits. Over the chimney-piece are the arms of the Countess of Shrewsbury, carved in a lozenge, beneath which is inscribed—"THE CONCLUSION OF ALL THINGS IS TO FEAR GOD AND KEEP HIS COMMANDMENTS. E. S., 1597." Over the fire-place of the drawing-room appear the arms of the countess, supported by two stags, and having below it this inscription—"SANGUINE CORNU CORDE OCULO PEDE CERVUS ET AURE NOBILIS AT CLARO PONDERE NOBILIOR."

All the state apartments are lofty, generally of good proportions, and very spacious, with numerous large windows admitting an immense quantity of light. The passages and two principal staircases are broad and commodious; and here, as in every other available space in the building, the walls are covered with rich tapestry, pictures, and ornamental carved work, or subjects in relief; and in nearly every room appear the letters E. S. with the countess's coronet, and very frequently the triple badges of Shrewsbury, Cavendish, and Hardwick, the three titles by which the celebrated "Bess of Hardwick" loved to be known. The great gallery extends the whole depth of the east front; it is upwards of 170 feet in length by 26 in width, and is lighted by a range of eighteen windows, each 20 feet high, and of considerable

breadth, in deep, square recesses which project beyond the wall. Here there is a vast collection of family portraits, not only of the Cavendishes themselves, but of many other illustrious personages; among them is a curious portrait of Queen Elizabeth, habited in a gown on which are represented serpents, birds, a sea-horse, &c.; a small, full-length of James VI. of Scotland, when eight years of age; Arabella Stuart when a child, with a doll; two portraits of Mary Queen of Scots; Henry VIII., by Holbein; the Countess of Bedford; the first Duke of Devonshire; Sir Thomas More; Lady Jane Grey, seated before a harpsichord; Bishop Gardiner; Sir William Cavendish; and Thomas Hobbes, the celebrated philosopher of Malmesbury, author of the "Leviathan," painted when he was eighty-nine years of age. This notability resided with the Duke of Devonshire chiefly at Chatsworth, and died at Hardwick Hall, whither he had just removed with the family, at the age of ninety-two. There are likewise portraits of Richard III., Sir Thomas Wyatt, and Lord Darnley; but of all the portraits in this noble gallery, some 200 in number, the two that undoubtedly attract the most attention are those of the remarkable woman by whom Hardwick Hall was built. One represents her in early life, attired in a close black dress, a double ruff, long chain of five rows of pearls, reaching below her waist, sleeves down to her wrists, turned up with small pointed white cuffs, a fan in her left hand, and brown hair. The other portrait was painted when she was well stricken in years; in this picture she is represented dressed in black, with the same chain of pearls, a large ruff with hollow plaits, and over her hair a kind of figured gauze veil brought to the forehead in the middle, but leaving the sides uncovered. In this latter portrait she "retains traces enough of beauty to render it not so very wonderful that, even on her own hard terms, she should have found a fourth husband; while the clear, keen intellect and decision stamped evidently on her countenance are strikingly characteristic of her shrewdness, ready energy, and masculine strength of purpose." The portraits of the Devonshire family are also noteworthy; among these is one of the handsome duchess, the mother of the present duke. There are several curious specimens of ancient furniture preserved in this gallery, among which is a couch of elegant design, said to have been removed hither from the old house; the cushions are elaborately wrought in silk and gold, on velvet, which age has almost reduced to tatters.

The flight of steps leading from the second story to the roof is of solid oak; and from the leads, on a clear day, the cathedrals of York and Lincoln are said to be included in the extensive prospect.

The dilapidated remains of the old mansion of Hardwick are between two and three hundred yards distant from the more modern erection. A few apartments, though approached with difficulty through the fragments of others, are tolerably whole and entire. One of them has been remarkable for the beauty of its proportions; it is 55 feet in length, 30 in breadth, and 24 in height, and from the colossal figures which adorned the sides of the great stone chimney-piece, it has been fancifully designated the Giants' Chamber. Some of the windows still contain the rough old glass of diamond shape, set in lead; but, for the most part, they offer free ingress and egress to the winds, and support to the ivy which twines luxuriantly about the mouldering mullions and broken walls. Over the fire-places in some of the rooms are the only specimens of the interior decoration of the walls now remaining.

At what period the old mansion was built is uncertain, but it is known to have been a residence of the Hardwicks in the reign of Henry VII. The Countess of Shrewsbury, being at Hardwick in 1577, several years before the present hall was built, wrote to the earl, intimating her wish that he would come to Hardwick, if the queen would give him permission. In the postscript she says, "Lette me hear how you, your charge, & love dothe, and comend me, I pray you. Yt were well you sente fore or fyve peces of the

great hangings, that they myght be put oup, and some carpetes; I wyshe you wolld have thynges yn that redynes, that you myht come wⁱⁿ 3 or foure dayes after you here from court."—(Lodge's "Illustrations of British History," vol. ii. p. 169.) Cardinal Wolsey is stated to have rested at Hardwick Hall whilst on his way from York to Lancaster, where he died.

At the time of the Conquest, Hardwick formed part of the manor at Steynesby, which was granted to Roger de Poitou. In 1203 it was transferred by King John to Andrew de Beauchamp, and half a century later we find it held by William de Steynesby, whose great-grandson, John de Steynesby, died possessed of it in 1330. The property subsequently passed into the hands of the Hardwicks, a family of considerable antiquity in the county of Derby; and, judging from the remains of the old hall still standing, one that must have been very opulent, and held a first-rate position among the landed gentry of England at a remote period. John Hardwick, the sixth squire of that name who possessed this estate, lived in the reign of Henry VIII. He had one son and several daughters. One of the latter, Elizabeth, eventually conveyed the estate by marriage into the family of Cavendish, and their descendants have continued its proprietors to this day, the present noble owner of the mansion and estate being William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire and Baron Cavendish of Hardwick. The above lady, who is popularly known as "Bess of Hardwick," was four times married. Her first husband was Richard Barley, of Barley, who, says Sir Bernard Burke, bequeathed to her his whole estate, which lay in the same part of the country with her paternal domains of Hardwick. She next married Sir William Cavendish, a gentleman who, having held several offices under Henry VIII. and contributed to the work of the Reformation, was subsequently knighted, and made a member of the Privy Council. The neighbouring estate of Chatsworth, which had been held by a family named Leech, the last of whom had married a sister of the stout-hearted "Bess of Hardwick," was purchased by Sir William Cavendish, who, it is recorded, had realized a considerable fortune a few years before his death, which happened in 1557. The third husband of "Bess" was Sir William St. Loe, captain of the guard to Queen Elizabeth, who made her heir to his large estate, to the exclusion of his own children by a former marriage. To the "spoils of matrimony" thus heaped upon her, was added the crowning point of her ambition—the coronet of a countess—the lady becoming the wife of the great and noble Earl of Shrewsbury. Lodge says that this imperious lady prevailed on the first of her husbands, who died without issue, to settle his estate on her and her heirs, whilst her third husband, who was very rich, was led, by her persuasions, to make a similar disposition of his fortune, "to the utter prejudice of his daughters by a former wife; and now, unsated with the wealth and caresses of three husbands, she finished her conquests by marrying the Earl of Shrewsbury, the richest and most powerful peer of his time. To sum up her character, she was a woman of a masculine understanding and conduct; proud, furious, selfish, and unfeeling. She was a builder, a buyer and seller of estates, a money-lender, a farmer, and a merchant of lead, coals, and timber. She lived to a great age, and died in 1607, immensely rich." Old Fuller speaks of her as "a woman of undaunted spirit;" and upon her monument in All Saints' Church, Derby, she is described as "beautiful and discreet."

George, Earl of Shrewsbury, the fourth husband of "Bess of Hardwick," had the custody of Mary Queen of Scots committed to his charge, in the eleventh of Elizabeth; and, nearly twenty years afterwards, he, with Henry Grey, Earl of Kent, assisted at the unhappy lady's execution.

By her second husband alone did the above eminent woman have a family. Her issue by Sir William Cavendish was numerous; her three daughters married into the noblest families in the kingdom; of her sons, the eldest, Henry,

was some time M.P. for the county of Derby, and, dying issueless, was succeeded in the estates by his next brother, William. This gentleman received the honour of knighthood, and in 1605, was raised to the peerage with the title of Baron Cavendish of Hardwick, and in 1618 advanced to an earldom, as Earl of Devonshire. His great-grandson, William, fourth earl, was created, in 1694, Marquis of Hartington and Duke of Devonshire, and installed a knight of the most noble order of the garter, an honour which has been ever since enjoyed by his successors in the title.

W. D.

Notes.

ANTIQUITIES AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—COSTUMES.

THE curious in Dress and its history, will, in the Industrial Department of the present International Exhibition, find some interesting examples of the luxurious art in which our Gallic neighbours are held to possess such natural and acquired proficiency.

We here find not alone the *façon* of many of the fashionable robes of the day, but it is evident that our manufacturers have with great advantage studied some of the fine old tints of the 18th century. For a long period we have been under the vulgar dominion of violent "Albert Blues," "Gas Greens," and the dyes popularly known as "Magenta" and "Solferino." It is time, indeed, that the *artist* should put in a protest and recall us to softer and more delicate hues, such as "*feuille morte*," and the immense variety of nature's tints. What, indeed, can be more lovely than the soft transitions between shades and colours which we find in nature? And now the jay's wing, the peacock's sun-shot throat, the modest sage-leaf and the turquoise are found to possess subtle harmonies and delicate *nuances* worthy the attention of pensive blondes and sparkling brunettes. The old "London Smoke" vanished from the atmosphere to make way for the sober tones of "Lapland Mud," and this again yielded to the now more fashionable "Mud of the Nile." In nothing more than in dress is perceived the truth of that sad dictum "*tout lasse, tout passe, tout casse!*" Let us turn aside from these *triste* reflections to the consideration of the sartorial remains which, in the antique dresses on view at the International Exhibition, somewhat sadly and mockingly, stand headless and armless in their glass cases, perishable relics indeed, yet less so than the beauties whom they once adorned. Alas, poor beauties! "Where be your g^{es} bes now? your gambols?"

"I suppose these are dressing-gowns?" says a matter-of-fact lady, walking up to the glass cases containing the antique robes with the stately "*sac*" and train. And indeed they are not unlike them, seen from a distance; but we can fancy the well-bred disgust with which the whilom wearer of Mrs. Carroll's gorgeous yellow silk would have heard the involuntary criticism upon her superb robe. It is dated 1720, and is of that deep bright yellow sported by the most brilliant of canary-birds or the rich sulphur-butterfly; and the groups of flowers upon it, instead of being brocaded or embroidered, are painted. Apparently, oil-colour has been the medium employed in the painting of the more solid flowers, to judge at least from the slight discoloration on the adjacent silk. The effect of the free-hand drawing of leaves and tendrils is extremely elegant and artistic, admitting of far more freedom, than had the loom or even the needle been employed. The flowers are blue, violet, or red, with dark-green leaves, the deep tint of the latter preventing the garishness which would have resulted from the employment of a brighter shade. The bodice is made in the style known among ladies as a low square, pointed in front. It does not fit closely to the waist, but hangs somewhat in the style of the long-flapped waistcoats of our great-grandfathers.

The sleeves are those named after Queen Anne. The train is trimmed down the front on each side with a Vandyke quilting of the same silk as the dress. The petticoat is similarly ornamented, and has a flounce at the bottom cut in festoon fashion, the longest point being in the centre. The train, being what ladies call "gored," has the usual graceful flow resulting from this treatment. The most remarkable feature of this costume is its splendour of colour. It has neither the weak prettiness of the primrose, nor the *prononcé* vulgarity of the flaunting marigold, but, while brilliant, is at the same time unobtrusive, thus showing the difference between really fine and violently showy colour.

The handsome brocaded dress in the case numbered 3506, is lent by Mrs. Cosway, and has a black satin ground relieved by bouquets of crimson, red, blue, and white flowers and green leaves. The ground is well covered by the pattern, which is grotesque and substantial, rather than graceful, and reminds strongly of the aggressive chintzes of our grandmothers' days. "Here's a regular Dolly Varden!" said a lady just passing by. "Yes, a regular Dolly," rejoins her cavalier. But the antique "Dolly" is deficient in the light elegance of the costumes of that name worn at the present time. This dress has no train, though there is some approach to a "sac;" probably the robe is not quite complete as it now is. The bodice is semi-low, with open stomacher and Queen Anne sleeves. It is the *beau idéal* of a dress for the conventional dowager, and is interesting as a specimen of its particular kind.

Next, we turn from the contemplation of *feminine* finery, disguised, it is true, by the dignity which years impart, to the *masculine* gew-gaws of similar character in an adjacent case. And in view of these elaborate "*fantasies*," let none say that the members of the weaker half of creation are stronger in frippery and foolishness. That the sexes possess equal rights and powers, in these particulars at least, is plainly shown by the ornate contents of Mr. Simmons's cases of embroidered satin and velvet coats. Here, in case 3534, the gem which first strikes the eye is a coat of exquisite pea-green silk, rich equally in lustre as in texture. The tint is one of those most in favour with ladies at the present day, and the *grain* is as rich as that of double poplin. It is exquisitely embroidered in cherry-coloured flowers and green leaves; the buttons being covered with the same silk as that of the coat, and with embroidery to correspond. If Goldsmith's celebrated peach-coloured suit approached this, he must indeed have appeared a magnificent creature! The colour is still fresh, of artistic tint and exquisite delicacy. Truly the present age is democratic in dress as in most other things. When individual taste was allowed free play, wealth naturally showed itself in habiliments. Now, "my lord," except when at court, is no better dressed than his butler. Looking at these exquisitely wrought works of industry—almost of art—it is easy to understand how the old sumptuary laws became necessary in days when luxury such as this prevailed. The love of dress, the command of rich materials, and human vanity are capable of leading on to any height of display and extravagance.

Certainly, beauty in attire is to be aimed at, but how to be accomplished in the regulation swallow-tail of to-day is a puzzle. Perhaps it is as well, on the whole, that the taste of people should be shown in the decoration of their dwellings and their minds, rather than in that of their persons. Ladies, however, are the acknowledged representatives of the art of the *toilette*. Society would be shorn of more than half its pains and its pleasures, if women were to don a universal costume as uninteresting and as unbecoming as that worn by men. Hence the great advantages which a study of the principles of fine art offers to women. And if attention to dress be really one of the penalties they must pay as members of the more angelic half of creation, by all means give them the solace of sound artistic training, with definite æsthetic precepts to go upon, in carrying out the responsibilities and distinctions of their order.

In the same case as the irresistible pale green, we find also an elegantly-designed coat and waistcoat of white silk, embroidered in silver, the pattern in part picked out in spangles. Its date is 1760. The silk, which is now of a tint something between buff and stone-colour, was probably originally quite white, and doubtless very beautiful in its first freshness. "Talk of men not caring for dress! look at that!" says a fashionable young lady just passing; and it occurs to us that the fathers and husbands who rail at feminine vanity and its attendant expenses might pay an instructive visit to the department containing Mr. Simmons's collections of antique costumes for gentlemen. Just below the white silk coat, is one of brown velvet with narrow stripe and pattern of satin. It is superbly embroidered in "satin-stitch." The eye of an artist is apparent in the rich shading and grouping of the flowers forming the bouquets. Its date is 1810; its country France. The large white, fully-blown carnations or poppies—it is difficult to say which—spring from a border of white net and white satin embroidery which is carried round the edges of the coat; and the great buttons of brown velvet are embroidered to correspond with the rest.

Next to this last, we find a suit of light-green brocade with sprigs of cerise flowers—also of French manufacture. It is chiefly remarkable for delicacy of colour and richness of material; but, in comparison with the embroideries surrounding it, it seems commonplace and *bourgeois*. Then we find, close at hand, a waistcoat of white silk brocaded with gold. Sprigs of flowers with violet centres and gold calyxes form the ornamentation, alternating with scrolls of gold brocade. The enormous button-holes, about four times the size of the gold buttons, are also worked in gold. Here is a court coat of dark stone-coloured or sage-green silk, embroidered in silk. Blue flowers, green leaves, and white sprigs, of indefinite botanical formation, compose the pattern, and spangles define the lines confining the design. A border of chocolate-coloured silk, covered with white net, decorates the edges.—Date 1790, and place of manufacture, the United Kingdom.

The costumes in case 3534 display an equal amount of skill and taste in the art of embroidering, in France as in England, and the same may be said with regard to materials. The palm, in point of colour, must be given to the light pea-green coat; and it has probably served as a model for some of the delicate and becoming tints at present worn. "The difficulty at present is to get bad colours at all in articles of dress," lately observed the wife of a distinguished artist; there is, therefore, now-a-days, not much excuse to be made for sins of this description. A short time ago, it was almost impossible for ladies to obtain any except the mixed, heavy, and impure tints in vogue among manufacturers; but the art lawgivers have been busily and effectively at work, and long may their *régime* continue! Educate, therefore, the taste of manufacturers, and they will then demand tasteful designs and knowledge of refinement of effect from their designers. For such reasons, we have always welcomed the establishment of technical art schools in our industrial centres, and we now welcome the additional impulse which International Exhibitions such as the present, by affording opportunities of observation and comparison, must necessarily call forth and foster in the perceptive and constructive faculties of producers, while, at the same time, the general public is by their means educated to a higher and more general appreciation of decorative art.

The introduction, in this department, of articles of different periods of manufacture is noteworthy and commendable, as affording interesting information and conferring historic significance upon a subject otherwise regarded as exceptionally frivolous and unimportant.

(To be continued.)

EXMOOR FOREST.—Several topographical works on Somerset and the leading gazetteers state that this district

was *once* a forest, in ancient times covered with wood, which was consumed in the iron-smelting works at Exford. Were not the writers misled by the term "forest," which did not always mean a woody district, but "waste grounds belonging to the king, replenished with all manner of chase or venery?" (Blackstone's Comm., Book I. c. 8.) ; and some, at least, of the ancient forests are known to have had few trees in them, but were chiefly, as Exmoor was lately, wild wastes of heath and marsh.

Having roamed over Exmoor in every direction, on foot and horseback, in 1861-2, I do not remember having seen traces of ancient woods, or trees of great age, anywhere on the higher moorlands and hill-tops ; only recent plantations, in sheltered spots, near villages : elsewhere, one might meet occasionally with a straggling thorn-bush, or stunted willow by the side of a brook, but I do not believe there is depth of earth enough above the hard sandstone rock to support trees of any size in large numbers. Charles Palk Collins, of Dulverton, in his interesting "Notes on the Chase of the Wild Red Deer in Devon and Somerset" (1862), says that Exmoor was formerly an open, uncultivated, dreary waste, "studded on the *outskirts* with deep woods, clothing the sides of the hills." "Over the whole of West Somerset and North Devon," he adds, "the red deer roamed wild, but are now found chiefly in the high moorland region of Exmoor and the wild and wooded regions around that once trackless waste, and the open lands stretching away to the Quantocks from north to south perhaps forty miles in extent, from east to west, nearly fifty." Exmoor itself, not many years ago, consisted of about 16,000 acres of high moorland, on which, covered chiefly with long, rank, sedgy grass, mixed with furze, heather, cranberry, whortleberry, and some rare and curious plants, there were few denizens besides the red deer, the fox, marten, badger, otter, and the wild ponies and mountain sheep, which strayed over the desolate tract, and picked up a scanty subsistence on the hills. The gazetteers say Exmoor is now mostly under cultivation ; but in 1862 I could roam for miles in every direction from Exford over wild, untilled hills and combes, where, as far as the eye could reach in every direction, there was no sign of man's presence. True, around some of the villages many acres have been enclosed with high stone walls, which prove a serious obstacle sometimes to the weary pilgrim who has lost his way ; but how many of these enclosures have yet been utilized ? I believe there are still on the moor vast tracts of waste land, which, with moderate outlay and trouble, might become "as a fruitful field." In A. K. Johnston's Gazetteer I see the extra-parochial district of Exmoor consists of 19,270 acres, population 163 ; and in 1861 I believe the population was even less. But if the mining operations for iron ore prove as successful as was anticipated a few years ago, these once desert wastes will become like a bee-hive. There are many objects of interest on the moor. From Dunkery Beacon, the most elevated point, may be seen on a clear day the heights near Plymouth, and the Malvern Hills, 200 miles apart ; a long extent of the Bristol Channel and the Welsh mountains, the Quantock and Mendip hills, and nearer, many thousand acres of wild moorland.

"From that summit," says Collins, "the approach of the Armada was heralded ; on these stones were lighted the faggots which called the gentry of North Devon to arms ; afar off, on Howlesborough Castle and Span-head the answering beacons spread the tidings of war, and the sea-girt hills of Wales caught the sign"—but I do not know what authority he has for this statement. The beacon-hearth is on the summit of a vast collection of rough, loose stones, and round it are three other large fire hearths. Lower down, and about a mile distant, are the vestiges of two other hearths, "all which," says Nightingale, "are the remains of fortified signal-posts, erected here many centuries ago, to alarm the country in case of foreign invasion or internal commotion." At Exford are the remains of ancient iron-

centuries ago. There are also some ancient barrows, or sepulchres ; but, whether of kings, statesmen, or warriors, the very urns in which they were buried are mouldered into dust. Also circular entrenchments, called *castles*, probably Druidical remains. Cowes Castle, however, near Withypooles, on the Barle, was probably a defensive position. Near it, in Hawkridge parish, between hills wild and bare on one side, but beautifully wooded on the other, are remarkable stepping-stones across the river, called *Tor's steps*, and an ancient British bridge, formed of huge blocks of stone. A resident in the parish informed me this was also the work of the Druids. I can find no notice of it in any of the histories of Somerset. Perhaps some Somerset antiquary can enlighten us as to its history.

In the deep, winding valleys, and romantic hollows or combes, especially round Exford, as well as on the higher moorland, the botanist will find some rare plants ; Collinson mentions erica, hawkweed, digitalis, blue scabious, yellow tormentilla, with lichens, and, I may add, some of the rarer ferns. For fossils, the searcher will have small reward for his labour near Exford, although some may be found near Lynton, and possibly near Porlock and Minehead ; but the hills round Exmoor, once supposed to be primary or metamorphic, have been classed by Sedgwick and Murchison with Lower Devonian (Murchison's "Siluria," p. 271, &c.)

A century ago there was a peculiar Exmoor dialect, a specimen of which is given in the "Exmoor Scolding," *Gen. Mag.*, July, 1746, Vol. xvi, p. 352-5, published separately, 10th. ed. Exeter, 1788, with notes and vocabulary, but I believe this dialect has almost died out : if it lingers still, it would be only in the more secluded hamlets, and among old, illiterate people. If any resident on the moor knows of any remains not yet obsolete of this dialect, he will probably oblige by sending them to the *Antiquary*.

To conclude this rambling Note, I trust, if any reader find his way over the moor in the coming summer, and, either from Minehead or Porlock, climb Dunkery, and flit through Outcombe, Winsford, Exford, Withypooles, Simonsbath, and so on to Lynton, or walk across the moor from Dulverton, by Exford, and Simonsbath to Lynton ; if on horseback let his steed be used to the moor, he will make notes of points of interest by the way, for there is much on these old hills—which have been almost as they now are for thousands of years—well worthy of more careful examination than it has yet received. To determine only whether the "castles" were intended for sepulture, for religious rites, or for defensive purposes, might well occupy some pages of the *Antiquary*.

F. J. LEACHMAN.

HENRY JENKINS.—With reference to the query of your correspondent T. A. H. (see p. 192, *ante*), I beg to state that having lately had the good fortune of adding to my collection of quaint Yorkshire characters a copy of a rare folio copper-plate of the above worthy, I transcribe, for the benefit of the curious, and *verbatim*, the genuine information which the sheet also supplies, being penned by a member of the house of Saville :—

Henry Jenkins, of Ellerton, in Yorkshire, who lived to the surprising age of 169, which is 16 years longer than Old Parr. Taken from an *original painting*, done by Walker. Thomas Worlidge, *Delin et Fecit*, 1752.

The great age of Henry Jenkins, by Mrs. Anne Saville.—When I came first to live at Bolton, I was told several particulars of the great age of Henry Jenkins, but I believed little of the story for many years, till one day, he coming to beg an alms, I desired him to tell me truly how old he was. He paused a little and then said, that to the best of his remembrance he was about 162 or 3 ; and I asked what kings he remembered ? He said, Henry the Eighth. I asked what public thing he could longest remember ? He said, Floweden Field. I asked whether the king was there ? He said, no, he was in France, and the Earl of Surrey was General. I asked him how old he might be then ? He said, I might be

between 10 and 12; for, says he, I was sent to Northallerton with a horse-load of arrows, but they sent a bigger boy from thence to the army with them. All this agreed with the history of that time; for bows and arrows were then used, the Earl he named was General, and Henry the Eighth was then at Tournay. And yet it is observable, that this Jenkins could neither write nor read. There were also four or five in the same parish, that were reputed all of them to be 100 years old, or within two or three years of it, and they all said he was an elderly man ever since they knew him, for he was born in another parish, and before any registers were in churches, as it is said. He told me then too, that he was butler to the Lord Conyers, and remembered the Abbey of Fountains very well, before the dissolution of the Monasteries. *Henry Jenkins* departed this life, *December, 1670, at Ellerton upon Swale, in Yorkshire*; the battle of *Flowden Field* was fought, *September 9, 1513*, and he was about 12 years old when *Flowden Field* was fought. So that this *Henry Jenkins* lived 169 years, *vis.*, 16 longer than *Old Parr*, and he was the oldest man born upon the ruins of this post-diluvian world. In the last century of his life, he was a fisherman, and used to trade in the streams; his diet was coarse and sour, but towards the latter end of his days he begged up and down. He hath sworn in *Chancery* and other Courts, to above 140 years memory, and was often at the Assizes at *York*, where he generally went on foot; and I have heard some of the country gentlemen affirm that he frequently swam in the rivers after he was past the age of 100 years. In the King's Remembrancer's office in the *Exchequer*, is a record of a deposition in a cause by *English* bill, between *Anthony Clark* and *Smirkson*, taken 1665, at *Kettering, in Yorkshire*, where *Henry Jenkins*, of *Ellerton upon Swale*, labourer, aged 157 years old, was produced and deposed as a witness.

Epitaph on a monument erected at Bolton, in Yorkshire, by the subscription of several, to the memory of Henry Jenkins:—

"Blush not, mortal
To rescue from oblivion—
The memory of—
Henry Jenkins,
A person obscure in birth,
But of a life truly memorable;
For
He was enriched
With the goods of nature,
If not of fortune;
And happy
In the duration,
If not variety,
Of his enjoyments;
And,
Tho' the partial world
Despised and disregarded
His low and humble state,
The equal eye of Providence
Beheld, and blessed it
With a Patriarch's health and length of days;
To teach mistaken man,
These blessings are entail'd on temperance,
A life of labour and a mind at ease.
He lived to the amazing age of
169;
Was interred here, December 6,
1670,
And had this justice done to his memory
1743."

This interesting and valuable portrait, with a reduced one without the description, and one of *Elias Hoyle*, of *Sowerby*, aged 113 years, with a few other notabilities, I have lately

reproduced by photography for the benefit of my countrymen and others, who can procure them either mounted or unmounted.

H. ECRLOYD SMITH.

EWELME AND CHAUCER.—It seems a sort of profanity, if one may excuse the term, to visit *Ewelme* and ignore *Chaucer*. The founders of the alms-house described by Mr. Watts were, in their day, great people—viz., the Duke of Suffolk, whose tragic end is so graphically recorded by *Shakspeare* in his "*Henry VI.*," part 2, and *Alice*, his wife, believed to have been *Chaucer's* grand-daughter. This couple lived at *Ewelme* in great splendour, and their benevolent plans for founding and endowing the old charity in question were most efficiently carried out by themselves, and respected if not augmented, by their successors. The sight-seer's lion of *Ewelme*, however, is the church, which contains two of the very finest tombs in England. They were the work of *Duchess Alice* in her last and long third widowhood. She was the daughter of Mr. Thomas *Chaucer*, landowner, M.P., envoy, or ambassador, and court official, but nevertheless a *parvenu*, for we cannot really prove who was his father. He married a lady named *Burghursh*, of an old baronial family, with whom he acquired his estates at *Ewelme* and elsewhere. His mother's name was *Rouelt*. Tradition and every probability make him the son of *Geoffrey Chaucer*, poet, courtier, envoy, or ambassador, and landowner in a very small way. He married a lady named *Philippa*, whose surname we do not know. These tombs illustrate the whole subject. They show the arms and alliances of *Burghursh*, *Duchess Alice's* family on the mother's side; they show the arms and alliances of an Earl of *Salisbury* who was the duchess's second husband; ditto, ditto, of the Duke of *Suffolk*, her third husband. These tombs prove nothing whatever about *Chaucer*, but they say a good deal about *Rouelt*, the name of Thomas *Chaucer's* mother, and of her family alliances. Sir *Payn le Rouelt* was a king-at-arms—that is, he was a professional herald of very high standing, with two daughters, one of whom, named *Philippa*, was mother to Thomas *Chaucer*, above named; thus the duchess would have all this love of heraldry in her very blood. The other daughter, *Catherine*, became a governess in John of Gaunt's family; eventually *Duchess of Lancaster* and mother of all the *Beauforts*. This was a great alliance, connecting plain *Alice Chaucer* collaterally with the Lancastrian monarchs, *Henry IV.*, *Henry V.*, and *Henry VI.*; while, through the *Beauforts*, she was related in blood to the rival *Yorkist* line. Her son, the second Duke of *Suffolk*, married a sister of *Edward IV.*; her grandson, the Earl of *Lincoln*, was recognised heir to the English crown, and this tie of blood endeared him to the *Tudor* line, for *Henry VII.* also was a *Beaufort*. It has been objected, if *Duchess Alice* was of kin to *Geoffrey Chaucer*, why does the fact not appear, when she had so evidently the opportunity to prove it? I fear that she was too pious, and preferred to ignore one whom the priests condemned. We have a similar case with *Shakspeare's* grand-daughter, who, from Puritanical motives, ignored her progenitor. Briefly, the case stands thus:—

GEOFFREY = PHILIPPA CHAUCER. (name unknown), maid of honour to Philippa, Queen of Edward III.	PHILIPPA = CHAUCER ROUELT. (name unknown).
THOMAS CHAUCER = BURGHURSH.	
ALICE CHAUCER = PHILIP.	2. Earl of SALISBURY.
	3. De la Pole, Duke of SUFFOLK.

It is to be hoped that some Record-search may yet supply the missing link.—*Builder*.

Queries.

CROSS-LEGGED EFFIGIES.

UNTIL recently it was the common opinion that cross-legged effigies were those of crusaders; but some doubt appears to exist as to whether that is the correct meaning. What is the probable meaning? How many examples are there of cross-legged effigies in England? I should like to see a list, with the dates and a short description of each case, viz., as to whether the figure is a brass or cut out of stone.

T. H. R.

THE MOVING MOUNTAIN.—Can you give me any further information respecting a mountain in Namur, France, called the moving, or walking mountain? The following account of it was published in 1819:—"Behind one part of the castle of Namur there is a pretty mountain, at the foot of which there was a spring of water of considerable magnitude, which never dried up. Since the time that the plan of the new fortifications of Namur and its citadel has been executed, the spring has been choked up and has disappeared. The proprietors of all the parts of the mountain perceived that a revolution of some kind was preparing in the interior of their property, and nothing could equal their surprise when they became convinced that the powerful action of the waters of the choked-up spring was undermining a great part of the mountain, and made it move in a mass, without any sinking or cracks which might assist the observers in their calculations respecting it. In a short time the whole part of the road which leads to Dinant has been occupied by one of the points of the mountain; and it has been necessary, in consequence, to remedy the inconvenience caused thereby, by throwing a bridge across the Meuse, towards Ivoir, the residence of Count Depatin, formerly commandant of Tournay. The people have given to this mountain the name of the walking mountain; and, in fact, its motions are perceptible, as well as the direction that the weight of the waters, which daily increases, makes it take toward the bank of the Meuse."

J. A. HOLROYD.

ROOD-SCREEN AT EASTCHURCH, SHEPPEY.—The rood-screen of Eastchurch, in the isle of Sheppey, is about to be restored by the vicar, who, I believe, invites subscriptions on account of the work being unique. I learn this from a contemporary. Can anyone give a description of this rood-screen?

G. B.

ANCIENT INSCRIPTION AT SKIRBECK CHURCH, BOSTON.—Over the east window of this church, externally, is an inscription cut in a flat stone, something like the following:—



I have given the fourth figure as nearly as possible as engraved in Pishey Thompson's "History of Boston;" but to me the original looks more like a 5, and it is so read by the editor of the work on the "Churches in the division of Holland," who thinks R. P. 1598 II. refers to some repair or restoration of the structure. Dr. Oliver thinks the *dak* ought to be read reversed; and that the inscription means, 1189, the 1st year of Richard Plantagenet. Mr. Thompson himself offers no conjecture, but that the stone had these cuttings on it before it was used in the course of some repairs; but this seems very improbable. Can any friend

of the *Antiquary* who has paid attention to such inscriptions suggest a better solution of the puzzle?

F. J. LEACHMAN.

SS. COLLAR.—What is the meaning of the SS. collar, which may be seen on many brasses and monuments? What is the earliest example, and how many of such collars are engraved on ancient memorials?

F. BAYLEY.

THE FISH AS A CHRISTIAN SYMBOL.—Will some antiquary kindly enlighten me as to the meaning of the fish which figures so largely in ancient Christian monuments, funeral inscriptions, architectural ornaments, &c.?

B. WHARTON.

"LAW WORTHY."—An ancient charter of the City of London declares all the burgesses to be "law-worthy," and that their children should be their heirs. This was granted by William the Conqueror. May I assume that in other cities not so privileged the burgesses were at that time without the pale of the law, and deprived of the right of inheritance?

A. S. H.

KING ALFRED.—I should be glad if you or any of your correspondents would kindly tell me whether there are at the present time any traces of the palace, or court, wherein Alfred the Great first saw the light, or any local traditions concerning him. His birthplace, as most of your readers are no doubt aware, was at Wantage, in Berkshire.

T. H. DE ROOS.

A FAMILIAR QUOTATION.—The pretty image of the shepherd's boy piping as though he should never be old has done duty frequently in quotations for many years past, yet I fancy that, like myself, most people are ignorant of its origin. I was under the impression that it was Shakespeare's until the other day, when I tried to verify it and failed. Is the subject worthy of a place in your columns as a query?

G. W. S.

"TWAS WHISPERED IN HEAVEN."—Can you inform me if it be known who was the author of the riddle which commences with these words? I know that it is popularly attributed to Lord Byron, and has indeed figured in some collections of his works, but I have recently been told that it was not written by Byron, although my informant, having a bad memory, could not tell me by whom it was written.

P. S. C.

BLACK DWARF.—Do you know anything of a public journal, called the *Black Dwarf*, that was issued in 1816-18, or about that time? I have read of it as "a violent and seditious paper."

T. H. S.

ALONZO CANO.—I should be obliged for information respecting the life and works of Alonzo Cano, the great Spanish sculptor, and no mean painter. Can any of his works be seen in this country?

L. S. FITZGERALD.

PUBLIC-HOUSE CHEQUERS.—I have met with no satisfactory account of the origin of the chequers which were not many years since to be found painted on the door-posts of almost every house of public entertainment throughout the kingdom, and may still be found on the door-posts of most of the older inns. I fancy the custom is far more ancient than is generally supposed. Will you kindly insert this query on the subject?

A. P.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "PARSON."—How did we come by the word "parson," and when was it first used to denote a priest or minister? The Latin word is *persona*, and *personatus* means a *personage*; but what authority is there for using the word *parsonage*?

X.

GUNS.—Who invented guns? The Germans claim the credit of having done so, and say the inventor was one Barthol Schwartz. May I hope that some one with a knowledge of the subject will reply to my query?

J. P.

KNIGHTS OF THE BATH.—Is there any information to be obtained respecting why the order of knighthood called the Order of the Bath, instituted by Henry V. on the eve of his coronation, in 1413, was so called?

G. H. R.

ANCIENT LAW TERMS.—An old charter of Henry II., granted to the city of London, frees the men of London "from all bridtoll, childwite, jeresgive, and scotale, so as the Sheriff of London or any other bailiff may take no scotale." I understand the meaning of bridtoll, or bridge-toll, and childwite, the fine inflicted for getting a bondmaid with child; but the other terms are new to me, and I should be glad to meet with an explanation of their meaning in the pages of the *Antiquary*. I should also be glad to know the meaning of the terms pavnage, or pannage, pavage, pontage, and murage, which I have met with in other ancient charters.

WILLIAM MYERS.

THE WARDS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—In what way did the different divisions of the municipal government of London come to be termed Wards?

A. C. C.

Replies.

THE WYCLIF MSS.

(Vol. iii. 189.)

NEARLY all the information required by "Horace W." is to be had in "a Catalogue of the Original Works of John Wyclif, by Walter Waddington Shirley, D.D., Canon of Ch. Ch., Oxon. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1865." In that catalogue a list of fifty-three works is given, of which we possess about half a dozen. Some works ascribed to Wyclif are now known as spurious; of them one at least deceived our late librarian, J. H. Todd, D.D., who has always been regarded as a good opinion on such matters. The work called "Wychit" is not, so far as I can see, even named in this Shirley Catalogue, an exhaustive and thoroughly satisfactory work of reference on the subject. There is, I believe, no complete edition of the works of Wyclif; our most recent edition is only one of his *selected English* works, by Thomas Arnold, published at Oxford, in 1869. The spurious work attributed to Wyclif, which deceived our antiquary, is called—"The Last Age of the Church, by John Wycliffe, now just printed from a MS. in the Univ. Lib., Dublin, edited, with notes, by James Hawthorn Todd, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin." Small 4to, Dublin, 1840.

ROBERT F. STEWART, Knt., Mus. D.

University Professor of Music, Dublin.

AN OLD LAW (Vol. iii. 164).—The following is the portion of the Act 29 Charles II., c. 7, to which your correspondent, E. R. W., refers:—

"And that no person or persons whatsoever shall publicly cry, show forth, or expose to sale any wares, merchandizes, fruit, herbs, goods or chattels whatsoever upon the Lord's-day, or any part thereof, upon pain of forfeiting the same. S. 2, no drover, horse-courser, waggoner, butcher, higgler, or any of their servants, shall travel or come to their inn or lodging upon the Lord's-day, under the penalty of 20s. for every offence; and no person shall use, employ, or travel, upon the Lord's-day with any boat, wherry, lighter, or barge, except it be upon extraordinary occasion, to be allowed by some justice of the peace or head officer, under the forfeiture of 5s. And the justice shall give warrant to the constables

or churchwardens of the parish to seize the goods cried, showed forth, or put to sale, and to sell the same."

It has never been repealed, but two years since an Act, called the Sunday Prosecutions Suspensory Act, made the written permission of heads of police or of magistrates necessary before it can be enforced.

J. GORLTON.

BUTLER THE POET (Vol. iii. 176, 214).—Butler's father "perceiving in this son of his an early inclination to learning, he made a shift to have him educated in the free school at Worcester, under Mr. Henry Bright; where having passed the usual time, and being become an excellent scholar, he went for some little time to Cambridge, but was never matriculated into that university, his father's abilities not being sufficient to be at the charge of an academical education." The above information is extracted from a biography of Butler prefixed to an edition of his "Hudibras," published at Edinburgh, in 1784, printed for R. Clarke, P. Anderson, and A. Brown. The same biography further informs us that, on leaving Cambridge, he became clerk to Mr. Jefferys, of Earls-croom, and, whilst clerk, had ample opportunities of studying; soon after he was recommended to the notice of Elizabeth, Countess of Kent, through whose favour he was enabled to "consult all manner of learned books," and also to converse with the great Mr. Selden. As to his poverty, the same authority remarks of his wife, "She had a competent fortune, but it was most of it unfortunately lost by being put out on ill securities, so that it was of little advantage to him."

J. P. EMSLIE.

MASSINGER THE POET (Vol. iii. 188).—In reply to Shagrit's enquiry, I beg to say that I can find no warrant for asserting that Phillip Massinger changed his religion at Oxford. Mr. Gifford has supposed that he did so, as a means of accounting for the loss of the Earl of Pembroke's patronage. Certain expressions in Massinger's works led Mr. Gifford to draw this inference without any direct proof; he probably inclined to this opinion, the more, because several poets, contemporaries of Massinger, did, as a matter of fact, renounce the Reformed religion and become Roman Catholics. Ben Johnson, during his imprisonment certainly embraced Catholicism, and professed it during twelve years. Sir William Davenant, when following the fortunes of the exiled Stuarts after the death of Charles I., conformed to the Roman Catholic faith, and Richard Crashaw, though a clergyman, did likewise, while residing about the same period, in France. If Massinger had followed their example, I think he would have adopted the prevailing notion among Roman Catholics and High Churchmen of that day, with regard to the divine right of kings, whereas it is remarkable that he was the only dramatist of his time who did not, openly or in secret, espouse the court doctrine on this subject.

JOHN CHARLES EARLE.

MIDDLETON THE GIANT (Vol. iii. 188).—There is in the buttery at Brasenose College, Oxford, a reduced copy of a portrait of John Middleton, "the Childe of Hale." The original is at Hale Hall, Lancashire.

D.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY MUSIC (Vol. iii. 188).—We have printed a complete copy of Henry Purcell's Sacred Music. Much of his secular music, operas, &c., is published by Mr. Lonsdale, 26, Old Bond-street. We also published a few services and anthems, by Benjamin Rogers, Dr. W. Turner, P. Humphreys, Dr. Cooke, Dr. Blow, Dr. W. Child, Orlando Gibbons, T. Tompkins, John Hilton, Henry Lawes, and Elway Bevin. We have in preparation a volume of sacred music, about 160 pages, by Orlando Gibbons, edited by the Rev. Sir Frederick Ousley; it will be published in two or three months.

NOVELLO & Co.

THE OATH OF CALUMNY (Vol. iii. 189, 202).—Perhaps the subjoined extract on this question from Burns' "Ecclesiastical Law," Vol. iii. 6, will be helpful to Mr. R. C. Britton:—"The oath of calumny was required by the Roman law, of all persons engaged in any law suit, obliging both plaintiffs and defendants, at the beginning of the cause, to swear that their demands and their defences were sincere and upright, without any intention to give unnecessary trouble, or to use quirks and cavils." *I. Domat.* 439. And by a legantine constitution of Otho, it is thus ordained.—"The oath of calumny in causes ecclesiastical and civil, for speaking the truth in spirituals, whereby the truth may be more easily discovered, and the cause more speedily determined, we ordain for the future to be taken in the kingdom of England, according to the canonical and legal sanctions; the custom obtained to the contrary notwithstanding. . . . By this it appears, that by the custom of England the oath of calumny was not to be administered. Nevertheless this custom was not so general, as in this canon is alleged. The case was thus—Laymen were free by the custom of the realm from taking of that oath, unless it were in causes matrimonial and testamentary; and in those two cases the ecclesiastical judge might examine the parties upon their oath, because contracts of matrimony and the estates of the dead are many times secret, and do not concern the shame and infamy of the party, as adultery, incontinency, simony, heresy, and such like. And this appears by the two writs in the register, directed to the sheriff, to prohibit the ordinaries from calling laymen to that oath against their will, except in those two cases. 2 Inst. 657, 12 Co., 26 Gils. 1011. But this custom extended not to those of the clergy, but to the lay people only; for that they of the clergy, being presumed to be learned men, were better able to take the oath of calumny. 2 Inst. 657. But if, in a penal law, the jurisdiction of the ordinary be saved, as by 1 Eliz. for hearing of masses, or by 13 Eliz. for usury, or the like, neither clerk nor laymen shall be compelled to take the oath of calumny; because it may be evidence against him at the common law, upon the penal statute. 2 Inst. 657, 12 Co. 27. This oath had long continuance in the ecclesiastical court; and it had the warrant of an Act of Parliament, in 2 Hen. IV. c. 15, whereby it was enacted that diocesans shall proceed according to the canonical sanctions; which Act was repealed by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 24, but was revived in the reign of Queen Mary, and then all the martyrs who were burned were examined upon their oaths, and then again by the 1 Eliz. c. 1, it was finally repealed," &c.

W. WINTERS.

THE HASTINGS FAMILY (Vol. iii. 189, 202).—Mr. Russell will find much information concerning the early history of this distinguished family in Nugent Bell's "Huntingdon Peerage," 1820; Nichols' "History of Leicestershire," vol. iii. (under Ashby, Donington, &c.); and in the Harleian MSS., Nos. 3881, 4774, and 4849.

F.

PRESENTATION OF WINE TO THE LORD MAYOR (Vol. iii. 176).—A. S. will find a good account of the "freight paid on wines given to the city for the services of its barge" in "Riley's Memorials of London," p. 380. The date is there given 48 Ed. III., 1374. This account is very interesting, but whether it is exactly what is required by A. S., I am not certain.

W. W.

Obituary.

T. R. POTTER, ESQ.—The late Thomas Russell Potter, Esq., who died on the 19th ult., aged seventy-four, was a native of Derbyshire. For many years past he lived at Wymeswold in Leicestershire, in which county he was well known as an antiquary. For some years he was Fellow of

the Royal Society of Literature; and the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society elected him an honorary member for life. He was formerly editor of several Leicestershire newspapers, and was for a long time a constant contributor to the old *Sporting Magazine*. He was author of "Walks round Loughborough," 1840; "History and Antiquities of Charnwood Forest," 1842; "Rambles round Loughborough," 1868; the "Genius of Nottinghamshire," &c. He once was engaged in a new History of Leicestershire, which, however, was never published; but his great work on Charnwood Forest will ever keep him in the memories of all Leicestershire antiquaries. It must not be forgotten that to Mr. Potter was due the discovery of an ancient British camp on Beacon Hill, Leicestershire. The deceased gentleman married a daughter of Leonard Fosbrooke, Esq., of Shardlow Hall, Derbyshire.

Facts and Gittings.

A CHIVALROUS BARRISTER.—When these Gordon rioters filled London with alarm, no member of the junior bar was more prosperous and popular than handsome Jack Scott, and as he walked from his house in Carey Street to the Temple, with his wife on his arm, he returned the greetings of the barristers, who, besides liking him for a good fellow, thought it prudent to be on good terms with a man sure to achieve eminence. Dilatory in his early as well as his later years, Scott left his house that morning half an hour late. Already it was known to the mob that the Templars were assembling in their college, and a cry of "The Temple! kill the lawyers!" had been raised in Whitefriars and Essex Street. Before they reached the Middle Temple gate, Mr. and Mrs. Scott were assaulted more than once. The man who won Bessie Surtees from a host of rivals, and carried her away against the will of her parents and the wishes of his own father, was able to protect her from serious violence. But before the beautiful creature was safe within the Temple her dress was torn, and when at length she stood in the centre of a crowd of excited and admiring barristers, her head was bare and her ringlets fell loose upon her shoulders. "The scoundrels have got your hat, Bessie," whispered John Scott; "but never mind—they have left you your hair."—*From Cassell's "Old and New London."*

A STRANGE SUPERSTITION.—The following narrative discovers the curious fact, that on the Assam frontier at the present day is existing, in all its entirety, the very superstition for which the Duke of Gloucester, in the reign of Richard III., persecuted Jane Shore, and which found believers in Devonshire so lately as half a century ago—the superstition that an evilly-disposed person could, by pricking the limbs of the effigy of an enemy, cause the same injuries to the enemy's person, and by holding it over a fire could gradually waste away his life. Early last month an Assamese came in to the deputy commissioner of Seebaugor, complaining that some Nagas on the frontier had robbed him of a buffalo. The defendants, however, denied the charge, averring that the claimant having quarrelled with one of their number had made an image of his enemy, which he tortured by piercing it with a thorn and holding it over a fire, and that from the day on which he began his evil practices their tribesman had sickened, and finally died. As blood-money for this murder, the complainant had given them the buffalo in question. The closing scene of the investigation was also curious. The Nagas were condemned by a punchayet to pay 100R., and, on being ordered to swear that bygones should be bygones, took the required oath by biting a tiger's tooth.—*Bombay Gazette.*

CHARM AGAINST AGUE AND FEVER IN THE LAST CENTURY.—As throwing light upon the education and

superstition of some of the upper ten thousand about a hundred and fifty years ago, the following literal transcript of a charm, which was given by a Lady Smith, of Henbury, Somersetshire, to one of her tenants, from whom it passed to a distant relative of our correspondent, in 1767, will be interesting to many of our readers. The original is on a small strip of paper which was worn round the neck in a very small bag:—

"When our Saviour Christ saw the cross whereon he was to suffer, his body did shake, the Jews said unto him hast thou an agaa (*sic*) he answered and said unto them whomsoever beareth this in mind or in writing shall not be troubled with an agaa nor feaver So lord help thy servant and thay that put their trust in thee."

RESTORATION OF CHESTER CATHEDRAL.—Since a new impulse to the work of restoring this cathedral was given at the beginning of last year, considerable progress has been made. The groining of the north aisle of the nave has been brought to its completion at the point where it abuts upon the restored Norman arch of the north-west tower, thus accomplishing the interior restoration of the whole of the nave, with the exception of the decoration of the north wall. On the exterior of the choir the singular apsidal roof at the east end of the south aisle is now quite finished, thus completing the whole reparation of the southern side of the church to the west of the tower. The same thing may be said of the whole of the south side of the nave to the west of the tower. The tower itself was completed at an earlier period. On the north side of the church, the stonework of the south cloisters is quite finished. That which remains to be done here is the putting down of the tile pavement, the rich and elaborate design of which has been recovered. Meantime, the exterior restorations on the north side of the choir and at the west end of the nave have been gradually advancing. The roof of the Lady Chapel has been completed in such a manner as to give the requisite elevation, and yet not to hide the eastern window of the choir. Here three conspicuous additions have been made to the coloured windows of the cathedral. In the apse of the south aisle of the choir, the whole cost of which has been undertaken by the family of the late Mr. Thomas Brassey, are windows in his memory. The restored east-end of the Chapter-house has also been filled with glass in memory of the late Dean, and on the south side of the Lady Chapel, at the cost of Mr. R. Platt, of Dunham Hall (to whom also the groining of the north aisle of the nave is due), the series of scenes from the life of St. Paul, in glass, has been brought to its completion. The external restoration of the great south transept, which forms one of the most remarkable features of this cathedral, has now been begun on both the east and west sides.

YORK MINSTER.—Mr. G. E. Street, architect, has recently paid another professional visit to York to inspect the progress of the restoration of the south transept of the Minster. The larger half of the west clerestory wall has been successfully taken down, and operations have been already commenced for rebuilding it in a more substantial manner than before. In taking down this wall a serious defect was discovered in one of the triforium arches, owing, no doubt, to the settling of the large lantern tower, which has injured the arch to a considerable degree, causing the joints to give way to the extent of between two and three inches. These joints have been filled up with pieces of wood and tile and plastered over to conceal the unsatisfactory appearance they presented. A flying arch, too, underneath the roof, springing from the outer wall of the nave, has probably been also instrumental in thrusting the triforium arch inwards, so that from the top of the capitals to the crown of the arch it overhangs more than five inches. This part Mr. Street has ordered to be taken out as far as practicable without danger to the other parts of the structure, and solidly rebuilt. All the fissures throughout the length of

the bay will be thoroughly grouted with Portland cement to give it more strength and stability. The interior masonry, so far as at present cleansed of the whitewash, has now a much improved appearance, giving some idea of what the effect of the restoration will be when completed, and indicating that the transept will be more beautiful than ever. This cleansing is both tedious and expensive, but the money required for the purpose will be well spent. The abacus moulds of the large clustered columns have been discovered to be Purbeck marble, and these, with the marble columns, are now undergoing the process of polishing, which will add greatly to the beauty of the transept. To render the restoration complete, it has been suggested that the stone columns which have been coloured to represent marble should be superseded with real marble, but this would add greatly to the cost.

FLOGGING AT BRIDEWELL.—The flogging at Bridewell is described by Ward, in his "London Spy." Both men and women, it appears, were whipped on their naked backs before the Court of Governors. The president sat with his hammer in his hand, and the culprit was taken from the post when the hammer fell. The calls to *knock* when women were flogged were loud and incessant. "Oh, good Sir Robert, knock! Pray, good Sir Robert, knock!" which became at length a common cry of reproach among the lower orders, to denote that a woman had been whipped in Bridewell. Madame Cresswell, the celebrated procuress of King Charles II.'s reign, died a prisoner in Bridewell. She desired by *will* to have a sermon preached at her funeral, for which the preacher was to have 10*l.*, but upon this express condition, that he was to say nothing but what was well of her. A preacher was with some difficulty found who undertook the task. He, after a sermon preached on the general subject of mortality, concluded with saying, "By the will of the deceased, it is expected that I should mention her, and say nothing but what was *well* of her. All that I shall say of her, therefore, is this: She was born *well*, she lived *well*, and she died *well*; for she was born with the name of Cresswell, she lived in Clerkenwell, and she died in Bridewell." (Cunningham.)—*From Cassell's "Old and New London."*

ANCIENT POSTAL SYSTEM.—The earliest letter-carriers in England were called "nuncii." In the reign of King John the payments to "nuncii" for the carriage of letters may be found enrolled on the Close and Misse Rolls and these payments may be traced through the records of subsequent reigns. Originally "nuncii" formed a part of the royal household, but later on the more powerful nobles kept a "nuncius." In the reign of Edward II. the nuncius hired horses at fixed posts, and in that of Edward IV. certain posts were established 20 miles apart, and letters were handed from one rider to another. In 1548 a penny a mile was charged for post horses (2nd and 3rd Edw. VI., c. 3), in 1581 Thomas Randolph was chief postmaster of England.

LIBRARY OF SIR RICHARD TUFTON.—This library was sold in Paris for 5000*l.* It included a beautiful quarto MS. (Horæ) of the 15th century, profusely illustrated, in vellum, which fetched 1200*l.*

STERLING MONEY.—In addition to the information already given (*see p. 191 ante*), the following may be of interest:—Before the Conquest the only coin in use was the silver penny, and it was broken into halves and quarters. Halfpence were first coined by King John, and farthings of silver by Henry III., who also coined gold. In 1351, Edward III. coined groats and half groats of silver. Crown pieces of gold and silver were introduced during the reign of Henry VIII., and half-crowns and sixpences by Edward VI. Queen Elizabeth introduced pieces of three-halfpence and three-farthings each. Copper farthings were first circulated by James I., and halfpence by Charles II., in

whose reign the guinea was first made. Silver pence were discontinued at the time of the Commonwealth.

EXPORTATION OF LITERATURE.—The declared value of printed books exported in the last three months was 183,084*l.*, being an increase of more than 20,000*l.* in the like period of the previous year.

Proceedings of Societies.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The 44th anniversary meeting of this society was held on the 29th ult., Viscount Walden, F.R.S. (president), in the chair. The report of the council stated that the total income of the Society in 1872 was 26,728*l.*, being 210*l.* more than that of 1871, and exceeding the income of any previous year, except that of the year 1862, when the International Exhibition was held. The total expenditure of 1872 had been 26,900*l.*, and a balance of 1956*l.* had been carried forward for the benefit of the current year. The assets of the Society, on the 31st of December, 1872, were calculated at 10,532*l.*, while the liabilities were reckoned at 5490*l.* The most important work undertaken in the Society's gardens in 1872 had been the bridge over the Regent's-park Canal intended to connect the Society's new grounds on the north bank with the present gardens. This had been completed in October last, at a total cost of 1333*l.* The new lodge and entrance gate in Primrose-hill-road had likewise been finished, and the new entrance opened to the public for the first time on Easter Monday. The total number of visitors to the Society's gardens in 1872 had been 648,088, being 52,171 more than the corresponding number in 1871. The greatest number of admissions in any one day in 1872 had been 44,608, which was on the 20th of May (Whit-Monday). The number of animals in the menagerie on the 31st December, 1872, was 2010. The meeting then proceeded to elect the new members of council and the officers for the ensuing year; and, a ballot having been taken, it was found that Viscount Walden, F.R.S., had been elected President, Mr. Robert Drummond, Treasurer, and Mr. P. L. Sclater, Ph.D., F.R.S., Secretary of the Society. The new members of Council elected were Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., Mr. J. P. Gassiot, jun., Mr. St. George Mivart, F.R.S., Mr. George Russell, and Mr. Richard H. S. Vyvyan. The proceeding concluded with the usual vote of thanks.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—At the annual meeting of the Royal Institution, on Thursday week, Sir Henry Holland, president, in the chair—the annual report of the committee of visitors, for the year 1872 was read and adopted. It is stated that 58 new members were elected, and that 63 lectures and 19 evening discourses were delivered. The books and pamphlets presented in 1872 amounted to 95 volumes, making, with those purchased by the managers, a total of 241 volumes added to the library in the year, exclusive of periodicals. The principal officers for the ensuing year were appointed as follows:—President, Sir Henry Holland; treasurer, Mr. George Busk; secretary, Mr. William Spottiswoode.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual evening meeting of this society on the 28th ult., the president, Sir H. C. Rawlinson, stated that news had recently been received from both the expeditions which the Society had sent to aid Dr. Livingstone. A paper was then read by Captain Sherard Osborne, R.N., entitled "On the probable existence of unknown lands within the Arctic Circle." The author endeavoured to show from the nature of the immense accumulation of pack-ice off the coast of Arctic America, west of Banks Land, from the smallness of the tides and the direction of the ice-bearing currents, that this vast field of ancient ice must be formed in a land-locked sea, and, that, therefore, there must be a large tract of land extending from the north-west of Greenland towards Behring Strait and probably across or past the North Pole. The President

announced that the Council of the Society had that day decreed the Founder's Gold medal to Mr. Ney Elias, for his survey of the new course of the Yellow River of China, and for his recent journey from China, through Mongolia *via* Uliassutai and Kobdo. The prizes annually offered by the Geographical Society for competition by the public schools of Great Britain have this year been awarded as follows:—Physical Geography.—Gold medal—W. C. Hudson (Liverpool College). Bronze medal—W. A. Forbes (Winchester College). Honourably mentioned—A. C. Cole (Eton College), R. C. Reade (Eton College), H. H. Hancock (Bristol Grammar School), H. Louis, City of London School, N. M. Richardson (Winchester College), G. S. Pawle (Haileybury College), G. R. Townsend (Haileybury College), W. S. Widdicombe (Haileybury College). Political Geography.—Gold Medal—S. E. Spring-Rice (Eton College). Bronze medal—A. T. Nutt (University College School). Honourably mentioned—A. Williams (Uppingham School), W. L. Kingsford (Rossall School), G. H. Ling (Liverpool College), S. H. B. Saunders (Dulwich College), A. Hassall (Uppingham School). The Examiners were—in Physical Geography, Dr. J. D. Hooker, C.B., Kew; in Political Geography, Major-General Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting of this society held on the 1st inst. (Dr. Odling, F.R.S., President, in the chair), after the usual business of the society had been transacted, three memoirs were read, the first by Dr. H. Sprengel, "On a new class of Explosives," gave an account of some new explosives, consisting of two liquids, in explosive by themselves, but which, when mixed and fired with a detonating charge, are as effective as nitro-glycerine. In the discussion which ensued Professor Abel, of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, drew attention to the great difference produced by variations in the mechanical state of the explosive. The other papers were "On Zirconia," by Mr. J. B. Hannay, and "a Note on Pyrogallate of Lead and on Lead Salts," by Mr. W. H. Deering. The meeting was finally adjourned until Thursday, May 15th, when a lecture "On Isomerism" will be delivered by Dr. H. E. Armstrong.

Notices of Books.

The Mutual Scourges; or, France and her Neighbours. An historical drama in four acts. By Thomas Brigstocke. Longmans, Green, Reader, and Dyer.

THE merits of this drama are exceptional. To a terse and effective style of writing, Mr. Brigstocke, in the comic portions of the play, unites also a sense of humour and a power of drollery, which serves excellently as a foil to the more serious scenes, and in the various songs interspersed in the piece, unmistakable grace and charm are evident. The scenes between Justine and her husband and child are tender and touching; and the appeal of Queen Philippa to King Edward, on behalf of the six patriotic burgesses of Calais, is noble and striking; but the interest developed in these characters is too fragmentary to call up any very great feeling of sympathy towards them. But the general suitability of the piece for dramatic representation, its unhackneyed subject, its capabilities of scenery and costume, and its general literary superiority, place it in a so much higher position than average works of the same genre, that we cannot help thinking that the author, in a future revision, possibly for the stage, could easily amplify the parts allotted to the chief personages in such a manner as to make them really worth the study of great actors and actresses.

The play has probably been well pruned by the author during the process of its growth, for there is very little which now invites the process known so favourably by actors and readers as "cutting." Nearly all stage pieces, especially those in blank verse, require a vigorous application of the literary pruning-knife before they are thoroughly suitable and available for representation. Even Shakespeare himself fails to find mercy before this relentless weapon. Thus it is that many an ardent Shaksperian returns disgusted from a theatrical representation of one of his pet comedies or tragedies, on finding that many of his most worshipped passages are ignored altogether. Shakespeare, to please the taste of his day, was given to the play on words; the love-poems of the Elizabethan era were marvels of tender conceit and aptly turned epigram, and sometimes the great bard's young lovers "get the bit between their teeth," and run off at a greater pace and into a greater variety of cross roads than actor or audience care to follow. Upon these exuberant growths, which read well in the study, but act ill on the stage, war is waged. Then whole dreary monologues of other dramatists have to be mercilessly and

very justly excised—their authors having indulged rather in their own personal rhapsodies than in language specially adapted to the situation; but Mr. Brigstocke seems to have less of this fault of superfluity of wordiness than most play-wrights; and this redounds as much to the credit of his modesty as an author, as to his practical knowledge and correct taste; and there is, indeed, very little in his play which would not read easily and effectively.

As before observed, the scene of the drama is laid in the reign of King Edward the Third, the siege of Calais forming the ground-work, and the high-hearted intercession of Queen Philippa accomplishing its happy *dénouement*.

The title is not a very happy one: one embodying some reference to local circumstances or the personages taking part in the drama would have been more interesting, and infinitely more apposite.

The first scene opens with a conference of demons, who, in the course of their colloquy, severally unfold the plot of the drama, then separating, each to execute a mission of destruction upon the world. The seventh demon chooses for his special employment the brewing of political mischief between the two kingdoms of France and England—the “Mutual Scourges” of the play. In the third scene of the same act, King Edward gives utterance to the following patriotic sentiments:—

“———England shall still be found
The exile's home, the ark of the oppressed,
The hostess of all nations, who with her
Would link their hands in faith and amity;
But to foresworn allies and hostile legions,
We'll make the watery girdle of our isle
Impassable as is the frozen belt
That guards the secret mansions of the North,
Whose icy blasts and host-inhaling snows
Mock the invading world.”

As a specimen of superior kitchen philosophy, not inappropriate perchance in these days of International cookery-schools, we extract the following:—

“Enter the COOK and PURVEYOR.

“COOK. I say the world is governed from the kitchen rather than the throne; and people's tempers and opinions, politics, religion, and such like, are all a question of victuals. If they don't eat alike, they can't think alike; and nations, like individuals, must disagree if there be no bond of wholesome cookery between them. . . . Why, I've known the fate of England and of France changed by an indigestible piece of Bologna sausage that gave the king an internal twinge while he was talking to a plenipotentiary.

“PURVEYOR. Ah, that comes of letting the fate of a nation depend on one man. He might ruin us all through a cramp, or the gout in his great toe.

“COOK. Certes, he might; and I could have whispered to their eminences, ‘Never ask a Plantagenet a favour on a fast-day.’ My father, who was cook to the late king, used to say the Plantagenets were wild boars before eating, and turtle-doves after. I know the king's palate; and I tell thee there's more logic in a bit of a green goose, stuffed as I stuff it, than in a cardinal's whole carcass crammed with all the sophistry of Rome.

“PURVEYOR. By St. George, I believe thee! The cardinals should have conferred first with the king's cook.

“COOK. Ay, the powers of Europe will never be at peace until cooks be made ministers and plenipotentiaries.”

Mr. Brigstocke can hit hard at human foibles, and unsparingly flagellates the love of fighting so frequently hidden under the title of honour and glory, or zeal in the cause of religion. Some of the quaint sayings of the philosophical cook and the fool hereabout deserve quoting:—

“COOK. Ah, there's nothing like true religion to make one fight. It fills us with so much sound conscientious animosity and revenge, that nobly scorns all peace and forgiveness of those who differ with us.

“FOOL (sings).

“Oh, the good St. Louis was valiant and wise,
The type of a true crusader;
With a dog of a Jew,
Or the infidel crew,
His sword was his chief persuader.”

“COOK. Thou'rt right, fool; St. Louis never stood prating and arguing, and shilly-shallying with infidels, but put them to death.

“FOOL (sings).

“Ten thousand Turks in his great emprise,
He slew without mercy or dole,
And it grieved him sore,
That he couldn't kill more,
But his good intentions sav'd his soul.”

Your infidel savages are competent blood-spillers, too, and your Damascus blades are sharp practitioners in war; but for widow-and-orphan-makers of the finest quality, who show the greatest skill and dispatch in the noble art of slaughter and extermination, commend me to some of the armies of civilized Europe.”

In this scene we find King Edward holding forth like the most transcendental radical of the present day. If the monarch who found it so hard to grant life and freedom to the six patriotic burgesses could entertain sentiments like the following, it said more for his innate integrity and generosity than for his consistency:—

“KING. A parvenu? Sir Knight, that word may mean
One of great nature's true nobility,
Whom no prerogative of kingly power
Could more ennoble.

Nay, tell me not
Of precedent, the god of moral cowards,
Who fear to think but as their grandsires did.
Merit with us shall be the gauge of honour,
Nor shall pretentious privilege of birth
Swagger itself into undue command,
While humble aptitude is set aside,
Or made the drudge of high incompetence.”

The address of Queen Philippa, when pleading for the six burgesses, forms the climax, but though her words are noble and courageous, something is doubtless lost for want of a more gradual preparation of effect, the interest not being systematically worked up to high pressure point. We notice this chiefly because we believe that Mr. Brigstocke's drama, with a little more elaboration in the leading parts, would become a really good acting play; and in the dearth of historical dramas in the present day, a work which so nearly reaches a very high standard of excellence merits a certain amount of gratitude and grateful recognition.

Mr. Brigstocke is not much given to the coinage or use of new or *outré* expressions. Words which most people must search out in the dictionary in order to understand, are not likely to read pleasantly or fall gracefully on the ear, and we must take exception to his use of the word *sovereign* in the chorus of Guardian Spirits.

On its general achievement we heartily congratulate the author, and we should be glad to see the play well placed upon the stage. It would probably “act” well, especially if somewhat further elaborated in the passages of a sentimental character. The British public dearly enjoys a good love scene, and the dramatist who covets success does well to give this simple fact a prominent place in his note-book.

Answers to Correspondents.

T. R. F.—The work entitled, “Elements of the Philosophy of History,” published under the pseudonym of Rutherford, was written by John Logan, a Scottish poet and prose writer, of the last century.

F. H. K.—The Duke of Athole claims descent from the Greek emperors through the marriage of James, seventh Earl of Derby, with Charlotte, daughter of Claude, Duke of Thouars, whose daughter Amelia married John, first Marquis of Athole, father of the first duke.

H. H. K.emball.—You will find all the information in O'Byrne's Naval Biography.

L. J.—Metz was annexed to France by the Treaty of Westphalia, in 1648.

F. R. S.—The code of signals you allude to was invented by the late Admiral Sir Home Riggs Popham.

L. Cole.—The title of Don has been borne by the head of the family of O'Connor, of county Roscommon, since the beginning of the fifteenth century, or even earlier.

T. T. F.—The arms must be registered at the Heralds' College.

T. R. (Hertford).—Sir Henry Chaundy, the antiquary, died in 1719.

S. T.—Although the Court of Session decided that the claim was established, that decision still awaits ratification by the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords.

A. Z.—Donizetti was chapel-master and composer to the Imperial Court, Vienna.

F.—A Handbook to the Public Record Office was published by Longmans, in 1853; there is also an Index to the Printed Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records (1840-61). These reports, which serve as guides to the contents and nature of the documents in the Public Record Office, have been continued annually to the present time.

H. E.royd Smith.—The address you require is—Oriol College, Oxford.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 48, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 48, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 11, Ave Maria-lane, E.C.

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THE CASTLES, HALLS, AND MANOR HOUSES OF ENGLAND.

BELVOIR CASTLE, LEICESTERSHIRE.

"The battled towers, the donjon keep,
The loophole grates where captives weep,
The flanking walls that round it sweep,
In yellow lustre shone."

ALMOST on the borders of the counties of Leicester, Lincoln, and Nottingham, but just within the first-named county, this noble baronial residence, the seat of the Duke of Rutland, second only throughout the kingdom, in point of magnificence, to Windsor Castle itself, rears its stately and majestic towers and battlements on the summit of a lofty and well-wooded, isolated eminence, which terminates the range of bold headland forming the southern boundary of the beautiful Vale of Belvoir. The castle is situated four miles south from Bottesford station, on the Great Northern Railway, and six miles S.W. by S. from the market town of Grantham. The chief component of the cliff on which it stands is red gritstone. The sides of the hill are formed into terraces, at various heights, diversified with shrubs, whilst the base is covered with large forest trees, forming a complete woodland, which gives the castle a most imposing appearance. In speaking of the situation of Belvoir Castle, Leland says, "The Castelle of Bellevoire standith in the utter part of that way of Leicestershir on the very keepe of a highe hille, stepe up eche way, partly by nature, partly by working of mennes handes, as it may evidently be perceyvid." From the admirable natural advantage of its situation, no less than from the skill and taste which have been displayed in adapting the architecture both to the site and the importance of the historical recollections with which it is associated, Belvoir Castle has acquired a celebrity by no means confined to England, for there is scarcely a foreigner of distinction or cultivated tastes visiting this country who fails to visit it, or who does not receive from its noble owner an invitation to enjoy its princely hospitality.

The foundation of the original castle is involved in doubt and obscurity. Leland was of opinion that there was no fortress here prior to the time of the conquest; but after the

Norman invasion the elevated situation of Belvoir was of far too great importance to be lost sight of, especially at a time when the barons could ensure their personal safety only by the fortified strength of their habitations. The site was granted by the Conqueror to Robert de Todeni, his standard-bearer, who built the castle on the summit of the hill, and obtained from it the name of Robert de Belvedier. Of this building there are now no traces. At the commencement of the present century, successive attempts at modernization had nearly reduced the castle to the style and character of an ordinary hall, but on the late Duke of Rutland attaining his majority, in 1808, he at once set himself the task of rebuilding the edifice, or rather, of restoring it to something like its original character. With this end in view, the work had been carried out to an extent involving an outlay of some 200,000*l.*, and it is estimated that another 20,000*l.* would have completed it, when, on the 26th of October, 1816, a fire broke out, which nearly reduced the whole of the magnificent structure to a blackened ruin. Some portion of the castle, however, escaped destruction, namely the south-east and south-west fronts, and the beautiful chapel. Most of the costly furniture, and many valuable paintings by the first masters, were consumed in this conflagration, together with a very valuable service of communion plate; but a massive golden salver, entirely composed of tributary tokens of royal and public respect for national services performed by the Rutland family, bearing an inscription expressive of the several causes and dates of these honourable donations, was fortunately preserved. The present edifice, which was commenced immediately after the destruction of the old one, is of Gothic architecture, and comprises numerous battlemented towers and other buildings, surrounding a large quadrangular court. The mansion, which is said to be far superior in size and grandeur to any of its predecessors, is constructed of freestone, and the most prominent architectural features in the north-east front are of Norman design. The great tower is exceedingly massive in the basement, first, and principal stories, but slightly decreasing in its solid proportions towards the turrets and battlements. This and the Staunton Tower and north towers, with the projections of the porch and cloister-like entrance on the north-west side, form a most magnificent arrangement of castellated architecture, and, when viewed from a distance, it has much the appearance of Windsor Castle.

The approach to the castle is on the north side, and has been effected by bridging the ravine under the northern bastion, whence the carriage-road winds up to the grand entrance in the north-west front. This entrance is formed by a highly decorated Gothic archway, on either side of which are tastefully arranged about 150 stand of arms, in the shape of firelocks, swords, and other weapons. Passing through the archway, the visitor next enters the guard-room, or entrance hall. This noble apartment is fitted up with all the accessories of an ancient baronial hall; its vaulted roof and architectural adornments are of the most chaste and elaborate character; the windows are beautifully enriched with painted glass, whilst arranged in niches or against the panelled walls are two full-length figures of knights, in gilded armour, together with complete suits and detached pieces of steel armour, banners, &c. The Gothic gallery, reached by two flights of steps, is appropriately enriched with decorations of the highest style of art; and in the stained glass windows appear the representations of the early possessors of the castle, in the armour of the times in which they lived. The Regent's gallery, in the north-west wing, is probably unequalled by any other apartment of the kind in the kingdom; it is 131 feet long, 18 feet 4 inches high, and 17 feet 8 inches broad at each end; the centre of this gallery forms a semi-rotunda, 41 feet 6 inches in length, and 35 feet 8 inches wide in its broadest part. The walls are ornamented in compartments by eight pieces of Gobelin tapestry, beautifully worked in rich and glowing colours, with scenes illustrative of the story of Don Quixote; here are likewise numerous paintings of great value, besides

statuary, rich antique cabinets, and other articles of *vertu*, whilst the furniture is of the most costly description. The windows of this noble gallery are recessed, and from them some splendid views of the surrounding country are obtained, comprising mountain and glen richly clothed in every variety of verdure; whilst the town and castle of Nottingham is distinctly visible in the distance. The picture gallery is 62 feet in length, 25 feet 8 inches broad, and 31 feet 6 inches high. It is lighted from the top by a series of windows filled with ground glass, and the walls are covered with crimson cloth. Here is preserved a fine collection of paintings, both ancient and modern, by many of the first masters. The library, which is lighted from an inner corridor, is 40 feet in length, by 24 feet broad, and has a gilded panel roof; it contains a very large assortment of books, together with some valuable manuscripts. The chapel, entered from one end of the Regent's gallery, is very neatly fitted up, and contains an altar-piece, painted by Murillo, representing the Holy Family. Over the altar there is a gallery, faced with tabernacle work, consisting of five canopies.

The grand corridor, upwards of 120 feet in length by 24 in width, is one of the most imposing portions of the castle, and is said to have been designed from models taken from various parts of Lincoln Cathedral. The roof is a groined vault, intersected by ribs springing from the vaulting shafts, and some of the windows are enriched with painted glass. The assembly-room, where the family and visitors meet before going to dinner, is 27 feet by 24, with a bay window, which increases the width about 8 feet. Here are seven grand paintings by Poussin; they originally represented the "Seven Sacraments," but that of "Penance" has given place to "John baptizing Christ." The views from the windows of this room are very charming, extending over the lake to the village of Woolsthorpe in one direction, and across the Vale of Belvoir and adjoining county to Lincoln in another. The grand dining-room is 55 feet long by 31 wide, and 20 in height; it is lighted by four spacious windows, and at either end is an arched recess containing the sideboards, the back of the recess being filled with plate glass, and the arch springing from broad pilasters of Derbyshire marble. Opposite the windows are three similar recesses, and also two fireplaces, with elegant chimney-pieces of statuary marble, sculptured in the finest style of the art.

The "Duchess's Boudoir" is a name given to an elegant apartment in which the late Duchess of Rutland was wont to indulge "in those pursuits congenial to her highly cultivated mind." The ceiling of this room is coved, and decorated with gilding. The walls are in panels containing paintings of Venus and Cupid, many times repeated, above which there is a series of classical designs, in bronze, on a salmon-coloured ground. The Chinese rooms are a noble suite of apartments, each lighted by two lofty windows, in which the furniture and decorations are all of genuine Chinese workmanship. In the great tower is the state drawing-room,—or, as it is called out of respect to the memory of the late lamented duchess, who designed it, the "Elizabeth Saloon,"—a nobly-proportioned room 55 feet by 30, and upwards of 20 feet in height. The decorations of this apartment are at once most chaste and elegant, in the style known as Louis Quatorze. At one end of the room, standing before a magnificent pier-glass in one of the panels of the whole height of the room, is a beautiful marble statue of the duchess, from the chisel of Mr. Matthew Wyatt; the ceiling, which was painted by the same artist, is divided into compartments, one circular and three semicircular; these compartments are filled with subjects from the heathen mythology; in that over the statue of the duchess is painted Jupiter, with the eagle and thunderbolts, despatching Mercury on a mission. The head of Jupiter is said to be an admirable likeness of the late Duke of York. The walls of the saloon are adorned with enamel miniatures of various members and friends of the ducal family; and among the articles of furniture are four cabinets of black marble, ebony,

and gilded carving, the panels being decorated with birds and fruit in Florentine mosaic.

The most ancient portion of the castle is the lower story of the Staunton Tower, which is supposed to stand on the site of the ancient donjon. The vault under this tower forms the entrance to the wine cellars, which are of extraordinary capaciousness. The roof is a groined vault, intersected with eight plain bevelled ribs, springing from the rock or floor of the cellar. In the ale cellars, which extend under another portion of the building, are many rows of barrels, one of which, capable of containing 1300 gallons, was filled with ale at the birth of the present Duke of Rutland on the 16th of May, 1815, and tapped when he arrived at his majority. Staunton Tower received its name from the Stauntons of Staunton, Nottinghamshire, who held their lands of the lords of Belvoir by the service of castle-guard, by which they were anciently required to appear with soldiers for the defence of this strong post in case of danger, or, if needful, to be called upon by the lord of the castle. The custodian of the Staunton Tower has always been a representative of this ancient family, whose duty it is, upon the occasion of Belvoir receiving a visit from the sovereign or any member of the royal family, formally to present the key of this tower to such distinguished personage. The custom, which has been preserved with great care, is stated to have originated with Sir Malger de Staunton, the ancestor of the family, who defended the castle against William the Conqueror. In 1814 Belvoir Castle was visited by the Prince Regent (afterwards George IV.), who was greeted on his arrival by a royal salute from the battlements of the castle, the royal standard being at the same time displayed from the Staunton Tower. The Prince was received by the Duke at the entrance to the castle, and the golden key of Staunton Tower was delivered to the illustrious guest in the drawing-room, soon after his arrival, on a cushion of crimson velvet, by the Rev. Dr. Staunton, by virtue of the above-mentioned tenure. During the stay of his Royal Highness at the castle, the Marquis of Granby, the late duke's eldest son, now deceased, was baptized by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the great gallery, the Prince Regent standing as one of the sponsors. Previous to leaving the castle, the prince named one of the towers "The Regent Tower," in remembrance of his visit, and was pleased to signify his pleasure that a bust of himself should be placed in the centre. In December, 1839, the Queen Dowager paid a visit to Belvoir Castle, and in December, 1843, it was honoured by the presence of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.

The bastion on the west side of the castle, which commands the only accessible approach, is mounted with cannon which are capable of sweeping a destructive fire over three-fourths of a circle.

Belvoir Park is many hundred acres in extent, and contains a lake covering several acres. Viewed from any part of the surrounding domain, the castle has a most imposing appearance. Its numerous towers, rising high above the dense masses of trees that clothe the sides of the hill on which it stands, are often seen from a distance of thirty miles; and when its numerous windows are illumined by the setting sun the effect is extremely striking. The pleasure grounds are very extensive, embracing terraces, connected by flights of steps, guarded by balustrades, and adorned with statues and fountains, shady avenues, terminated by Grecian temples, Gothic arches, obelisks, and grottoes; tasteful lawns, shrubberies, and parterres of flowers. An avenue called the Duke's Walk extends in a winding direction towards the west for nearly two miles. In a part of the grounds known as Blackberry Hill, approached by an avenue of funereal yews, and enveloped in a dense grove of forest trees, which throw a still and hallowed gloom over the whole scene, stands the family mausoleum. The building is in the early Norman style of architecture; it was designed by Mr. Matthew Wyatt, and its foundation-stone was laid by the Duke of York in 1826. In a recess at the eastern end, and lighted by an invisible

window, is introduced a marble statue of the late Duchess of Rutland, whose body, together with those of several other members of the Rutland family, was transferred hither from the ancient vault at Bottesford. The priory of Belvoir, founded by Robert de Belvedier, or De Todeni, in the time of the Conqueror, stood at a short distance from the castle, and was subordinate to the abbey of St. Alban, in Hertfordshire. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and was for four black monks of the order of St. Benedict. Dr. Stukely, in 1726, saw the coffin and bones of the founder, who died in 1088, dug up in the priory chapel, and on a stone was inscribed, in large letters with lead cast in them, ROBERT DE TODENE LE FYDEVR. Faint traces of the priory may still be seen.

As we have stated, Belvoir Castle is built on the site of one erected soon after the Conquest by Robert de Todeni. His successors took the name of Albini, from whom the estate passed, about the year 1270, by the marriage of a heiress, to Robert Lord Ros of Hamlake. During the wars of the Roses, Thomas Lord Ros espoused the Lancastrian cause, and was attainted in 1461. Six years later, the lordship of Belvoir, with all its members and appurtenances thereunto belonging, were granted by Edward IV. to William Lord Hastings, whom Leland speaks of as "coming hither upon a tyme to peruse the ground and to lye at the castel, was sodenly repelled by Mr. Harrington, a man of poure thereabout, and friend to the Lord Rose; whereupon Lord Hastings came upon another tyme, with a strong poure, and upon a raging wille, spoillid the castel; defacing the rofes, and takeing the leades of them, wherewith they were al coverid. Then fell the castel to ruine, and the tymbre of the rofes unkeverit rotted away, and the soile betwene the wallles, at the last, grue full of elders, and no habitation was there tyl of late dayes the Eyrl of Rutland hath made it fairer than ever it was." On petition of Lord Ros to Parliament, in the reign of Richard III., the attainder was removed, and the castle and its extensive domain reverted to his family. The appearance of the castle about this time is thus described by Leland:—"It is a straunge sighte to se be how many steppes of stone the way goith up from the village to the castel. In the castel be 2 faire gates; and the dungeon is a faire round towere now turned to pleasure, as a place to walk yn, and to se al the countrey aboute, and raylid about the round, and a garden in the middle. There is also a well of grete depth in the castelle, and the spring thereof is very good." The well here alluded to is 114 feet in depth. In the reign of Henry VI., or towards the end of the fifteenth century, Sir Robert Manners, whose family had held large estates at Etal, in Northumberland, from the time of the conquest, and who was sheriff of Northumberland in the 33rd year of Henry VI., and also in the 3rd and 4th years of Edward VI., married Eleanor, eldest sister and co-heir of Edmund Lord Ros, of Hamlake, Triesbut, and Belvoir, and daughter of Thomas Lord Ros, to which barony, together with considerable possessions, her ladyship succeeded. These, together with Belvoir Castle, devolved upon her husband, who left at his decease two sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Sir George Manners, on the death of his mother, succeeded to the Barony of Ros and also the Baronies of Vaux, Triesbut, and Belvoir, and on his decease, in 1513, was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas, as 13th Lord Ros. He was installed a Knight of the Garter by Henry VIII., and in 1525 created Earl of Rutland. Belvoir Castle, which had remained in a ruinous condition since the attack by Lord Hastings, was now restored and made the chief residence of the Earl of Rutland. By Henry, the 2nd Earl, the rebuilding of the family mansion of Belvoir was completed in 1555. James, the 5th Earl, who had the honour of entertaining at Belvoir James I., upon his journey from Scotland, married the daughter and heir of the famous Sir Philip Sidney; but on his death, without issue, in 1612, the earldom devolved upon his brother Francis, as 6th Earl. King James, it is recorded, made in all seven visits to Belvoir, and in 1634 George, the seventh Earl, was honoured with a

visit from Charles I. During the time of the civil wars, which soon followed, the castle was frequently garrisoned; its commanding military position naturally rendering it a station of great importance. John, the eighth Earl, attaching himself to the Parliamentarians, involved his castle in the consequences of attacks from the royal army. In the struggles for victory, Belvoir Castle was occasionally held by each party, and the building was nearly destroyed. It was in the end surrendered to the Parliamentary forces, and the House of Commons ordered it to be dismantled. In 1654, on the petition of the Earl of Rutland, "that in consequence of the unhappy wars, his estates had been devastated, whereby he was reduced to great straits for the maintenance of his family, and that Viscount Campden had been a principal instrument in the ruin of the petitioner's castle, lands, and woods about Belvoir, he (Viscount Campden) being a chief commander of the royal garrison there, it was ordered by both Houses of Parliament that satisfaction should be made the earl to the amount of 5000*l.* out of Lord Campden's estate." After the Restoration in 1668 the castle was repaired and restored. John, the 9th Earl, was summoned to Parliament as Baron Manners, of Haddon, Derbyshire, and in 1703 his lordship was created Marquis of Granby and Duke of Rutland. His Grace, who was possessed of a great fortune, was distinguished for his unbounded hospitality. He is stated to have resided almost entirely at Belvoir, and, for many years before his death, never came to London. John, the third Duke, who was the last of the Rutland family who made Haddon Hall, in Derbyshire, an occasional residence, succeeded to the title and estates in 1721; he made great improvements at Belvoir about the year 1750. On his death, in 1779, the title and estates passed to his grandson Charles, who was some time Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and who died in 1787. His son and successor, John Henry, fifth Duke, who died in 1857, was the father of Charles Cecil, the sixth Duke, the present noble owner of Belvoir.

W. D.

Notes.

BARONIES IN ABEYANCE.

No attempt, has, I believe, as yet been made (beyond what may be found in "Burke's Extinct Peerage") to trace the existing co-heirs to the numerous ancient baronies now in abeyance. Inclusive of those resting under attainder, these number nearly 200, any or all of which may, by the grace of the Crown, or by an Act of Parliament, removing the forfeiture, at any time be restored to their place on the Peerage Roll. Consequently, a list of such co-heirs, could it be brought to anything like completion, would not only be interesting in itself, but serve as a useful appendix to the "Peerage." The lapse of time—several centuries—since the majority of these titles fell into abeyance, necessarily renders it a difficult and, in some instances, an impossible task to ascertain now in whom the heirship vests, especially when it is remembered that, in most cases, it has passed through many different families. I believe, however, that by far the greater proportion of these ancient baronies may still be successfully followed. I have for some time been attempting to compile a list of this description, though, as yet, with but imperfect success. With the view of eliciting further information, rather than of conveying anything new, I venture to send you the following as a first instalment of such list, and shall be obliged if any of your correspondents can assist me in supplying the deficiencies in it. I have, for the present, purposely omitted from the list the attained baronies, preferring to enumerate them separately at the end.

WILLIAM DUNCOMBE PINK, F.R.H.S.

Creation.	Abeyance.	Barony.	Original Co-heirs.	Existing Representatives.
1371	1391	Aldeburgh .	Two sisters of 2nd Baron. 1. <i>Elisabeth</i> , wife of Sir Bryan Stapleton, of Carleton, co. York 2. <i>Sybilla</i> , wife of William Ryther, of Harewood.	Lord Beaumont. (Not ascertained.)
1297	1311	Ap-Adam .	Two grand-nieces of 2nd Baron.	(Not ascertained.) ¹
1321	1400	Arcedekne .	Three daughters of 3rd Baron. 1. <i>Alianore</i> , wife of Sir Walter de Lucy . 2. <i>Phillippa</i> , wife of Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Haccombe, co. Devon 3. <i>Margaret</i> , wife of Thomas Arundel .	Earl of Portsmouth. ² Lord Vaux of Harrowden. Earl of Pembroke. Edw. Bouchier-Hartopp, Esq. } (Not ascertained since 16th century.) ¹ (Not ascertained.)
1324	circa 1375	Aton . .	Three daughters of 2nd Baron. 1. <i>Anastasia</i> , wife of Sir Edw. St. John . 2. <i>Katharine</i> , wife of Sir Ralph Eure . 3. <i>Elisabeth</i> , wife of John Conyers, Esq., of Sokeburne	Baroness De Clifford. Hon. Robert Marsham. } Earl of Albemarle. Marquis of Salisbury. ³ John Leveson Gower, Esq. ⁷ Sir George Cholmley, Bart. (late Strickland). ⁸ Lord Camoys. ⁹
1309	1338	Badlesmere .	Four sisters of 2nd Baron. 1. <i>Margery</i> , wife of William, 3rd Baron de Ros 2. <i>Maud</i> , wife of John De Vere, 7th Earl of Oxford 3. <i>Elisabeth</i> , wife of William Bohun, Earl of Northampton 4. <i>Margaret</i> , wife of John, 2nd Baron Tiptoft	The sisters of the late Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart. (ob. 1856). Lord De Ros. Duke of Atholl. Winchcombe H. H. Hartley, Esq. Sir Rainald Knightley, Bart. Mrs. Troth Jenkins. Sir Robert Burdett, Bart. Sir Charles H. Tempest, Bart. Charles Standish, Esq. John F. Wright Esq. Lord Rollo. George William Villiers, Esq. Earl of Abingdon. Marquis de Conronnell (in France). Sir W. H. Dillon. Lord Stafford. ¹² Henry James Jones, Esq. Mrs. Emma Poulett-Scrope. Lord Wentworth. } ¹³

¹ The Powells of Llanfellowel, co. Monmouth, said to represent the younger co-heir, viz., *Margery*, married to Thomas Parker, of Monmouth.

² Lineally descended from Sir Henry Wallop, and *Elisabeth*, daughter, and eventually heir, of Robert Corbet, Esq., descended from Sir Roger Corbet, of Morten-Corbet, and *Elisabeth*, daughter and heir of Thomas Hopton, Esq., by *Alianore*, elder daughter and co-heir of Sir Walter Lucy, and *Alianore* Arcedekne.

³ Co-heirs general of William, 3rd Lord Vaux, lineally descended from Sir William Vaux, and *Maud*, younger daughter and co-heir of Sir Walter de Lucy.

⁴ *Joan Courtenay*, daughter and heir of Sir Hugh Courtenay and *Phillippa* Arcedekne, by her first marriage with Sir Nicholas, Lord of Carew, left an eldest son Thomas, whose grandson, Sir William Carew, of Mohuns Ottery, left a daughter, and eventually heiress, *Cecily Carew*, 2nd wife of Thomas Kirkham, Esq., of Blagdon, co. Devon, and had 2 sons and 1 daughter, viz.:—1, Henry; 2, William, ob. s. p.; 3, Thomasin, married to Thomas Southcote, Esq., of Bovey Tracey. (Query—Issue of eldest son?)

⁵ Representatives of the three surviving daughters of Edward,

17th Baron de Clifford, grandson and event. heir of *Catherine Lady Sonder*, eldest daughter and co-heir of Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, heir-general (through the Bromfletes, Barons Vercy and Cliffords, Earls of Cumberland), of Sir Edward St. John, and *Anastasia* Aton.

⁶ Descended from James, 5th Earl of Salisbury, and *Anne*, second daughter of Thomas, 6th Earl of Thanet.

⁷ Descended from John, 1st Earl Gower, by his third wife, *Mary*, third daughter of Thomas, 6th Earl of Thanet. (The line of *Isabella*, youngest daughter of the 6th Earl of Thanet, and wife of Lord Nassau Paulet, failed with Henry, 5th Earl of Egmont, in 1841.)

⁸ Descended from Sir William Strickland, 3rd Baronet, and *Elisabeth*, daughter and event. heir of William Palmes, of Lindley, Esq., by *Hon. Mary Eure*, younger daughter, and event. sole heir, of William, 6th Baron Eure, lineally descended from Sir Ralph Eure, and *Katharine* Aton.

⁹ Descended from John Stonor, Esq., by *Lady Mary Talbot*, daughter and heir of Francis, 11th Earl of Shrewsbury, by *Anne*, daughter and heir of William Conyers, Esq., of Sokeburne, lineally descended from John Conyers, Esq., and *Elizabeth* Aton.

Creation.	Abeyance.	Barony.	Original Co-heirs.	Existing Representatives.
1264	1390	Basset, of Drayton .	(Disputed.) <i>Isabel</i> , sister of 4th Baron, and wife of Thos. Shirley, Esq. (if legitimate), <i>Sole Heiress</i>	Marmion Edward Ferrers, Esq. } Henry T. Boulton, Esq. }
1264	1378	Basset, of Sapcote . .	Two daughters of 3rd Baron. 1. <i>Alice</i> , wife of Sir Robert Moton . . . 2. <i>Elizabeth</i> , wife of Richard, 4th Baron Grey, of Codnor	(Not ascertained since 17th century.) ¹³ Earl of Bradford. George Cornwall Legh, Esq., and others not ascertained. } ¹⁶
1299	1409	Basset, of Welden .	Two daughters of 2nd Baron, event. co-heirs. 1. <i>Joan</i> , wife of Sir John Aylesbury . . . 2. <i>Eleanor</i> , wife of Sir John Knyvett . . .	(Not ascertained since 16th century.) ¹⁵ (Not ascertained since early part of 18th century.) ¹⁸
1313	circa 1370	Bavent .	Two sisters of 3rd Baron, event. co-heirs. 1. <i>Eleanor</i> , wife of Wm. de Braose . . . 2. <i>Cecily</i> , <i>ob. s.p.</i>	Marmion Edward Ferrers, Esq. } Henry T. Boulton, Esq. }
1363	1836	Beauchamp, of Bletsho.	Five sisters of George, 5th Duke of Gordon, 16th Baron Beauchamp, by descent. 1. <i>Charlotte</i> , wife of Charles, 4th Duke of Richmond 2. <i>Madelina</i> , wife of Sir Rbt. Sinclair, Bt. 3. <i>Susan</i> , wife of William, 5th Duke of Manchester 4. <i>Louisa</i> , wife of Charles, 2nd Marquis Cornwallis 5. <i>Georgiana</i> , 2nd wife of John, 5th Duke of Bedford	Duke of Richmond. Sir Robert C. Sinclair, Bart. Duke of Manchester. Hon. Catherine Neville. } ¹⁹ Hon. Mary Neville. } Lady Louisa Cornwallis. } ²¹ Earl St. Germans. } ²² Lady Mary Ross. } ²³ Lady Elizabeth Cornwallis. } ²⁴
1299	1360	Beauchamp, of Hache .	Three sisters of 3rd Baron. . . 1. <i>Cecily</i> , wife of Sir Roger Seymour . . . 2. <i>Margaret</i> , wife of Thomas Challons . . . 3. <i>Eleanor</i> , wife of Sir John Meriet . . .	Duke of Somerset. ²⁵ (Not ascertained.) (Not ascertained.) ²⁶

(To be continued.)

¹⁰ Representatives of the two sisters of Francis, 6th Earl of Rutland (d. 1632), heir-general of the Barons de Ros.

¹¹ Co-heirs to Baronies of Latimer and Plaitz. Representatives of the two sisters of John De Vere, 14th Earl of Oxford, *ob.* 1526. (See *Latimer*.)

¹² Heir-general (through the Howards, Earls of Stafford, and Staffords, Dukes of Buckingham) of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, and *Eleanor Bohun*, daughter and event. sole heir of Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton.

¹³ Co-heirs to Barony of Tiptoft. Representatives of the three daughters of John, 3rd Baron Tiptoft, *ob.* 1372.

¹⁴ Co-heirs to Baronies of Ferrers of Chartley and Compton. Representatives of Robert, 1st Earl Ferrers, the lineal descendant of Thomas Shirley, Esq., and Isabel Basset. If (as frequently assumed, but not established) the said Isabel was not legitimate, the Barony of Basset then vests in the representatives of the two sisters of 3rd Baron, viz.:—1. *Margaret*, wife of 1st Baron Stafford (heir-general, Lord Stafford); 2. *Maud*, wife of William De Heriz, whose great-granddaughter and heir, *Catherine Brett*, married Sir William Chaworth, whose existing Representatives are the co-heirs to Barony of Chaworth.

¹⁵ Reginald Moton, great-grandson of Sir Robert Moton and Alice Basset, left 2 daughters, co-heirs:—1. *Anne*, wife of Richard Vincent, of Massingham, co. Lincoln, circa 1480 (*query* issue?); 2. *Elizabeth*, wife of Ralph de la Pole, of Radborne, co. Derby, whose lineal descendant, German de la Pole, Esq., *ob.* 1683, *s.p.*, leaving his cousin and heir, *Mary*, wife of Rev. John Beresford. (*Query* issue?)

¹⁶ Co-heirs to Barony of Grey of Codnor. Representatives of the three daughters and event. co-heirs of 4th Baron Grey of Codnor.

¹⁷ Thomas Aylesbury, grandson of Sir John Aylesbury and Joan

Basset, left 2 daughters, his co-heirs:—1. *Isabel*, wife of Sir Thomas Chaworth, whose representatives are the descendants, if any, of Thomas Dinham, Esq., and of Anthony Babington (attainted 1586), co-heirs of Barony of Chaworth; 2. *Eleanor*, wife of Humphrey Stafford, of Grafton. (*Query* issue?)

¹⁸ Sir Robert Knyvett, Baronet (lineal descendant of Sir John Knyvett and Eleanor Basset), *ob.* 1699 *s.p.*, leaving 2 sisters, co-heirs:—1. *Dorothy*, wife of James, 5th Earl of Buchan, who left a daughter, *Dorothy*, married — Walker, Esq., of Middlesex; 2. *Eleanor*, wife successively of Henry Hastings, Esq., of Bramston, co. Leicester, and of Thomas Waldron, Esq., of Charley.

¹⁹ Co-heirs to Barony of Ferrers, of Chartley. Representatives of Robert, 1st Earl Ferrers, lineal descendant of Hugh Shirley, Esq., by *Beatrice*, sister and heir of Peter de Braose. The Barony Braose, of Bavent (though unassumed) seems to have vested in the Shirley and Townshend families, until death of George, 3rd Marquis Townshend, in 1855.

²⁰ Grand-daughters and co-heirs of Richard, 3rd Lord Braybrooke, by *Jane*, eldest daughter of Charles, 2nd Marquis Cornwallis.

²¹ Second daughter of 2nd Marquis Cornwallis.

²² Son and heir of Edward, 3rd Earl St. Germans, by *Femina*, 3rd daughter and co-heir of 2nd Marquis Cornwallis.

²³ Fourth daughter of 2nd Marquis Cornwallis, and wife of Charles Ross, Esq.

²⁴ Youngest daughter of 2nd Marquis Cornwallis.

²⁵ Lineal descendant of Sir Roger Seymour and Cecily Beauchamp.

²⁶ Sir John Meriet left a son, John, *ob.* 1397, *s.p.*, leaving a daughter and heir, *Elizabeth*, married to — Seymour (or St. Maur), Esq.

CHILDREN'S GAMES: "LORDS."—An elderly lady of about sixty summers recently gave me the following particulars respecting a school game, in which she had frequently taken part with her playmates, some "fifty years ago." The recital may, perhaps, serve to bring back by-gone recollections to some of your venerable readers, recalling the happy time, when, as children, such pastimes were to them (as to present juveniles) incentives to learning, acting as a stimulating agent by producing a more diligent application to their various studies. Experience proves the truth of the old adage—

"All work and no play
Makes Jack a dull boy!"

And I believe this trite and homely proverb will always remain applicable.

The game of "Lords," to which I have alluded, admitted of none but the fair sex among its votaries, and commenced—after a "mother" had been duly elected—by a bevy of lassies forming a row, the "mother" then choosing one of the number to act as "lord." The "lord" would then daintily step to the front, mincingly gathering up her dress a little distance from the ground, strutting proudly before the expectant damsels, and addressing the "mother of the maids"* in this wise:—

"Here comes one lord all dressed in green,
All for the sake of your daughter Jane."

The "mother" proudly tossing up her head, answered indignantly—

"My daughter Jane she is too young
To be led away by your false tongue!"

"Lord," as ferociously as circumstances would admit—

"Let her be young, let her be old;
For her beauty she must be sold!"

"Mother," relunctingly—

"Turn back, turn back, the coach is free,
Take the fairest one that you can see."

The "lord," then smiling bewitchingly, exclaimed:—

"The fairest one that I can see,
Is pretty, Jemima! —come to me!"

The lassie chosen, then quitting the row, was immediately metamorphosed into a lord "all dressed in green"; the game beginning again with "Here comes two lords," &c., and so on, until the whole of the maidens were transformed into lords of the creation (without the help of magic or a spiritualizing medium!), the poor "mother" being left at last disconsolate and forlorn!

I am inclined to regard the above as a relic or fragment of some ancient play or mystery, in which, perhaps, only the part shown, and that in a corrupted form, has been transmitted to posterity; at all events, it is worth preserving, if only to be cut and chronicled among other amusing old by-gones.

There are a few anomalies in this fragmentary piece allowing scope for the critical powers of the satirist. But when it is considered that children were the players, animadversions must needs fall powerless, as we cannot expect finely drawn distinctions or subtle discrimination from youthful minds. Imagination enters largely in the composition—and is one of the ruling elements—of youth. "Tom Tiddler's Ground," is to them the *veritable* land of gold and silver. A "lord all dressed in green," is made as soon as spoken; to consider the real colour of the dress is out of the question! Youth is also fickle; if "daughter Jane" is too young to listen to the blandishments of love, "Jemima," or any other fair one, will answer equally well, no regard being paid to congruity of sentiment. But this is as it should be—childlike; and may it so remain!

J. PERRY.

* Of course this phrase is not to be taken in the same significant sense as implied by Lord Byron in *Don Juan*.

† Or any other name as the case might be.

WOOD CARVING.—We have had brought under our notice a bust of Shakespeare, just made by Mr. William Perry, of North Audley Street, wood carver to Her Majesty, out of the wood of the tree which many, if not most, antiquaries believe to be the veritable oak of "Herne the Hunter" in Windsor Park. It is about 2 feet in height, and is a duplicate of one which was made by Mr. Perry a few years since by command of the Queen, and which now stands in the Royal apartments at Windsor Castle. We do not intend here to enter into a controversy as to the claims of this particular tree, which fell to the ground by natural decay about ten years ago, further than to say that its genuineness as "Herne's oak" was strongly supported by the late Mr. Edward Jesse in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and that Her Majesty had always been taught to identify it with Shakespeare's muse by tradition long current in the Royal family; and no one now, we feel sure, will accuse us of being "worshippers of relics" in the ordinary acceptation of the term, more especially when we add that no more materials of the old tree are left than are enough to make one single further copy of the size above indicated. It is more to our purpose to bear our testimony to the truth and faithfulness of the likeness which this bust bears to the William Shakespeare whom the sculptor and the painter have conspired to hand down to us. Mr. James Bodden, in his well-known "Inquiry into the Authenticity of the various Pictures, Prints, &c., which have been offered to the Public as Portraits of Shakespeare," a work of high authority, published nearly fifty years ago, has given us specimens of most of these, with critical discussions as to their respective merits. First and foremost in this book stands the picture by Cornelius Jansen, in the Duke of Somerset's collection; secondly, the portrait prefixed to the folio edition of 1623, and engraved by Martin Droeshout, which represents him in an apparently theatrical costume—possibly as "old Knowell," in "Every Man in His Humour;" thirdly, certain portraits taken from the well-known bust of the poet at Stratford-on-Avon; fourthly, "the Chandos head"—so called from its former possessor, the "princely" Duke of Chandos, and afterwards placed in the Duke of Buckingham's gallery at Stowe—a picture which, though its author is unknown, comes down to us guaranteed by Sir William Davenant, and has been repeatedly engraved. There are other portraits of Shakespeare in this book, such as "the Felton head" (which Steevens held to be alone genuine); but of these Mr. Perry has made but little use, comparatively speaking. His delineation of Shakespeare's features avoids the theatrical mannerism and the extremely high forehead ascribed to the poet by M. Droeshout's print, the stiffness of the hair inseparable from the Stratford (or indeed from any) bust, and the excessively flowing locks of the Chandos picture.—*Times*.

TOPOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON CHAUCER'S "CANTEBURY TALES."—The first place mentioned in the tales after the pilgrims left the Tabard in Southwark, is the watering of St. Thomas, which was at the second milestone on the old Canterbury road. In the Reeve's prologue are the lines—

"Lo heer is Depford, and it is passed prime;
Lo Grenewich, ther many a schrewe is inne;"

In the Monk's prologue occurs—

"Lo, Rowchestre stant heer faste by."

In the prologue of the Wife of Bath we read—

"Quod this Sompnour, 'And I byshrewe me,
But if I telle tales tuo or thre
Of freres, er I come to Sydingborne,'"

The Sompnour at the end of his tale says—

"My tale is don, we ben almost at touna."

In the Pardoner's prologue "her at this ale-stake" occurs. "Draweth no monkes more unto your in" is in the prologue of the Prioress. In the prologue of the Canon's Yeoman are the lines—

"Whan ended was the lif of seynt Cecile,
Er we fully had riden fyve myle,
At Boughtoun under Blee us gan atake."

In the Manciple's prologue are these lines—

"Wot ye not wther ther stont a litel toun,
Which that cleped is Bob-up-and-down,
Under the Ble, in Canterbury way?"

Among Chaucer students there has been some difference of opinion as to which road the pilgrims took on the last day's journey. Some friends of mine started the theory that the pilgrims avoided the high road at Boughton, and, going to the south, entered Canterbury by the old ford at Thanington, where there is a field called "Up-and-down." This name was the basis of the theory. In addition, it was pleaded that the main road was shunned on account of being infested with robbers, and also that it was muddy. Mr. Furnivall speaks of the "no doubt robber-haunted forest" of Blean, and in the appendix to Stanley's "Memorials of Canterbury" the pilgrims are said to have avoided the highways, and taken to the lanes, as in the days of Deborah. But nothing whatever is known of robbers lurking near the old forest, not even by tradition, and the reference to robbers in the prologue of the Canon's Yeoman, does not lead one to suppose the canon lived near the "ostelry" whence he saw the pilgrims start in the early morning. The highly-coloured reference to the days of Deborah the prophetess, when "the highways were unoccupied, and the travellers walked through byways," as applied to the best and most frequented public road in all England, is, I submit, most inaccurate and misleading. I have never found the slightest evidence to support the oft-repeated story that the main road through Kent was avoided by the pilgrims. How could it be? The people living in the towns and villages on the pilgrims' way were themselves pilgrims. Referring to the theory that Thanington was "Bob-up-and-down," no "litel toun" ever stood at the spot where "Up-and-down" field is, nor is Thanington under the Blean at all. The fact is, this part of the pilgrims' way is the clearest marked of the whole road. At Ospringe, where perhaps the "ostelry" was, a lazaret-house stood; a little farther on was an oratory, where a priest said mass for pilgrims; at each end of the road through the forest of Blean was a lazaret-house, and it may be noted that both hospitals were dedicated to the Norman's favourite patron saint, St. Nicholas, as well as the oratory just mentioned. In addition to all this, at the Harbledown hospital a slipper of "the holy blisful martir" was kept, for each pilgrim to kiss as he passed.

G. B.

Queries.

GLASS.

I SHOULD be glad if any of your correspondents would aid me in throwing any light on the origin or invention of glass. That it dates from a very remote period we all know; and, I believe, the honour of its discovery has been at various times claimed by different nations. I think something might be written on this subject which would be of great interest, not only with regard to its origin, but also with reference to the various usages to which it has been put. The ancient Egyptians are said to have been very proficient in making glass beads and other objects for the adornment of their person. There is a legend attributing the origin to the Phœnicians, which, as far as I can recollect—for it is many years ago that I remember reading it,—states that some merchants, in returning with a ship laden with natron, or some other fusible substance, were driven by stress of weather to take refuge upon the coast, landing on a sandy tract near Mount Carmel, and that in order to prepare their food they placed their cooking-pots on some lumps of natron, which, fused by the heat, became as it were a congealed mass,

capable of being moulded into vessels and other objects. Of the date assigned to this legend I am ignorant, as I am also of the nature of the earliest Phœnician glass. The probability is that glass in its very early stages was not clearly transparent, but that it had that opaque appearance which is observable in some of the little vases or lachrymose vessels that have been at different times discovered in ancient tombs, more especially in Italy and Greece. There can be no doubt, I think, from the way in which glass is alluded to in Scripture, that it was an article of great rarity and value in early times. In Psalm lvi. 8, occurs the words, "put thou my tears into thy bottle." Here, says Dr. Adam Clarke, is an allusion to a very ancient custom, which we know long obtained among the Greeks and Romans, of putting the tears which were shed for the death of any person into small phials, called *lachrymatories*, or *urnæ lacrymales*; and offering them on the tomb of the deceased." Some of these, says the above writer, were of glass, some of pottery, and some of *agate*, *sardonyx*, &c. Of the introduction of glass into England, and its first application for the purposes of windows, I should also like to know something.

S. A. R.

"HOTCH-POTCH."—What is the origin of this compound word, now commonly used to indicate a medley or strange compound?

J. LONG.

CHARON.—How did the story of Charon and the ferrying over the River Styx take its rise? Mr. Banks, an antiquary, who travelled and wrote in the beginning of the present century, is of opinion that it arose from the custom of burying the good in an island, which he calls the Holy Island of Flowers, situated on the Nile, between Philæ and Elephantine, and into which none but pilgrims were permitted to enter.

J. F. L.

DANDIPRAT, OR DANDIPART.—Whence the word Dandiprat, or Dandipart? In Camden's "Remains of Great Britain," 1636, it is stated that King Henry VII. stamped a small coin called Dandiprat. Leake, in his "Historical Account of English Money," makes a similar statement, but no where else is mention made of such a coin during the reign of that monarch.

T. J. RANDALL.

PHOSPHORUS.—Who discovered Phosphorus, and what country may claim the honour of its paternity? Among the discoverers Bayle, Brairdt, and Kunkel are mentioned.

H. A.

BALLOONS.—Who was the inventor of the balloon, and at what period was it invented? One authority says Montgolfier, a native of France, but adduces no proof in support of his statement.

S. OGILVIE.

ANCIENT SCOTCH RHYTHMICAL BROCHURE.—Some years ago, among a lot of old family books, I found a copy of an early Scotch rhythmical brochure, entitled "The Vision; Compylit in Latin, be a most lernit Clerk, in Time of our Hairship and Oppression, Anno 1300, and Translatit in 1524; printed in the year 1748." Is anything known of the author? In very peculiar random metre it quaintly depicts the miseries attendant upon the period, when, as it says:—

"Baliol, their Richts did sell
With small Howp of Reliese!
Regretand and fretand
Ay, at his cursit Plot—
Quha rammed and crammed
That Bargain down thair Throt!"

H. ECROYD SMITH.

CIRENCESTER.—Under what circumstances did this town become a borough in the reign of Henry IV.?

CLERICUS.

DOGGET'S BADGE.—I should be glad to know the origin of the old custom of rowing for this badge, and why it is called Dogget's.

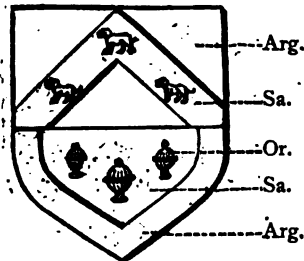
R. S.

THEATRICAL SCENES.—At what date were these introduced on the stage? I believe there has been much controversy on this point, and consequently I shall be glad to know where the latest and most reliable evidence as to their earliest introduction may be found.

T. BROOKS.

HERALDIC.—I have searched in vain many books on heraldry for an example of a shield containing two coats, one in the upper part and the other beneath. In *Harl. M.S.* 3917, p. 53, the shield I enquire about is drawn, the coat of Martin of Graveney is above and Boteler beneath. What does this signify?

Since writing thus far I may state that the shield I enquire about is thus drawn:



Richard Martyn, of Ewell, near Faversham, married the daughter of Richard Sondes, of Throwley. The above shield was in Faversham church, together with another showing the Sondes' connexions, viz. Towne and Gatton. Richard Martyn was one of many children—he was the third son. His mother was married twice; she was the daughter of John Faversham, and married first John Botiller and then Thomas Burgeys, which facts do not clear up my difficulty.

G. B.

ROMAN POTTERY KILN.—Some nine or ten years ago, whilst spending a few days at Shepton Mallet, in Somersetshire, my attention was drawn to a very interesting discovery that had just been made, during some building operations that were then being carried out. I was informed at the time that the object alluded to, which was discovered about 3 feet below the surface of the ground, was none other than a Roman pottery kiln. I should be glad to ascertain whether this very curious little relic has been preserved. Perhaps some of your antiquarian friends in the neighbourhood may be able to give me some particulars concerning it.

RAMBLER.

DR. BURTON.—Can any of your readers tell me anything reliable as to the parentage, birth, &c., of that distinguished antiquary and medical author of the last century, John Burton, M.D.? In the various works to which I have referred, I find it stated that he was a native of Ripon, of Wakefield, of York, and of Colchester. I am inclined to accept the latter as the place of his birth, but should like to have more evidence to strengthen my supposition.

C. F. LUCAS.

AXMINSTER.—Can, any of your readers inform me if a religious house existed at Axminster, in Devonshire, prior to

the Reformation, and of what order? I understand the use of the word Minster always indicates a church served by the regular clergy.

JOSEPH REGINALD DOWSON.

ENGLISH FAMILY FEUDS.—I should be greatly obliged to the writer of this interesting notice of the *latest feud* on record (*see* p. 144 *ante*), by his supplementing the precise *locale* of Raydale, Yorkshire. I suspect it is in the northern portion of this province, as full of dales as a sieve with holes, but I cannot "spot" it. So lately as the middle of the sixteenth century this district furnishes us with anathemas inscribed on tablets of lead, in which astrological spirits are invoked to aid in the diabolical curse of a whole family.

H. ECROYD SMITH.

Replies.

KIRKE WHITE, THE POET

(Vol. iii. 211.)

CHANTREY'S monument to Henry Kirke White, furnished by the munificence of Dr. Boot, an American gentleman, but long resident in Gower Street, and well known as an accomplished botanist and author, was displaced from All Saints' Church, Cambridge, where the grave still remains on the old site of the church, now an open graveyard, and has been recently erected, with the consent of the parishioners and under the kind co-operation of the vicar of All Saints' parish, in the new chapel of St. John's College, Cambridge. There is now one other monumental record. Within the last six years the incumbent of the parish of Wilford, near Nottingham, ("Lines written in Wilford Churchyard"), a place which Kirke White not unfrequently visited to recruit his health, provided, by private and public subscription, a medallion tablet, which was exhibited in the Royal Academy Exhibition, about 1867, and subsequently fixed on one of the walls within Wilford Church. The incumbent of Wilford was led to do this in consequence of the frequent visits of inquiry to Wilford Church by persons interested in its relations to the poet.

M.

ARUNDEL CASTLE (Vol. iii. 200).—This ancient castle was given by William the Conqueror to his kinsman, Roger de Montgomeri, soon after the Norman Conquest. Roger, who was Earl Marshal of England, enjoyed the favour of the Conqueror; but Robert, his son and successor, "siding with Duke Robert, forfeited his English possessions, which Henry I. granted to his brother Hugh. Soon afterwards, Henry I. seized the earldom, and by his will settled it as a dowry upon Adeliza, or Alice of Lorraine, his second wife. She remarried William de Albini, who had been Pincerna Regis, or king's butler. In the family of de Albini it remained till the time of the fifth Earl of Arundel, who died in 1243, leaving four sisters, in consequence of which the honour was divided into four parts. The honour was assigned to Fitz-Alan, who had married Isabel, the second co-heiress, and he assumed the earldom by tenure only, and was ancestor of seven Earls of Arundel in a direct line of succession down to the death of Thomas Fitz-Alan,* in 1415. In that year a claim was made by John de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, son and heir of John's sister Elizabeth, and after a chancery suit full possession was given to John Fitz-Alan, Baron Maltravers, in 1433. Subsequently it was held in succession by the united families of Fitz-Alan

* Thomas Fitz-Alan took part in the death of Archbishop Scrope, in 1404. "This yere the erl of Arundel weddid the Kyngis doughter of Portingale with grete solempnite." In 1410 he was sent by Hen. IV. to aid the Duke of Burgundy "with many men of armes and archerie."

and Maltravers till the death of Earl Henry in 1579."—See "Hist. Sussex," by Mark Anthony Lower, F.S.A., vol. i. p. 13; Allen's "Hist. Surrey and Sussex," vol. ii. p. 521.) Some account of the Fitz-Alans will be found in the Harl. and Additional MSS. The following from Harl. MSS. 807, fol. 10, will no doubt be useful to G. H. Fitzallan :—

Sir WILL FEUERELL =
 Sir WILL PEVERELL =
 ALLEN FITZ ALLEN Lo: of the
 Castle of Madock ap-Meredeth
 of Wales. P dom Willius Conqr.
 =
 WILLM FITZ ALLEN Lo: of = ALICE fil et hes.
 Clune and Oswestree.
 WILLM FITZ ALLEN = WILLM DAWBIGNY = MABILLA^d
 dus de Clune et 1 Comes Arundell heres²
 Oswestree. de Lo Buckenham. Ran. comes
 WILLM DUS DE CLUNE marr. Isabell — Cestr Lin-
 da & h to Sir Ingram hay = coln et
 Huntingt.
 Sir Jo. FITZ ALLEN = ISABELL fil et her Willm
 dus de clune. Dawbigny com Corn-
 wall.
 JOHN FITZ ALLEN comes = . . . MABILLA ux Robt.
 Arundell, &c. Tateshall. Nicolla
 ux Rog Lo: Oliver
 com Arundell =
 JOHN FITZ ALLEN com HUG. DE OLIVER WILL Lo: Oli-
 Arundell dus de Clune heire to Will ver, 4 com.
 et Oswestree duxit Isa- E. of Arundell, Arundell, marr.
 bell fil Rog dui Mor- s. p. Isabella, da. to
 timer. = Will: Earl
 RICH: FITZ ALLEN, com Arundell, Warren, ob.
 duxit Alison. = 1243. s. p.
 EDMUND FITZ ALLEN com. Arundell marr. Alice, fil Lo comes
 Waren et sister & her to Will com Waren.

W. WINTERS.

STATUE OF JAMES II. (Vol. iii. 211).—This statue is still to be seen in Whitehall courtyard, at the back of the Banqueting House; it is the work of Grinling Gibbons, and was placed there December 31, 1688, at the charge of Tobias Rustat. The king is pointing with the forefinger to the site of his former palace; the attitude is fine, the manner free and easy, the expression of the face inimitable, and the execution finished and perfect. It is an admirable specimen of the work of that renowned artist.

R. E. WAY.

WIT WITHOUT MONEY (Vol. iii. 211).—Coleman, in his notes to "Wit without Money," says, "Mims is in the neighbourhood of St. Albans, and some local custom tumultuously celebrated is plainly alluded to in this speech. It was, we doubt not, familiarly known in the times of our authors, but we have in vain endeavoured to trace its meaning or discover its origin." I can give your correspondent no better reply than is contained in the above extract.

SAMUEL PHELPS.

BAPTISM OF BELLS (Vol. iii. 201).—Baronius does not carry the antiquity of the practice further back than the year 968, when the great bell of the Lateran Church was blessed by Pope John III. One of the councils held at Cologne ordained as follows:—"Let the bells be blessed, as the trumpets of the Church Militant, by which the people are assembled to hear the Word of God; the clergy to

announce His mercy by day and His truth in their nocturnal vigils, that by their sound the faithful may be invited to prayers, and that the spirit of devotion in them may be increased."

JOSEPH REGINALD DOWSON.

In the Capitulars of Charlemagne may be read the often-quoted words—"ut cloce non baptizentur." Those who have paid the least attention to the subject of bells will be as weary of this sentence as they are of S. Paulinus, bishop of Nola, and Tarketul and the bells of Croyland.

SENNACHERIB.

SONNETEER (Vol. iii. 212).—The dictionaries agree in defining "Sonneteer" as "a maker of sonnets, a small poet," and in stating that it is applied in contempt. The word appears, however, to have been sometimes used in a quite good sense: for instance, in Shakespeare's "Love's Labour Lost," i. 2., the love-sick Armado is made to say with reference to an address to his mistress: "Assist me some extemporal god of rhyme, for, I am sure, I shall turn sonneteer." Devise wit; write pen; for I am whole volumes in folio." Even in this instance, however, Shakespeare, though putting the word into Armado's mouth as applying to himself, may have had a substratum of sarcasm, the speaker being an affected person held up to ridicule throughout the play. In some editions the word is printed "sonneteer." If this last form be correct, and if we take it into account that the French use *pamphletaire* for "a writer of pamphlets," and *pamphletier* for "a writer of bad pamphlets," it may be fairly presumed that *sonneteer* always carries a contemptuous sense with it.

ORLANDO.

THE THREE ESTATES OF THE REALM (Vol. iii. 212).—I consider the mistakes to have arisen from the general belief that the estates of the realm were certainly three. While there has been a doubt in some minds whether the Lords Spiritual and Temporal were two estates or one, it has been argued that they cannot be two, since the consent of the Upper House may be complete though every one of the bishops may be in opposition.

F. A. J.

"TWAS WHISPERED IN HEAVEN" (Vol. iii. 223).—This riddle has been repeatedly printed in collections of Lord Byron's works, and not many days since I saw it quoted and attributed to Byron in a paper of considerable literary pretensions. It was really, however, written—as Miss Mitford pointed out in her charming volume called "Notes of a Literary Life"—by Miss Catherine Fanshawe.

A. H. W.

ANCIENT LAW TERMS (Vol. iii. 224).—*Feresgive* was a sum of money exacted by the king's officers as the price for which they consented to connive at extortion or overlook certain offences. *Scotale* was a kind of black mail levied upon the citizens by officers of the king who kept ale-houses or breweries. To purchase the favour or avoid the displeasure of these ale-selling officers of the crown the ancient citizens frequented their houses and paid contributions which were called scotales. *Pannage* was a duty paid to the king for the pasturage of cattle; *pavage*, a tax for the repair of the roads; *pontage*, a tax for repairing the bridges, paid by horsemen and the drivers of vehicles who passed over them, and by boatmen, &c. who passed under them. *Murage* was a tax levied for the repair of the city walls and the public buildings.

A. H. WALL.

PUBLIC HOUSE CHEQUERS (Vol. iii. 223).—I quite agree with your correspondent, A. P., in regarding the chequers on the doorposts of inns as far more ancient than is commonly supposed. Amongst the Romans a chequer and a shrub were devices used by the worshippers of Bacchus, and they

presses, philosophers, &c., and by some very rich mouldings; whilst on the north side there is a porch of grand proportions. A broad flight of steps leads to the entrance hall, which is appropriated as an armoury, muskets and accoutrements being displayed on the walls in a regular and ornamental manner.

The great hall, a lofty and spacious apartment, is fitted up and ornamented in the Italian style; but it has been altered from its original appearance, as have some other parts of the house, by Mr. Jeffery Wyatt. It is about seventy feet in length, and the same in height, and has an elegant ceiling, supported by oaken arches of light and open workmanship, arranged in compartments, somewhat similar to the roof of Westminster Hall. At the upper end is a painted screen, with Doric pillars and elaborate carved work, supporting a gallery, in which is a handsome clock and an organ. The walls of the hall, which were originally panelled, are adorned with family portraits and other paintings: among the latter may be mentioned "Neptune and Amphitrite" and "The Rape of Europa," by Luca Jordano; Wolves and Dogs, by Sneyders; three Landscapes, with figures, by Rosa de Tivoli; an ancient bird's-eye view of Wollaton Hall and the gardens; a portrait of Charles I., after Vandyck; and a large family piece, in which is introduced the portrait of Sir Hugh Willoughby, the famous navigator, who was sent out with three ships in the reign of Edward VI., for the purpose of making discoveries in the Northern Ocean. He sailed in May, 1553, and having spent much time about the northern islands, was forced, about the middle of September, to put into a Lapland harbour, called Arzina, where he and his whole crew were frozen to death. Over the doors communicating with the various apartments on either side of the hall, stags' heads with wide-spreading antlers impart a truly baronial effect to this grand apartment.

The saloon is at once elegant and airy, and contains some good pictures; among which are a Boar Hunt, by Sneyders; some family pictures of the time of Elizabeth, Sir Francis Willoughby, his lady, and their son and daughter, painted by Zuccherro; also portraits of the first Lord Middleton and the Duchess of Chandos, and a large view of the house and park at Middleton. From the windows of this apartment there is a charming prospect of the pleasure grounds, with their various ornaments of buildings and water, backed by fine shady groves.

The great staircase on the north side is beautifully painted in fresco, said to be by La Guerre; the ceiling represents the mythological heaven, with an assembly of the Gods and the story of Prometheus; on the walls in the centre is a Roman sacrifice to Apollo, in which the portraits of several of the family are introduced; on the left side Prometheus is represented animating the female statue, and on the right he is seen chained to the rock; the whole group is surrounded by nymphs, graces, &c. The staircase leads to the dining-room, which extends over the entrance hall and armoury; here are some good pictures and family portraits, one of the latter being Sir Richard Willoughby, Knt., who was Lord Chief Justice in the reign of Edward III. The drawing-room is an elegant apartment, and contains some fine paintings. In the billiard-room, over the fireplace, is a portrait of the Earl of Strafford and his secretary, the night before the earl's execution, said to be by Vandyck. The secondary staircase is ornamented with several good landscapes and other pictures. The library contains a valuable collection of books, amongst which are an ancient folio missal, highly illuminated, and the ancient service book of Wollaton Church; here are also portraits of Francis Willoughby, the eminent naturalist, and a few others. Among the other pictures in the house not mentioned above are some by well-known Dutch masters. "Grace before Meat," by Heemskirk; "Lions hunting Deer," attributed to Rubens; "A Flemish Lady bargaining for Provisions;" and also good portraits of Sir Francis Willoughby and Lord Middleton, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. In two of the turrets are neat rooms,

to which the approach is from the roof of the house, and where there is a very extensive prospect, the view including the castles of Nottingham and Belvoir. The chimneys are highly ornamental and deserving of attention. In the pleasure grounds which adjoin the house much of the ancient style of landscape gardening is preserved, and there are also some statuary and ornamental grottos.

Mr. Throsby, in the work before alluded to, concludes his notice of this grand old mansion with the following enthusiastic outburst:—"Lovely art thou, fair Wollaton; magnificent are thy features! In years now venerable, thy towery crested presence, eminently bold seated, strikes the beholder with respectful awe. Unlike many of the visionary-built edifices of the present day, designed with but little variation of style, and uniform in disordering architectural order, thee we must admire, chaste in thy component part and presenting an harmonious whole."

According to Sir Bernard Burke, the family of Willoughby, now represented by Lord Middleton, the present noble owner of Wollaton Hall, descends from a common ancestor with the extinct Lords Willoughby, of Parham, namely, Sir Christopher Willoughby, K.B., whose youngest son, Sir Thomas, was Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Thomas Willoughby having married the heiress of Sir Robert Read, of Bore Place, in the county of Kent, that property, upon his death in 1545, was inherited by his son Robert, who married Dorothy, the daughter of Sir Edward Willoughby, of Wollaton. One of the grandsons of the above Robert, namely, Sir Percival Willoughby, married Bridget, the eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Francis Willoughby, Knt., of Wollaton, and thereby acquired that noble seat and the greater part of Sir Francis's large estates. Sir Percival Willoughby represented the county of Nottingham in the first parliament of James I., and on his death, about the beginning of the Civil War, was succeeded by his only surviving son Francis, who also received the honour of knighthood, and who died in 1665. He was father of Francis Willoughby, Esq., one of the greatest *virtuosi* in Europe, whose renowned History of Birds was published in Latin after his death in 1676, and subsequently translated into English. He wrote also, besides some other treatises on Natural History, a work entitled "*Historiæ Piscium libros Quator*," &c., which was published in 1686. At his death in 1672 he left, besides a daughter—the Duchess of Chandos—two sons, Francis and Thomas. The elder son, Francis, was created a baronet in 1677 with remainder to his brother Thomas, who succeeded him. This gentleman, having served in six several parliaments during the reigns of William III. and Queen Anne, was elevated to the peerage in 1711 as Baron Middleton, of Middleton, Warwickshire.

On the death of Thomas, fourth Lord Middleton, without issue, in 1781, the honours and estates of this family passed to his cousin, Henry Willoughby, Esq., of Birdsall, in the county of York. Henry, the present and eighth Lord Middleton, who succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his father's cousin, in 1856, is great-grandson of the Honourable Thomas Willoughby, who was the second son of the first lord.

The church of Wollaton is old and interesting, and has some monuments in fair preservation. One to Sir Richard Willoughby and his wife, who died in the fifteenth century, is a fine canopied tomb, and underneath lies the figure of a skeleton on the floor. This tomb bears date 1481. Another monument commemorates Sir Henry Willoughby, who died in 1528; he appears, clothed in armour, with his hands clasped in the attitude of prayer; two female figures lie on either side of him, and upon the lower part of the tomb are four other figures, two of which are sons, in armour, and two daughters habited in the dress of the time. Three pointed arches in the body of the tomb disclose a statue of a corpse in graveclothes.

stead of clashing, the general result is delicate and harmonious.

In case 3534, Messrs. Simmons exhibit some rich brocaded satins. The cerise-coloured, which is of English manufacture, and dated 1790, is particularly fine and pure in tint. The white satin by its side is very lustrous, and the brocaded sprigs upon it are not without considerable character and grace, albeit their style of ornamentation may hardly correspond with the canon promulgated by the authorities on these questions. The handsome black satin in the same case is decorated with imitative lace, in stone colour, connecting bunches of red flowers tied with crimson knots.

We shall reserve for another occasion the description of other antique costumes remarkable for style or beauty.

(To be continued.)

INNS OF COURT.—At the meeting of the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, held on the 15th inst., the following papers were read:—

"THE HON. SOCIETY OF LINCOLN'S INN."—Mr. Braubrook remarked that, as distinguished from the Inns of Chancery (such as Barnard's Inn and Staple Inn), Lincoln's Inn is an Inn of Court, that is, as Waterhouse, the learned commentator on Fortescue, defines it, "one of the *Hospitia Majora*, such as received not the gudgeons and smelts, but the poly-pus's and leviathans, the behemoths and the giants of the law." Fortescue, himself a member of Lincoln's Inn, speaks in glowing terms of the state of the Inns of Court in his time. He says, "Of the Inns of Court there are four in number. In the least frequented there are about 200 students. In these greater inns a student cannot well be maintained under 28*l.* a year (equivalent to at least 500*l.* now). For this reason the students are sons of persons of quality, those of an inferior rank not being able to bear the expenses. There is both in the Inns of Court and the Inns of Chancery a sort of academy or gymnasium where they learn singing and all kinds of music, and such other accomplishments and diversions (which are called revels) as are suitable to their quality, and usually practised at court. Out of term the greater part apply themselves to the study of the law. All vice is discouraged and banished. The greatest nobility of the kingdom often place their children in those Inns of Court, not so much to make the laws their study, but to form their manners and to preserve them from the contagion of vice." Perhaps old Fortescue has dipped his pencil into the rose colour a little too freely. One subject touched upon by Fortescue, namely, the "Revels," which were formerly practised in the halls, is very captivating to every writer on the Inns of Court. It is to be feared we get our common notion of them from the mendacious lines of Gray concerning Lord Hatton—

"The grave Lord Keeper led the brawls,
And seals and maces danced before him."

The revels seemed to have continued in vogue for 200 years after the time of Fortescue. They may be said to have passed out of use, with much else that was characteristic of our ancient manners, at the time of the Commonwealth. While they lasted, they were sources of reckless profusion and extravagant expenditure. Careful provision was made by the Council of the Inn with regard to the apparel of its members, and on the matter of beards they were equally strict. In the thirty-third year of Henry VIII., he who wore a beard had to pay twice as much for his dinner. Up to the thirty-second of Elizabeth, the members resorted once a year to Kentish Town to dine and indulge in sports. The principal social custom now observed in the Inn is, that of the members dining together every day of the term. This custom arose, no doubt, when the collegiate system more fully prevailed in the Inns of Court, and when men resided in their chambers, and spent their whole lives in the Inn. It was also part of the educational system; for at each mess there was a "moot." The junior member of the mess would pro-

pound to the rest some knotty question of law, and would profit by their discussion during dinner. This is a custom which has quite fallen into disuse. In the sixth year of Edward VI., it was ordered that every puisne at every mess of dinner, should put a short case of one point, which was to be argued thoroughly. The title-deeds of Lincoln's Inn commence with one dated December 6, 1535, an indenture made between Robert, Bishop of Chichester, and William Sulyard. This was a lease for ninety-nine years of Lincoln's Inn, with a way through the gate called Field's gate, opposite the Rolls, as far as a field called Fykett's field. There was next a deed-poll, on July 1, 1536, of the bishop and dean and chapter, granting Lincoln's Inn, and a garden called Cony Garth (formerly called Cotterall garden) to William and Eustace Sulyard in fee. Eustace survived William, and left a son, Edward. On November 8, 1580, Edward Sulyard granted this property to the then benchers in consideration of a sum of 520*l.* In 1581 there was a fine levied, and on May 10, 1584, the Inn bought a piece of land in Fykett's field for twenty marks. In the case of Lincoln's Inn there is no trace of any grant from the crown, but the property had been acquired by purchase from private individuals, and is maintained by voluntary contributions of the members. The early history of Lincoln's Inn is involved in deep obscurity. The tradition of its establishment in the reign of Edward III., though probable, is not supported by any evidence of a documentary kind. The first mention of the four Inns of Court (of which Lincoln's Inn was undoubtedly one) is by Fortescue, who wrote after 1460, and the earliest deed relative to the property which has been preserved in the archives of the Inn is dated 1535. According to the usual accounts, Lincoln's Inn was flourishing 150 years before Fortescue wrote; but we meet with no record of any distinguished student of it in those early times. We find, however, from a record coeval with Fortescue, the "Black Book" of the Inn, that, whether it is the oldest of the four Inns or not, it was the first to institute settled order and government, and make provision for legal education. That book commenced in 1423, and gave the names of the governors for the year 1424; among these are Rye, John Symonds (afterwards Recorder of London), Gilbert, Crakenthorp, Robert Scheffeld, and Fortescue himself. In the year 1440, the governors began to be sworn, and the students, on admission into the Inn, were required to take an oath of obedience to them. In 1464, the Society of Lincoln's Inn made an important step of progress in their organization of legal education, by appointing a reader to give readings in the law to the students during the vacation of the courts. The first reader whose name is recorded is William Huddersfield. The persons chosen as readers were the most eminent lawyers of the day under the degree of serjeant. A reader in 1475, and again in 1481, was Sir Thomas Lovel, who built the gate-house of the Inn. The name of John More, the autumn reader for 1489, introduces us to an episode in the history of the Inn. In 1464 John More was raised from the office of butler to that of steward. In 1470 his long and faithful services in these two capacities were rewarded by his admission to be a member of the society; and in 1489, and again in 1495, he held the high and honourable office of reader. His son John succeeded the father in the office of butler, and enjoyed the like promotion. The son of this latter John More was the illustrious Sir Thomas More, the chancellor and the martyr. Of Sir Thomas More's conduct as chancellor it was said in the punning style of the day—

"When More some years had chancellor been
No more suits did remain.
The same shall never more be seen,
Till more be there again."

The Inn has three clergymen associated with it, the preacher, the chaplain, and the reader. The arms of Lincoln's Inn were described by an old herald as "Sapphire, 15 for de

library, and concluded by referring those who desired further information on the subject of "Lincoln's Inn and its Library" to a little book which had been written by the author of the paper.

"THE ROLLS CHAPEL."—Mr. Brabrook stated that the Rev. J. S. Brewer, preacher at the Rolls, was unable to be present, but that he had handed to him the following particulars relating to the edifice. The chapel stood where the chapel of the Rolls estate formerly stood, and there was here originally a convent for persons converted from Judaism. It was called the "*Domus conversorum Judaeorum*." The office of master of the house of converted Jews was given to one of the Masters in Chancery, and so it became annexed to the office of the Court of Chancery. It was, however, originally a religious foundation. It was established under a charter of the 33rd of Henry III., A.D. 1231. It appeared that the Master of the Rolls was anciently the chief of the Masters in Chancery, and his principal duties were making up and keeping the Rolls of the Court of Chancery and holding the Great Seal when the office of Lord Chancellor was vacant. Hence the Master of the Rolls was sometimes called Vice-Chancellor. There was every reason for believing the origin of the office to be coeval with the establishment of enrolments. The Master of the Rolls was appointed keeper of the house of Jewish converts, and exercised that office until the year 1837. The mastership was originally always conferred upon one of the king's chaplains. The number of converts having greatly dwindled away in consequence of the expulsion of the Jews from England, the statute of the 1st Vict., c. 46, vested the whole estate in her Majesty, and assigned to the Master of the Rolls a salary of 7000*l.* per annum in lieu of the Rolls estate and certain fees which he derived from his office. Lord Langdale was the last Master of the Rolls who had the Rolls estate legally vested in him. He afterwards gave up that estate on the passing of the Act. When the estates were taken from the Master of the Rolls and vested in the Government, the endowments of the chapel, including the stipends of the preacher and reader, amounted to 225*l.* a year. Since the appointment of Lord Romilly an alteration had been made in the stipends of the Masters, but the endowment of the chapel remained as before. In other words, the whole amount which the Government of the country allowed out of the enormous estates which were attached to the house of converts was 250*l.*—100*l.* being for the preacher, 80*l.* for the reader, 25*l.* for the clerk, and 20*l.* for the charwoman. Nothing was allowed for repairs. The only remaining part of the ancient building was on the staircase outside. The present building was built by the recent Master of the Rolls, and contained nothing interesting except some monuments.

Mr. BLOXAM called attention to a recumbent effigy which, he said, probably represented a former Master of the Rolls. It was without doubt one of the exquisite works of the Italian artist, Torregiano, who executed the monuments in Westminster Abbey of Henry VII. and his queen. The hair of the present figure was clubbed, and that style of arrangement gave evidence of the period of the monument. The material seemed to be terra cotta. The monument on which this figure was placed appeared to be of the Elizabethan period, not of the earliest time of the renaissance, but somewhat later.

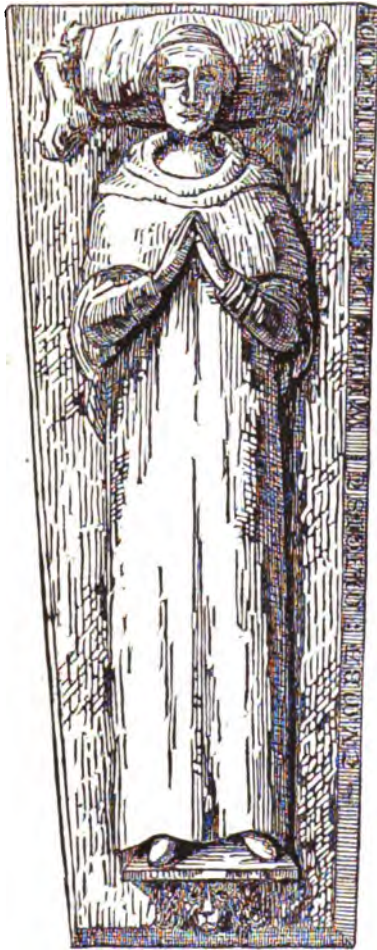
"GRAY'S INN."—The Rev. Alexander Taylor, Chaplain of Gray's Inn, gave the following particulars as to its history. He stated that in 1678 a fire consumed nearly the whole of the archives, and at the same time nearly all the ancient buildings, including those made classical by the residence of Bacon, who was regarded as the great glory of the place. Bacon lived in Coney Court, the site of the present Gray's Inn Square. In this fire were lost nearly all the objects of antiquity which the Inn could boast of. A few manuscripts and books were preserved. These revealed something of the history of the Inn; but its earlier history

had to be gathered from casual sources, such as the writings of Stow, and writings in the Lansdowne collection. At the time of Edward I., Gray's Inn had already become a society learned in the law. At that time the estate or manor of Portpool, which embraced the society, was in the hands of the Lords Gray, of Wilton, from whom the society derived its name. From the year 1294 to the 21st year of Henry VII., the property was held under the Crown by the Lords Gray, of Wilton, and by them it was leased, at the time of Edward II., to the new Society of Gray's Inn. Some years later it passed in fee to the Prior of Sheen, and was let to the Society of Gray's Inn at an annual rent of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* At the dissolution of the greater monasteries, the property passed in fee perpetually to the society, which at that time was constituted an incorporate society, which it still remained. A tradition, which was not verified, stated that the table at the end of the hall was a present from Queen Elizabeth, and was made of the wood of the Spanish Armada. Whether that was true or not, it was a fact that the table was made of Spanish chesnut. The dimensions of the hall were as nearly as possible 70 feet in length from clear to clear, and half that number of feet in width. The height to the apex of the roof was 47 feet; the height of the walls was 27 or 28 feet. The wooden screen deserved attention; it was Elizabethan in character, and rich and full of carving. The hall was decorated with pictures of celebrities who had been connected with the place. Among these were Francis Bacon, and his father, Nicholas Bacon. One of the windows had been admired as containing a curious and elegant collection of shields and devices of persons who were nearly all members of the society. The society had been specially characterized by the large numbers of the nobility and persons of distinction who had belonged to it. There existed orders, under the signature of Francis Bacon when treasurer, for laying out the garden for which the Inn was famous. Between the Inn and the higher hills of London nothing but fields existed at the time of Bacon. Close by was the garden of Lord Hatton, now called Hatton Garden. Bacon took great interest in horticulture, and there was still preserved in the garden a catalpa tree which it was said he had planted. The summer-house, which was mentioned as standing in the garden at the time of Bacon, had disappeared. In the books which had been spared from the fire there was a great number of admissions of persons to the society, and there was also a copy of a manuscript in the Lansdowne collection in the British Museum. It was not known by whom this copy had been made, but it was no doubt authentic, and gave a copious list of the members from the year 1581. Among the names were those of Thomas Cromwell, Bishop Gardiner, Archbishop Bancroft, and Archbishop Usher. Those persons, though never called to the bar, underwent the course of legal training such as was common in the universities in those days. Upwards of thirty members of the family of Bacon were met with in the records. Among the latest distinguished names in the Admittance Book were those of Lord Chelmsford and Lord Romilly, the recent Master of the Rolls.

A short description of the chapel was afterwards given by Mr. Taylor, who said that the architecture was of a nondescript character. It might date from three or four centuries ago, but it owed its present modern appearance to the last century. Three of the windows were presented about eleven years ago by Mr. Samuel Turner, a late dean of the society. In the east window were the arms of various bishops and other ecclesiastics who had been members of the society. The present organ was introduced about eight years ago, but the shape of the chapel was much opposed to musical effects. The communion plate was made of silver gilt, and the pieces had been presented at various times, the first bearing the date of 1583. The accessories of the religious services held before the Reformation were disposed of at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, and

Upon the altar tomb lies the figure of a priest robed. The tomb is formed of what in this district is known as Lincoln stone, which is a species of carbonate of lime—a stone very much used for sculptured figures.

The ecclesiastic is represented with his hands upon his breast, as in the act of prayer. His dress is that of a Master of Arts, with his hood squared in the same manner as the Proctors in the University of Cambridge wear it. His hair is cut short and a scull-cap covers the crown of his



EFFIGY IN HARPSWELL CHURCH.

head. His feet rest upon a slab, on which is sculptured the Harrington crest, viz.:—*On a wreath, a lion's head erased, or, collared, gules, and buckled, sable.* His head reposes upon a cushion supported by two angels, which are so mutilated as scarcely to be known. On the plinth of the altar tomb on which the figure rests, are cut in Lombardic characters the words, "Tomba Magist. William de Harrington."* The piece of the stone containing the letters

* In the middle ages, every one who had graduated Master of Arts was entitled to prefix "Magister" to his name; if he had only taken the Bachelor of Arts degree, he prefixed "Dominus." In the present day the custom is to annex "M.A.," or "B.A.," as the case may be; and if a clergyman, to style himself *Reverend*; a dean, *Very Reverend*; a bishop, *Right Reverend*; an archbishop, *Most Reverend*.

"Har" is broken off, so that the name cannot be read; however, it is known from other sources that William de Harrington was the Rector of Harpswell at the beginning of the fourteenth century. He is mentioned as such in the will of Thomas Beck, Bishop of Lincoln, who died A.D. 1346.

The following are the words of the bishop's will: "Hujus autem Testamenti mei Executores sua administratores ordino, facio, et constituo Magistrum Walterum de Stauren, Thesaurarium Ecclesie Lincoln, Magistrum *Wilhelmum de Haryington, Rectorum ecclesie de Harpisswell, &c., &c.* Item do et lego magistro Willielmæ de Haryington X.1" ("Testamenta Eboracensia," p. 27). This William had two brothers, John and Robert. In 1329, Master John de Haryington was a Canon of Lincoln Cathedral. In 1330, Robert de Haryington was parson of the church of St. Elena, at Hemswell, the parish adjoining Harpisswell to the north ("Lib. de Ordin. Cant." 318 *et seq.*).

The Harrington family combines in its descent a considerable portion of affinity to the Saxon and Norman kings of England, and, through an heiress of the Courtenays, has equal pretensions with that illustrious house to a descent from the Capetian kings of France. It is also allied to the royal blood of Scotland, on which account it was that King James raised Sir John Harrington to the peerage by the title of Baron Harrington, of Eaton. It appears, also, according to Harrington's "Oceana," from the inscription engraven on the tomb of Sir James Harrington, and from another on an elegant marble monument in the church of Zafrá, in Spain, that Margaret, sister of Sir Henry Harrington, married Don Benito Cisneras, Duke of Fantasquo, in Spain, by whom she had an only child and heiress, who, marrying the Duke of Ferio, became, by him, the mother of a daughter, afterwards Queen of Portugal.—(The Harrington Pedigree may be seen in the Harl. MSS., 1097, f. 97; 1164, ff. 926, 93. 1190, f. 62; 1550, ff. 1736, 1946; 4031, f. 72.)

In 1240, Hugo de Harrington held in Harryington, Aswardby, and Langton, the third part of a knight's fee; and in 1258, John de Harryington obtained from Henry III. a charter of free warren over the demesne lands in Harryington, Aswardby, Irby, and Braytoft, dated October 1.

In the same century, Alured de Haryington resided at Haryington, whose son Richard was High Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1275, and was a benefactor to Louth Priory. "Richardus filius Aluredi de Harington dedit. et eis juxta grangiam eorum de aby de terra bruscola al terram bruscosam, &c." ("Monast. Anglicana," v. i., 806.)

He possessed a manor at Ponton, as well as a manor and rents of lands at Harryington, in 1324. Four years later, John de Haryington, of Lincoln, founded a chantry at Haryington, for the benefit of his soul and the souls of his benefactors, which he endowed with lands in Harryington and Aswardby, for the maintenance of a chaplain, who was to celebrate divine service in the said chantry, and to pray for the souls of the founder and others for ever.

John de Haryington formally presented the first chaplain himself in the presence of Henry de Maunsfield, Dean of Lincoln; Anthony, Chancellor; Thomas de Susa, Treasurer; John de Northwold, Sub-dean; William de Madenstone, Archdeacon; and Richard de Rowell.—("Lib. de Ordin. Cant." f. 319.) In 1400, the church at Harpswell was appropriated to the abbey in the park near Louth for the Cistercian monks whom Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, A.D. 1139, had brought from Fountains to Haverholm.—(Pat. 10 Hen. IV., p. 1, in 9 pro eccl. de Harpeswell approprianda.)

The tomb of Wm. de Harrington, Rector of Harpswell, was erected about the end of the fourteenth century.

GEORGE DODDS, D.D.

VERDICT OF "NOT PROVEN."—Much misconception seems to prevail in the southern division of this kingdom in

was Shylock, but in tragedy he failed. Anthony Aston says, "Dogget was the most faithful and pleasing actor that ever was;" and adds, "he was the best face painter and gesticulator, and a thorough master of several dialects." R. Wewitzer says he was a man of great humanity; and, in support of the assertion, oddly enough, tells the following anecdote:—Being behind the scenes one night, Dogget heard, with great concern and emotion, that his landlady's maid had cut her throat in his chamber. "Zounds!" cried the comedian, "I hope it was not with my best razor." Dogget's last appearance before the public took place in March, 1716 or 1717, on the occasion of Mrs. Porter's benefit. A humorous poet wrote on a glass window at Lambeth, on the date of the badge race in 1736, the following lines:—

"Tom Dogget, the greatest sly drole in his parts,
In acting was certain a master of arts.
A monument left—no herald is fuller,
His praise is sung yearly by many a sculler.
Ten thousand years hence, if the world last so long,
Tom Dogget must still be the theme of their song."
—Chetwood.

If R. S. require any further information I shall be happy, if possible, to supply it.

A. H. W.

CIRENCESTER (Vol. iii. 236).—In the reign of Henry IV. Thomas Holland, Duke of Surrey, the Earl of Salisbury, and other noblemen, retreating to Cirencester and lodging at an inn, the bailiff of the town and the townsmen assaulted the house in which they were staying and slew them, and sent their heads to London. It was for this service that Henry granted the inhabitants all the goods of the said noblemen and their adherents, except money, plate, and jewels, allowed the men four does in the season and the women six bucks, with one hogshhead of wine from Bristol, and likewise made the town a court of staple for merchandise, in consequence of which it became a corporation. It did not, however, return members to parliament before the 12th year of Elizabeth's reign.

A. H. WALL.

PUBLIC HOUSE CHEQUERS (Vol. iii. 223, 237).—I would refer A. P. to page 488 of "The History of Signboards," published by Mr. J. C. Hotten, in 1866.

J. P. R.

Facts and Gittings.

ASSYRIAN AND EGYPTIAN TEXTS.—It is intended shortly to publish a Series of "Translations of all the important Assyrian and Egyptian Texts" which exist in the various collections of England and the Continent, and thus place before the English student the remains of undoubtedly the oldest and most authentic literature in the world, the foundation of all history, archæology, and Biblical exposition, the contemporaneous records of the nations and writers of the Bible. Nearly all the principal translators have offered their services for this purpose. Each author will be alone responsible for his portion of the work, and the general arrangement of the materials will rest with the President of the Society of Biblical Archæology. The selection of the records will not be confined to those bearing directly on the text of the Bible, but embrace the entire range of Egyptian and Assyrian history and literature. Each translation will quote the authorities upon which it is based, or the monument from which it is taken. The first volume will be issued by Messrs. Bagster and Sons, at a price to bring it within the reach of all interested in such subjects.

THE HOME OF WARREN HASTINGS.—Yet another house rich in historical associations is about to pass under

the auctioneer's hammer this summer: we refer to Daylesford House, Worcestershire, the favourite abode of Warren Hastings, a place to which he was the more attached as having belonged to a branch of the ennobled family of Hastings with which he claimed connexion, and who lived there as wealthy squires until ruined by the Civil War. John Hastings, of Daylesford, was a zealous cavalier who spent, as we are told, half his property in the cause of the king, and who purchased his own ransom by making over a large portion of the residue to Mr. Speaker Lenthall. In 1715 Daylesford was sold; but before the transfer a younger son of the House of Hastings was presented to the living of Daylesford. He was the grandfather of Warren Hastings, who was born in the village of Daylesford, and having been educated at the village school of his native parish fondly cherished from childhood the hope of recovering the estate of his ancestors. Returning from India, he purchased Daylesford House, and thither he retired to die at the close of his checkered career, in the course of which he had more than once nurtured the hope that he might sit among the Peers of England as Lord Daylesford. As Macaulay tells us in his essay on Warren Hastings, the statesman passed his latter years at Daylesford, "dividing his attention between literature and his conservatories and menageries;" and it is at the east end of the chancel of Daylesford Church that the bones of Warren Hastings repose. The present house is of stone, and was built by Hastings; it stands on an eminence in the midst of a park comprising nearly 1100 acres.—*Times*.

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.—Some little time since the north wall of the nave of Peterborough Cathedral settled down to such an extent that the architect to the Dean and Chapter (Sir Gilbert Scott) directed it to be shored up. It has now been determined to underpin it, and the work is being carried out by Mr. J. Thompson, of Peterborough. The workmen employed have reached peat, on which, as it appears, the foundations of the wall were laid without previous preparation. This discovery is considered to account for the settling of the wall.

FORD, THE DRAMATIST.—A correspondent has forwarded the following:—A friend has shown me a copy of a work, "The English Secretarie; or, Methode of Writing of Epistles, &c.," which is very interesting as contributing towards a life of one of our great dramatists, Ford, who is generally supposed to have died about 1639. This book bears the inscription, "Johne Ford, Middle Tempil, 15 July, 1641, his booke." Several local antiquaries have seen the inscription, and believe it to be the autograph of Ford. It has also upon it scribbblings of the names "William and Edward Ford [I think], amen, 1674," which in all probability refer to grandsons of the dramatist, and probably to Amen Corner.

CURIOUS RELIC.—A Findon correspondent of the *Sussex Express*—Colonel Margesson—sends a sketch of a small cavity formed by brickwork, found by workmen when excavating under the stone floor of the old kitchen at Findon-place. In section it is spade or shovel shaped, point downwards, the upper part below the level of, but in the same plane as, the floor. The lid was broken by the pickaxe of the workmen; in its centre it has an iron ring attached, very rusty from age. Charcoal and some ashes filled up the cavity, which also contained two small flat bottles, one larger than the other, both empty, and without corks. The cavity lies in solid chalk, and cannot have been disturbed for a long period of time. It appears to have been filled before enclosure full of live coals. No drain of any kind is in the neighbourhood of it.

OLIVER CROMWELL.—A portrait of Cromwell, by Cuyper, was purchased by M. Thiers, at the sale of the collection of the late Count d'Espagnac, for the moderate sum of 5600*fr.*

Notices of Books:

A Memoir of the late Emperor Napoleon III., and a Political Poem, entitled "Rip Van Winkle." By George Browning, F.R.H.S. Croft & Co. 1873.

Grave and Gay. A Monthly Magazine. Newby.

The Cantab. London: Newby. Cambridge: Johnson.

MR. GEORGE BROWNING, whose volume of poems, entitled "Foot-prints," recently reached a second edition, has entered the field of historic literature with a memoir of the late Emperor Napoleon the Third. This *résumé* of the modern Caesar's life and character comes opportunely to supply the wish, naturally felt upon the death of a great man, to review the general course of the career thus closed. While the literati will find in Mr. Browning's pages much to interest them, to the general reader, desirous of possessing a compendious epitome of this so eventful life, they will prove a positive boon. Mr. Browning is of the opinion that, though living in unostentatious exile in his English home, Louis Napoleon did not relinquish the hopes of his dynasty, but with the patience which characterized him, still awaited, in coming events, "great things for France—the idol of his heart." "Therefore," remarks the author, "who can say but that it is for the best that the 'Man of Destiny,' as he was wont to style himself, has now passed away from among us?" As long as life remained, hope remained. Bonapartism but slumbered, and the peace of Europe might still at any time be disturbed in the interests of the banished ruler. Even if not instigated by Napoleon himself, the affection or ambition of his partisans would continually have sought means to restore the Empire. The devotion of his faithful adherents speaks volumes for the personal qualities of the exiled sovereign.

The details relating to the family of Louis Napoleon are extremely interesting. Mr. Browning reminds us of a fact which may not be generally known, that the late Emperor was the grandson of the ill-fated Josephine, widow of Beauharnais, and ex-wife of Napoleon the First, his father, the King of Holland, having married Hortense, the daughter of this lady. Louis Napoleon was therefore connected by marriage relationship, as well as by the ties of consanguinity, with the first Emperor. If it be true that mixed races develop the finest ethnological results, how much of the late Emperor's versatility of mind and mysterious diversity of character may not be attributed to the union of such various races in his person!

As is well known, Louis Napoleon shone as a man of letters as well as a ruler; and Mr. Browning gives an interesting list of his literary works between the years 1832 and 1836. These were written when, after a fugitive stay in England, he had returned to his mother at her residence in the beautifully situated castle of Ahrenenberg, on the shores of Lake Constance; the soothing calm and the exquisite scenery of which may be supposed to have been highly favourable to the accomplishment of the results of such incessant mental activity, which characterized in so remarkable a degree the sensitive organization of Napoleon the Third.

The author of the memoir does not disguise the one dark fact which draws down upon the memory of the Emperor the just indignation of all lovers of liberty and political rectitude; and the *coup d'état* of the second of December must unhappily remain for ever as a blot upon the escutcheon of Napoleon's fame.

Upon the succeeding events of the Emperor's reign, Mr. Browning touches with light and skilful pen. The end of all perished greatness is sad: but the friends of the late monarch may, on the whole, rejoice that no worse fate attended his last moments than that they should pass peacefully away in the retired quiet of a Kentish village.

The clearness and conciseness of style with which this memoir is written, its effective grouping of facts and incidents, its penetration and discrimination, and, best of all, its strict impartiality, show Mr. Browning to be possessed of excellent qualities as a writer of history—a field of literature in which we shall welcome his further appearance with interest and confidence.

Appended to the memoir is a poem, entitled *Rip van Winkle*, also from Mr. Browning's pen, and referring to the events taking place in France in 1771–1871. There is considerable ease in the happy and unconstrained manner in which the verse flows on, and its construction displays ingenuity. The International Peace Association may find a re-echo of their tenets in the following lines:—

"'Twas useless to say they would have war;
'Twas really no such thing;
They wanted a purer race of men
To govern—No Kaiser! no King!"

We heartily commend this useful and companionable little publication to the notice of those of our readers, who may be glad to possess an impartial and agreeably written account of the career and characteristics of one of the most remarkable and celebrated sovereigns of our century.

The May number of *Grave and Gay* sustains the reputation which this magazine is steadily acquiring. One of its most noticeable features is the generosity with which the poetic muse is treated. Editors, usually speaking, are too much afraid of offending the prosaic taste of the day to countenance the worship of the lyre to any great extent. Here, however, no complaint of the kind can be brought forward; and, among other names, we observe that of Mr. Frederick Tennyson, brother of the laureate, who contributes a poem

of considerable length entitled "Love's Birthday." Miss Stredder's novel, "The Reversal of the Decree," has reached an advanced stage, and gains in interest with its progress. There is a good deal of clever character-sketching in this story, and an unmistakable reality distinguishes it. The authoress describes individuals and objects as though they were actually before her. Mr. Wilson Morrison is happy in his rendering from Plato of the lines "To Eros sleeping in a Grove;" and among the prose contributions, the article entitled "Social Popes" may be particularized as lively and amusing.

The Cantab has issued its second number. Not following the example of the magazine which professes to be the organ of the rival university, *The Cantab* publishes no authors' names in connection with its contents. Whether this is wise, results will show. For ourselves, we confess that the interest of a story, or poem, or a paper on political economy, is heightened by the knowledge of who has written it. The initial contribution, "Waste Moor," will be perused with pleasure by many readers; its characters speedily engage attention and evoke sympathy. Abilities above the ordinary average are evident in its composition. The "Sonnets to Adhemar" are written in an elevated strain, and reveal the power of working out an idea in a clear and forcible manner. The parallel in the last lines between the growth of love and fame is new, and various passages throughout the lines show original thought and the possession of strong feeling. There is, however, an awkwardness about the last line but one; and the ending, both as regards idea and verbal expression, is somewhat abrupt. The effective and well-told little story, "A Game of Chess," concludes in this number. Altogether, the new magazine gives signs of promise, and its general tone is bright and entertaining.

Answers to Correspondents.

J. H. (Bodmin).—You will find a full description of the monuments you allude to in Borlase's "Account of the Scilly Islands."

F. R.—Theodore Hook was editor and joint proprietor of *Jobs Bull*.

L.—According to Grose, the appellation of *ballium* in towns, "was given to a work fenced with palisades, and sometimes masonry, covering the suburbs;" but in castles, it was the space immediately within the outer walls.

R. S.—The Earl of Denbigh is connected, by descent, with the house of Austria, being descended from the elder branch of the house of Hapsburg. His ancestors settled in England *temp.* Henry III.

J. R. L.—Thomas Guy, the founder of the hospital bearing that name, was not in the medical profession, but was a bookseller and bookbinder, in London.

X. (Wimbledon).—A very accurate and minute survey of the house and premises was taken, by order of Parliament, in 1649. It is printed in the "Archæologia," vol. x.

S. H.—The Earl of Balcarres established his claim to the Earldom of Crawford in 1848.

T. K. F.—The name was originally Pitchford, but was changed to Cornish on the death of Sir Samuel Cornish, Bart.

S. M.—Sir Peter Lely, the celebrated painter, died in 1680.

H. O.—The comedy entitled "The Wits" was written by Sir William Davenant.

F. R. (Dover).—The lines occur in Gray's "Long Story."

T. R.—Admiral Sir J. Sydney Yorke was drowned by the upsetting of a yacht in Stokes Bay in 1830.

L. H. (Watford).—Thomas Fust suffered martyrdom in 1555, having been burnt to death at the stake in the market-place at Ware.

F.—The family is now represented by General Townshend, of Trevallyn, Denbighshire.

H. (Edmondthorpe).—The title became extinct in February, 1721.

J. T.—Lodge's Peerage will give you all the information you require.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 4, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 4, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archæology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 81 A, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

in one direction to the chapel, and in the other to the principal staircase. This passage is richly decorated, which is perhaps to be accounted for by the fact that, before the present staircase was made, it formed the only means of access to the state apartments, which are situated in this end of the building.

The family of Fiennes, the head of whom bears the title Lord Saye and Sele, has been seated at Broughton Castle for many centuries. Its honours, says Sir Bernard Burke, are derived from females, through the very ancient houses of Say and of Fiennes. William de Saye, one of the companions in arms of the Conqueror in 1066, was grandfather of William de Saye, Baron Saye, whose grandson, Geoffrey de Saye, was one of the barons opposed to King John, and one of the twenty-five barons of Magna Charta. He was succeeded, at his decease in 1230, by his son, William de Saye, Lord of Birling, Sele, &c., in the county of Kent, who was governor of Rochester Castle in 1260. His son, William de Saye, was summoned to parliament in 1294, and died in the following year leaving a son, Geoffrey, who was summoned to Parliament from 1313 to 1321. He died in 1322, when the barony passed to his son, Sir Geoffrey de Saye, admiral of the fleet and a knight banneret, who was also summoned to Parliament from 1342 to 1353. He married Maud, daughter of Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, by whom he left a son, William de Saye. This nobleman was summoned to Parliament, as also was his son John; and upon the death of the latter, the barony of Saye devolved upon his sister Elizabeth, at whose death, without issue, in 1399, the title fell into abeyance between the descendants of her ladyship's aunts, Idonea, Lady Clinton, and Joan, the wife of Sir William Fiennes. William, the elder son of the latter, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, and was twice sheriff of Sussex and Surrey; whilst the younger son, James Fiennes, was summoned to Parliament in March, 1447, as Lord Saye and Sele, and three days later created a baron of the realm by the same title. His lordship had previously obtained a grant of the office of Constable of Dover Castle and Warden of the Cinque Ports, to himself and his heirs male for ever, and he was in 1449 constituted Lord High Treasurer of England. He also distinguished himself in the war with France. In most periods of English history we find members of this house playing a prominent part; but none, perhaps, is so well remembered as James, first Lord Saye and Sele, whom Shakespeare has immortalized in his play of "Henry VI." This nobleman was at the period of which we write, owner of Knole, Kemsing, and Seale, in Kent, from which latter place a portion of his title was derived, and when the rebellion, headed by Jack Cade, broke out, foremost among the nobles most obnoxious to the rebels was their countryman Lord Saye. Such was the ill-will and hatred of him entertained by the populace, that he was committed to the Tower, probably for the double purpose of ensuring his safety, and of gratifying, by the appearance of the king's disapprobation, those who were clamouring for his blood. However this may be, the Tower does not appear to have been any safeguard to him, for he was taken thence by Cade, and, after a kind of trial in the Guildhall, he was speedily decapitated at the Standard in Cheapside. The touching yet dignified defence made by Lord Saye at his mock trial before Cade, as given by Shakespeare, is too well known to all readers of the great dramatist's works to need recapitulation here. This nobleman's son and successor, William, second Lord Saye and Sele, was constable of Porchester and Pevensey Castles, and being one of the lords who attended the king into the north, was made vice-admiral to Richard Nevil, the great Earl of Warwick, then high admiral of England. In the tenth year of Edward IV., he was one of the lords who fled with the king into Flanders; and upon his majesty's return, landed with him at Ravenspur, in Holderness, but was soon afterwards slain at the battle of Barnet, in 1471. His lordship married Margaret, daughter and heir of William

Wykeham, son and heir of Sir Thomas Wykeham, Knt., and whom the celebrated William of Wykeham appointed his heir, being his great-nephew through his only sister Agnes. By this marriage Lord Saye acquired the castle and manor of Broughton, in which he was succeeded by his son Henry Fiennes, who assumed the title of Lord Saye and Sele, but was not summoned to parliament. He died in 1476, leaving a son, Richard, who likewise assumed the title, but, like his father, had no summons to parliament. The next in succession was Edward Fiennes, who refused to take up the title, because his mother, who had married Richard West, Esq., held the capital seat and the greater part of the estates. This gentleman's grandson, Sir Richard Fiennes, Knt., obtained a recognition of his claim to the Barony of Saye and Sele, by letters patent from James I., in 1603; but, says Sir Bernard Burke, as he took his place in parliament as a junior baron, these letters patent appear to have been considered a new creation. He died in 1613, and was succeeded by his son William as second lord under the new patent. This nobleman was created Viscount Saye and Sele in 1624, and was one of the Commissioners of the Public Safety and of the Treaty of Newport, and a distinguished leader in the contest between Charles I. and the parliament. At his lordship's castle at Broughton the secret discussions of resistance to the court took place in the council-chamber alluded to above. The walls of this chamber are so thick that it would seem impossible for any sound either to enter or escape from it; and yet tradition reports that at these midnight meetings "there would be great noises and talkings heard among them, to the admiration of those that lived in the house, yet could they never discern their lord's companions." Two of Lord Saye and Sele's sons were colonels in the army in the Great Parliamentary War, besides playing other distinguished parts under Cromwell. Lord Saye, it would appear, had all along been actuated by no private ends of his own, and was no less magnanimous than sincere "for he had ever been regarded with intense animosity by the ill-advised monarch. Throughout the whole period of the dispute between the king and the parliament, the former seems never to have abated of his hatred even for a moment; Lord Saye was one of those for whom there could be neither pardon nor remission." From a paper published during the civil war, entitled "Special Passages and Certain Informations," it appears that not only was Lord Saye's person subjected to the vindictive spirit of the court, but his house and lands were ravaged by an especial warrant under the king's own hand. The paper alluded to says:—"It is certain that Prince Robert* have plundered the Lord Saye his house, Master Fynes his house, Master Whitelock's house, Members of Parliament, and taken away all his cattle, and destroyed all his deere; and such as they could not kill, they broke down the Parke Pales to let them out. And that when the Maior of Banbury showed Prince Robert the king's hand and seale that the towne should not be plundered, for that his Majesty had accepted of a composition, Prince Robert threw it away, and said, 'My unkle little knowes what belongs to the warres,' and so commanded his men to plunder, which they did to the purpose, and had no respect of persons, for the malignants suffered more than the honest men of the towne, whom they called Roundheads. But that which startled us most is a warrant under his Majestie's own hand for the plundering of Lord Say his house, and demolishing of it, and invites the people to doe it, with a grant unto them of all the materials of the house; we had thought till this was produced, that the king had not been accessory to these horrible pilfering courses. There is a Banbury man gone up to the Parliament with the warrant, who informes of most wicked and devilish outrages committed by Prince Robert his forces, yet to put a colour upon this business it is given out it is against the king and Prince Robert's minds to plun-

* This name is evidently intended for Prince Rupert.

the other on paper. It would be futile to remark the excessive rarity of these volumes, there being only five supposed perfect copies known, on vellum.

Evangelaries.—The examples of these MSS. are of the tenth and twelfth centuries, and may be classed under the Charlemagne style of art, which illustrates in a very interesting way the progress of illumination—the bold, interlaced patterns and grotesques of an earlier period, with all that was more highly finished and delicate.

The figures of the Evangelists writing their gospels, with many pages of capital letters in gold and colours, the Eusebian Canons within an architectural framework, may be noticed as some of the principal illuminated subjects.

Missals.—The majority of examples are printed on vellum and embellished by hand; but there is one MS. of the Italian school of art, which may well arrest our attention. The pages are surrounded with arabesque borders, and subjects in medallions. The usual occurring illumination at the Canon of the Mass, viz., the Crucifixion, is finely painted, and in the border beneath a representation of the Deposition, the side borders having the emblems of the Passion depicted on them. This choice MS. of the fifteenth century belonged to the La Vallière collection. The printed missals are remarkable for their excellent preservation, purity of vellum, and brilliancy of typography. They have, too, special interest, some from being dedication copies, and others ornamented with a portrait of the founder of the monastery to which they belonged. Such is the case with the Valombrosa Missal, which is enriched with beautiful early wood engravings.

Books of Hours.—Of these service books there are examples both in MS. and printed. They are principally of the French school of art, and of very finished execution. There is an endless variety of grotesque figures, birds, and flowers in the margin of each page. Architecture is faithfully portrayed, according to the period of each MS.

We now come to an example of a Pontifical; and to a ritualist or church ecclesiologist no better illustrations could be given than those in this sumptuous volume. This Pontifical compiled by Ferri, Bishop of Clugny, Bishop of Tournay, and the arms of the author quartered with those of Tournay are emblazoned in a number of places. Nearly 130 paintings are contained in this MS., which is of the fifteenth century, on vellum, in the original binding.

If the Perkins collection has been mentioned as possessing rare MSS. in the class of liturgical and service books, it no less claims very choice examples under the head of *Legend and Romance*. Of this a MS. entitled "Christine de Pisan, ou les cents histoires de Troye," with 150 miniatures, executed for Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, takes high rank. The work is in prose and verse, and the text contains a short moral deduction from each of the hundred events of romance. The first miniature represents Christine de Pisan presenting her book to Philip, Duke of Burgundy. At the end of the MS., are the Seven Sacraments in fourteen miniatures. Seven are taken from the Old Testament, and the other seven represent the manner of administering the sacraments. They are painted with much vigour, and by a different artist than the earlier portion of the volume; as exemplifying the condition of the arts and letters at the end of the fourteenth century, this fine MS. is highly valuable. Lydgate's "Siege of Troy," a magnificent MS. on vellum, with some seventy paintings in all, is another grand example. Costume, architecture, and armour in the early part of the fifteenth century are fully exhibited.

One of the most attractive books is that entitled, "Les Œuvres diverses de Jean de Meun," in which a collection of the works of that poet is given.

The prominent poem, the "Romance of the Rose," is illustrated with all the delicate finish and abundance of figure subjects, which form perfect little pictures in themselves, fit to be transferred to the panel of a boudoir, or the corridor of some baronial castle in adaptation of antique

decoration. Another MS., entitled "The Romance of the Life of Christ, St. Joseph," &c., painted at the end of the thirteenth century, is of English execution. Though the text treats of a sacred subject, the illustrations depict secular scenes. These, to the number of 150 drawings, are in outline. Household occupations, manners and customs, art and manufactures, are freely introduced. This MS. is excessively rare, from the fact that few good examples of English art of this period are to be found. Another very interesting MS. is entitled, "Pélerinage de la Vie humaine," by Guillaume de Guilleville, of the Abbey of Chalis, near Senlis. This subject has been transferred to modern times, by the illustrations being outlined, and forming an artistic volume for the table.

The original in question is on vellum, and contains nearly 100 miniatures, all painted in colours. The various stages of life are admirably portrayed, and the similarity of the scenes to those in the Pilgrim's Progress has been supposed by some to have given Bunyan the idea of that work.

As incidental to art, the binding of many of the books and MSS. may be mentioned, there being examples of Grolier, embroidered with monograms of the owner, of binding stamped with designs, and other patterns.

The collection of printed books on art are mostly with proof impressions, and finely preserved. Of these we may mention, among others, Ackermann's histories of Oxford and Cambridge, with coloured plates, Batty's "Views abroad," Gell and Gandy's "Pompeiana," the "Boissérée Gallery of Engravings," Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting," a collection of sixteen drawings of Persian domestic scenes by native artists, Turner's "Views in England and Wales," &c.

To collectors, an insight into any new assemblage of choice illuminated books is always serviceable, exhibiting fresh phases of an oft-recurring Scripture scene or secular event. Indeed it is only as our experience becomes greater, we perceive over what a large field illuminated art ranges; for during an early period it was the language by which religious feeling exhibited itself most freely. As a reflex of mediæval customs, costume, and events, the aid of the illuminator is invaluable. The Perkins collection of MSS. may be said, therefore, to possess much diversity in subject and treatment. The investigation of any such number of examples as these, must discover fresh illustrations even to the practised eye; and as long as we seek to reproduce mediæval decoration and architecture in our day, so one of the best aids to imitating its ornamental decorative features will be found in a study of such examples as are gathered in this or similar unrivalled collections. The dispersion of the Perkins library, though a matter for regret in one sense, will still further extend the diversities of pictorial art.

S. W. K.

THE PUBLIC RECORDS: SCOTCH AND IRISH MSS.—A report by the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records has recently been issued, to which is appended an index containing much interesting and valuable archaeological information. In this division of the book is a report by Mr. Sanders, of the Ordnance Survey, on "Fac-similes of National Manuscripts of Scotland and Ireland, photozincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton." It may not be generally known that the national manuscripts of Scotland have already been reproduced by the process of photozincography in three volumes, the last of which was printed and sent to Edinburgh about twelve months ago. A list descriptive of the documents, the fac-similes of which are to be found in this volume, is appended to Mr. Sander's report, and is well worth perusal. The documents are arranged according to dates, the first being a series of extracts from the "Libri Munimentorum," with reference to the marriage between Prince Edward of England and the Princess Margaret of Norway. The correspondence between the high contracting parties dates from the close of the thirteenth century, and was carried on in Latin and French. There

The king's brother, "the prime prophet of heaven and earth," by good chance met him while thus rushing to destruction, and, in requital of the treatment which he had received at the hands of Senchan and his companions, condemned the great philosopher and the "bardic association" that accompanied him to recover the long lost tale of the "Great cattle spoil of Cualgue" which had been perpetrated by the Connaught men under the leadership of one Feargus MacRoigh. Senchan failed to find the tale in Scotland, and returning to Ireland invited a few select saints to meet him at that chieftain's grave with a view to prevailing on his spirit to appear and recite the tale, which it considerably did after the saints had fasted three days and three nights. One of the assemblage, "Sliarau," then and there wrote the story, so says the history, "on the hide of his pet cow, which he had made for the purpose into a book" that has from that time been called the "Book of the Dark Grey Cow."

It would be impossible in our limited space to notice in detail any of the other "books" mentioned in the list of these Irish records, though each one named would alone furnish material for a special notice. It may be briefly mentioned, however, that the "Book of Leinster" contains much valuable and strange information illustrative of the social condition and habits of the Irish in early times, and that the "Book of Lismore" gives lives of ancient Irish saints and various historical and legendary anecdotes, one of which tells of a procession of ecclesiastics headed by St. Patrick. This book was discovered in the year 1814 built into a closed-up doorway, which was in that year reopened in the course of some repairs at the old Castle of Lismore. In the box which contained it was found a fine old crozier. One extract from the "Book of Leinster" may be given as showing the mode in which the distinction between different classes of literary men attached to the Court was drawn with regard to the viands apportioned to them. Distinguished men of literature received "the soft, clean, smooth, entrails, and a steak cut from the choicest part of the leg;" poets, "a good smooth piece of the leg;" the historian, "a crooked bone, probably a rib;" artificers, "a pig's shoulder;" and Druids, "a fair foot." In the case of a peculiar class of buffoons "the fat of the shoulder was divided to them pleasantly." The use of many of the ancient manuscripts for topographical purposes was found out many years back, when the Ordnance survey was being carried on in Ireland, and when the correct spelling of names was in very many instances settled by reference to them. The researches which the same department are now carrying on are of national interest; and it is most satisfactory to find that the process which has been so successfully used in popularizing these "valuable records" of Scotland and Ireland was initiated by the head of the Survey Office, to which we are indebted for the very interesting report which has been made public through the Record Office.

ASSYRIAN AND EGYPTIAN TRANSLATIONS.—The publication of an important work on the Literature and Annals of the Past, under the auspices of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, 9, Conduit Street, is about to be undertaken. The translators and authors include Samuel Birch, François Chabas, Canon Cook, Richard Cull, Charles W. Goodwin, François Lenormant, Sir Henry Rawlinson, P. le Page Renouf, Rev. A. H. Sayce, George Smith, and Henry Fox Talbot.

While the grand statues of Egypt and the historical slabs of Nineveh are familiar to all, and the artistic and domestic remains of both these early empires are sufficiently numerous to prove their progress in the arts and sciences with an indisputable evidence, yet few except the small (but gradually widening) circle of scholars devoting their attention to Oriental philology, are aware that the historical and literary remains of Egypt and Assyria are scarcely less numerous than the monumental, and are Biblically of even more im-

portance. The papyri of Egypt, and the cuneiform inscriptions of Babylonia and Chaldea have been well preserved, are generally perfect, and can now be deciphered with little dubiety. Contemporary histories exist of RAMESIS I., II., III., OSIRTESEN, THOTHMES, NÉCHO, and other Biblical Pharaohs. The Ritual and Hymnology of the Egyptians, their warfares, philosophy, and romances—many of these *old ere the birth of Moses*—are perfect to this day. In Asia, the progress of Assyrian discovery has revealed historical, chronological, geographical, astronomical, and religious treatises, written ere the Conquest of Canaan. The terrible invaders, so often intruding into Jewish history, SARGON, SENNACHERIB, NEBUCHADNEZZAR, ASSURBANIPAL, TIGLATH PILESER, and DARIUS have all left annals of their reigns and records of their conquests from the Aryan to the Classic period, when only, till lately, real history was believed to have begun. Such is the character of the literary treasures which, hitherto necessarily confined to a few, it is now proposed by the scholars whose names are given above, to present in an accessible form to all Biblical students. The materials are abundant, valuable, and unquestionable; the writers introduced no ingenious theories, could not be easily or intentionally misled, and come not to us third or fourth hand from Greek or Roman compilers. Let it not in any case be forgotten that it is from these records, and these alone, that the history of all early Biblical nations will be hereafter written, all real criticism be derived. To publish such a series of translations is, it is true, an expensive undertaking, but as the principal literati have offered their services, and some have already begun their labours, and the whole scheme is undertaken by all concerned with no pecuniary view, the translators confidently anticipate success. Should the work receive only a portion of the attention which it may justly be expected to deserve; should the progress of Biblical archaeology spread only in a partial manner from the impetus thus given to it by their labours, the proprietors of the undertaking will feel that they have been not unrewarded for their trouble in reproducing thus early the Literature and Annals of the Past.

W. R. COOPER.

Queries.

SHRINES OF SS. EDWIN AND ECGWIN.

A PILGRIM'S signaculum in pewter of the 12th century, but depicting these early Anglo-Saxon saints, was found some few years ago by a lady neighbour of mine, who has kindly placed it at my disposal for the present. Like that of Beckett at York and many others, it was discovered in the bed of a stream, a small one which debouches into the Ribble on its northern or right bank about halfway between Ribchester and Preston, and upon lands which, though attached to Penwortham Priory, were virtually owned by the superiors of Evesham Abbey, where, in default of ascertained record, I had assumed the shrine of its founder, Bishop Ecgwin, would probably have existed, and possibly in conjunction with that of Edwin of Deira, the virtuous king and martyr of Northumbria. As, however, the church of Stratford-on-Avon is said to have been erected upon the site, and possibly with the materials, of the earlier monastery dedicated to St. Ecgwyn, the query arises, is any *tradition current or upon record* of a shrine of this remarkable character, at Stratford, Evesham, Worcester, or elsewhere? I may add that the signaculum is a very fine one, and though one of the suspensory loops has gone, the inscriptions around the saints—one on either side—are complete and in large characters. The martyr-king, enthroned, has the orb and sceptre, whilst the bishop, seated and holding the crozier, is likewise accompanied by the *Fisk* and

leaning over the balcony, listening to the impassioned wooing of her beloved Romeo.

The inscription above the house runs thus—

"This was the house of the Capulets, where dwelt the Juliet for whom with so much passion noble hearts and poets have sung."

More sad and less sentimental is a visit to her tomb, in the convent garden, overgrown with weeds and wildly desolate, belonging to the order of Franciscan brothers; but who can look upon the tomb of the fair and loving Juliet of Shakespeare and see but a shapeless ruin?

Not less renowned for her architecture than her paintings, Verona may be proud of her squares and her palaces. The Piazza delle Erbe, formerly the Forum of the Republic, serves now as a market-place, and on the façades of many of the houses are fresco paintings, for the most part well preserved, that give a good idea of the art and manner employed in the middle ages in the decoration of the picturesque palaces of the Veronese noblesse.

On the Piazza dei Signori stands the palace of the Council, or ancient Hôtel de Ville, adorned with statues of Veronese celebrities, among others Cornelius Nepos, and Catullus.

Ovid reminds us

"Mantua Virgilio gaudet, Verona Catullo."

Here, in the Palais Pompei, are some of the masterpieces of the Venetian school of painting. Titian, Tintoretto, Palma Vecchio, and Paul Cagliari, known more commonly as Paul Veronese.

Under the patronage of the Veronese nobility, painting and the fine arts flourished during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries in perhaps a higher degree than in any other Italian city.

Padua, a few leagues west of Venice, is a perfect nest of art, and one of the most ancient cities that exists; its origin being attributed to Antenor, king of Troy, and brother of Priam. Towards the middle of the thirteenth century, from the plans of Niccolò Pisano, the colossal basilica, called "Il Santo," was constructed, in the form of a cross, surmounted by seven cupolas, grander even than those of St. Mark at Venice; and near to this the Eremitani, the Church of the Augustine Friars, where may be found the celebrated frescoes by Mantegna, and Guido's exquisite picture of John the Baptist, that the French soldiers, in their love and enthusiasm for the fine arts, so strongly developed at the end of the last and the commencement of the present century, thought proper to convey over the Alps for the edification of their more stay-at-home and less appropriative fellow countrymen.

At the end of a long, badly-kept garden, stands the Chapel of the Madonna dell' Arena, the walls of which, Giotto, in 1304, entirely covered with fresco paintings, one being particularly interesting—the "Paradise and the Purgatory"—for Dante is said to have designed this while on a visit to his friend Giotto.

As a specimen of the perfection to which the art of wood-carving may be brought, Tavolino in 1552 decorated with rare skill the choir stalls of the Church of St. Justin, illustrating in the upper line of pictures, scenes from the New Testament, and in the lower from the Old; and these may be considered the most perfect work of the kind in Europe.

In the north transept of this church, underneath a strong iron cage, stands a huge wooden chest or coffin, containing the mortal remains of St. Luke, and opposite to this, in the south transept, a somewhat similar sarcophagus containing those of St. Matthew, brought hither from Constantinople.

Padua loves to do honour not only to her own distinguished citizens, but to those men who, having left their mark in the book of the world's history, studied in their earlier years at her famous university. Among the statues of great men in the "Prato delle Valle" Tasso, Ariosto, Petrarch, Galileo, and John Sobieski stand pre-eminent.

You all remember the opening lines to the 4th canto of

Byron's charmingly descriptive poem—Childe Harold's Pilgrimage:—

"I stood in Venice, on the Bridge of Sighs;
A palace and a prison on each hand:
I saw from out the wave her structures rise
As from the stroke of the enchanter's wand."

and those four lines admirably convey an idea of Venice the Fair, the Beautiful, unique in her magnificent Piazza San Marco, Rialto, and superb marble palaces bordering the Grand Canal.

Built out on the so-called "*laguna viva*," or living lagune, this marvel of a fifth century city, "throned on a hundred isles," rose to its grandest glory in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

In the history of art, Venice, the city of the sea, the queen of the Adriatic, plays a most important part. Her school of painting includes imperishable names—Bellini, Barbarelli, called Il Giorgione, Palma Vecchio, Paris Bordone, Pordenone. But all these great painters are surpassed by Titian, whose magnificent colouring and vigour of touch have scarcely been equalled, and never surpassed. Here in Venice, worked indefatigably those grand masters of their art, Jacques Robusti, called Tintoretto, Paul Cagliari, known as Paul Veronese, and Jacques da Ponte de Bassano.

Strange are the feelings that creep over the sense on entering this city for the first time. No clatter of horses' hoofs, no rattle of carriage-wheels over the stones—not a sound save the scarcely-heard gurgle of the water as the gondolier gently dips his oar to push forward the little black-draped bark, and the slow and solemn tolling of the bell from the tower of St. Mark seems as if it might be for the last real inhabitant—all is so sombre, so silent, so like a city filled with moving shadows.

Passing down the Grand Canal in the hansom-cab of Venice, the gondola, and gazing on either hand at the superb marble palaces—most remarkable examples of Arabesque architecture—the whole history of the glorious Venice of the Middle Ages cannot but fill the mind with beautiful pictures of grand processions and gala days so frequent in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, when the Doges reigned with more than regal splendour, and even outvied Eastern potentates in the magnificence of their courts.

Nothing conjured up in the most fertile imagination could be more beautiful than Venice by moonlight. To stand on the Piazza San Marco and gaze on the Byzantine structure in the square—the Arabesque palace of the Doges, and then far out on the lagune and watch the little tiny waves, with their crowns of silver light rippling one over the other, resembles rather a scene from the realms that Hans Andersen, the Danish fairy-story teller, and the brothers Grimm have so charmingly pictured to us, rather than a scene in a city teeming with a hundred thousand moving realities.

Nowhere but in Venice is the Roman-Byzantine style of architecture to be found, and nowhere but in the cathedral of St. Mark a like profusion of gilding, of bronzes, and of marbles, producing an impression not only grand but at once fantastic and picturesque.

Among the art treasures most prized are the Benvenuto Cellini candelabras, of exquisite workmanship, the cuneiform inscriptions of Persepolis—an episcopal throne of the seventh century, and a vase of crystal containing the blood of Christ.

Supported by four ornamented columns in *basso relievo* of the eleventh century, a canopy of *verde antique* covers the high altar, above which are plates of gold and silver, of the twelfth century Constantinople workmanship, encrusted with rare enamels and studded with precious stones.

A city that has given to the nations such giants in art as Titian, Tintoretto, Palma Vecchio, Pordenone, Giorgione, and Bassano—a city the seat of study of the greatest masters in colouring that the world has ever produced—

Queries.

SIDNACESTER.

CAN you, or any of your readers, tell me whereabouts in England was the Anglo-Saxon city of Sidnacester? I have seen it stated that in the year 678 "Eadhed was consecrated bishop over the men of Lindsey; he was the first of the bishops of Lindsey." Now, as Lindsey forms one of the divisions or provinces of Lincolnshire, it is clear that the seat of his bishopric was in that county; but in none of the topographical works to which I have referred can I find mention of any place which is at all likely to have formerly borne the name of Sidnacester. In Bishop Gibson's edition of Camden's "Britannia," p. 572, it is stated that "In the lives of the bishops of Lincoln, written by Giraldus, it is said that Remigius, removing his see to Lincoln, procured all *Lyndesie* to be taken from the jurisdiction of the archbishop of York, and added to that of Canterbury. And if all *Lindsey* belonged to the Archbishop of York till Remigius's time (who lived since the Conquest), the old *Sidnacester*, united afterwards to Dorchester, perhaps cannot be placed so reasonably within that division." "It may be," adds Gibson, "there is also another place that may probably enough be thought of, namely, the hills above Ley and Gainesburrow, where have been taken up many pieces of Roman urns, and many coins of those emperors; for the addition of *Cester* to the name, makes it highly probable that *Sidnacester*, wherever it may have been, was originally a station of the Romans. The Castle-hill, eastward from Gainsborough Church, is surrounded with entrenchments, containing, it is said, more than a hundred acres."

RAMBLER.

MONUMENTAL BRASS AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN SNARFORD CHURCH, LINCOLNSHIRE.—I am told that there is in the little, though ancient, church of Snarford, nine miles from Lincoln, a monumental brass, some 5 or 6 feet long by 4 broad, and one of the best in the country. Has any account of it been made public? I also learn that in the same church may be seen some ancient and interesting monuments. Perhaps some gentleman in the vicinity would be so kind as to send an account of them.

ALEXANDER BREWSTER.

WHEN WAS THE MICROSCOPE INVENTED, AND WHO WAS THE INVENTOR?—I am aware that the *supposition* is that it was first known in Egypt, and that there is in the British Museum a plate of rock crystal, found among the ruins of Nineveh, which Sir David Brewster pronounced to be a lens. But I am audacious enough to refuse to accept Sir David's opinion as conclusive of anything. I am also aware that magnifying glasses were known to the Greeks and Romans several centuries before the Christian era; but that is no answer to my question.

O. ELDRIGE.

"HALIS MSS.—Will some correspondent kindly inform me what the Halis MSS. are, and where they are to be found. They are frequently mentioned by Mr. Hunter in his MS. collections.

F. *

BARKING ABBEY, ESSEX.—Would any of your correspondents be so good as to give some account of the once famous Abbey or Nunnery of Barking, in Essex? I should also like to know if any portion of its sacred relics have been preserved and may be seen?

JAMES B. RUSSELL.

MONTEM.—I shall be obliged for information as to the time when the custom known as *Montem* was introduced at Eton, and the manner of its origin.

RALPH J. S.

PORTRAITS ON COINS.—I should be thankful to be told as to when and by whom coins were first issued bearing

portraits. One authority states that they were first known in Macedon. But is not this a mistake?

THOMAS BROOKS.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "NUN."—Which was the first nunnery founded, and to what country do we owe the word *nun*? It is not an English word, and, although the Saxons used the word *nunne*, they must, I think, have borrowed it, because there were nuns and nunneries long before the Saxons knew anything of them.

ERNEST MASTERS.

THEISTIC PHILOSOPHY.—Who were the first exponents of theistic philosophy? I mean who were the first opponents of the ancient sceptics who taught the omnipotence of Chance, and the combination of restless atoms?

T. W. B.

ORIGIN OF THE TERM "LOLLARD."—Are authorities agreed as to the origin of the term "Lollard?" I was under the impression that the term was applied to that class of persons who are said to have been followers of Walter Lollard, who suffered martyrdom about the early part of the fourteenth century.

H. T. COOPER.

ENCYCLOPEDIAS.—Which was the first Encyclopædia written, and by whom? and has any translation been made of the one written by the learned Arab, Alforabius, the MS. of which is, I believe, preserved in the Escorial at Madrid?

SHAGRIT.

COCCEIANS.—What has become of the school (theological) of Cocceians which flourished in the seventeenth century, in some parts of Holland? Can you tell me anything about it?


R. ADLARD.

BURGOS LUSTRE.—I shall be obliged for information as to where and by whom the method of gilding ceramic ware, known as Burgos Lustre, was practised?

F. H. BROOKSBANK.

ANCIENT COINS.—I have a coin by me, of which I should be glad if any of your readers could assist me in unravelling the date. It is not perfect, having a piece broken off. It resembles an English penny of Henry V., but without crown, reverse cross and pellets, and appears to read thus:—

Ob. m m  G . . . EHIONATVR *

Re.  MONETA NA . . .

I have also another coin, a farthing, four grains, bearing the following inscription:—

EDWARDVS REX
LONDONIENSIS

Is it rare?

J. A. D.

Replica.

CHARON.

(Vol. iii. 235.)

In the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology," edited by Dr. Smith, where one expects, usually not in vain, to find full information on a subject like the above, not a word is said, either in the article on Charon or that on the Styx (both by Dr. Leonhard Schmitz), nor yet in the more complete article on the Styx by Dr. Smith in the "Dictionary of Geography," respecting the Egyptian origin of the fable: which yet is extremely probable. Indeed, much, not only of the mythology, but also of the science of the ancient Greeks, seems to have been derived from Egypt; from which country Greece had been early colonized (*vide*).

made public. During Boyle's lifetime, phosphorus was made by his assistant, Godfrey Hankwitz, who kept a chemist shop in Southampton Street, in the Strand (the shop is still there), and he made it in such quantity that it was sold everywhere (all over Europe) under the name of English Phosphorus. After Boyle's death the method of preparation was published, but no one could get phosphorus by it. Although Kraft published his process in the *English Mercury* for June, 1683, and Kunkel described his method in a paper before the French Academy of Sciences in 1692, yet the practical manufacture of phosphorus was still a secret; and so it remained until the year 1737, when a stranger appeared in Paris and offered to sell the secret to the French Government. The matter was referred to the Academy of Sciences, and a commission consisting of Hellot, Dufay, Geoffrey, and Duhamel were appointed by the Academy to investigate it. They reported favourably of the process, and he obtained his reward. The process was made public, and from that time phosphorus has been easily made. There were, therefore, three independent discoverers of phosphorus, viz., Brandt, of Ham-burgh, in 1669; Kunkel, of Saxony, in 1674; and Boyle, of England, in 1680.

H. LETHEBY.

SONNETEER (Vol. iii. 212, 237).—Lord Byron, in "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," uses this term when applying the lash to "harmonious Bowles," author of "Sonnets," &c., and editor of an edition of Pope's works. We may well imagine in what sense Byron intended it to be taken—

"Hail, Sympathy! thy soft idea brings
A thousand visions of a thousand things,
And shows, dissolved in thine own melting tears,
The maudlin prince of mournful sonneteers.

Let sonneteing Bowles his strains refine,
And whine and whimper to the fourteenth line."

J. PERRY.

THE MOVING MOUNTAIN (Vol. iii. 223).—Probably the French Guide Book, Jeanne or Hachette's, for the Chemin de Fer du Nord, or the Foreign Belgian Guides, may treat thereon; Yvoir being the first station going from Dinant to Namur. The Meuse there has had a sort of stone dam or causeway along its mid-stream, for the purpose of preserving sufficient depth of water for the barges and steamboats. A most delightful voyage, with grassy pastures to the river's edge, a "land-skip" the land-steamed tourists must probably forego.

S. M. DRACH.

CHAUCER (Vol. iii. 250).—There is no old French word *chasseur*, meaning a hunter, or huntsman; though there is a word that takes the forms *chaceres*, *chasseres*, *cacieres*, *cachierres*, *chaceor*, *cacheor*, *caceor*, a hunting or racing horse. These words are formed from the verb *chacier*, *cacier*, &c., Low-Latin *caciare*, probably from a form *captiare*, representing the Latin *captare*. Chaucer, on the contrary, is, as has long been well settled, from the old French *chaucier*, a maker of, or dealer in, shoes or hose, from the verb *chaucer*, *caucher*, *caucier*, &c., from the Latin *calceare*, Provençal, *caussar*; Italian, *calzare*; Spanish, *calzar*; French, *chausser*.—See all the forms in Burguy's excellent Glossary.

EDITOR.

ANNE ASKEW (Vol. iii. 250).—A. Auld should read "Passages in the life of The Faire Gospeller, Mistress Anne Askew, recounted by y^e unworthie Pen of Nicholas Mold-warpe, B.A., and now first set forth by the author of 'Mary Powell,'" London: Bentley, 1866, which contains the known facts of the life of this Lincolnshire lady and martyr, pleasantly relieved by a background of fiction.

W. E. B.

THE HUSSEY FAMILY (Vol. iii. 253).—The possessions of the Earls of Bristol, in Lincolnshire, to which A. H. alludes, came to them through the marriage of John Hervey, M.P., afterwards the first earl by creation, with the heiress of the Carr family (Baronets) of Sleaford. How the Carrs acquired the Hussey property is thus referred to in Creasy's "History of Sleaford," p. 115:—

"Tradition states, and it is commonly believed here, that the rise of this family was occasioned by the circumstance of a Carr (being a *servant* to Lord Hussey, at the time he joined the insurrection in Lincolnshire) betraying the councils of his master, and on the attainer of Lord Hussey was rewarded with his estates. But we conceive, a slight attention to dates and other circumstances will shew this to be a 'vulgar error.' So early as 31 Henry VIII. (A.D. 1540) the priory of Catley was granted to Robert Carr, of Sleaford, whose father was a rich merchant of the Staple. Now Lord Hussey was beheaded only two years before this grant of the Priory; and it appears unlikely that this Carr should have ever been a *servant*; as his father, the rich merchant, will be seen to have died seventeen years before the execution of the said Lord Hussey. Likewise it may be remarked that for some time before the same period, this family was distinguished by a 'Tumulus sup,' Solum' or table monument, in Sleaford Church. So that the greater probability appears to be that Mr. Carr purchased of the Crown the estates forfeited by the attainer of Lord Hussey."

W. E. B.

BALLOONS (Vol. iii. 235).—The Jesuit Francis Lana (A.D. 1670), among many other projects, has given perhaps the first idea of a real balloon, as I have defined it. He proposes to raise a vessel by means of metal balls, strong enough, when exhausted, to resist the pressure of the external air, but at the same time so thin as, in the same circumstances, to be lighter than their bulk of air. Again Bishop Wilkins, in his "Mathematical Magic," A.D. 1680, proposes a carriage, with sails like those of a windmill, to be driven by the air. The first attempt in England was made by Mr. Lunardi, who ascended from the Artillery-ground, Moorfields, September 15th, 1784.

J. F. W.

ENACTMENTS AGAINST SORCERY (Vol. iii. 249).—The Acts against witchcraft and sorcery were 33 Hen. VIII. c. 8 and 1 Jac. I. c. 12 (the latter repealing an Act of 5 Eliz.) They were repealed by 9 Geo. II. c. 5.

E. W. B.

The first statute that was enacted, declaring all witchcraft and sorcery to be felony without benefit of clergy was in 3rd Henry VIII., 1541. Again, 5th Elizabeth, 1563. And the pretention to sorcery was made a capital offence by 1st James I., 1603.

R. E. WAT.

ANCIENT INSCRIPTION AT SKIRBECK CHURCH (Vol. iii. 223, 251).—I cannot see anything on the inscription that is curious or puzzling. It seems plain that the two first and the two last characters R. P. and I. I. are initial letters of the names of two persons, and the four figures, the date 1598; the latter having been put in the centre for the sake of symmetry. It probably records some alteration or repairs to the church, executed in that year under the superintendence of the persons to whom the initials belonged. The mason finding, as he approached the end, that the space was too short, had to put the latter figures and letters nearer to each other.

J. A. COSSINS.

THE WARDS OF THE CITY OF LONDON (Vol. iii. 224).—There are very good grounds for asserting that the boundaries of the several wards within the city were fixed and settled by the Romans during their occupancy. They were not, however, termed wards until Saxon times. One of King Alfred's first measures after the expulsion of the Danes from the city, was to restore the metropolis, and to provide for its defence and

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1873.

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THE CASTLES, HALLS, AND MANOR HOUSES OF ENGLAND.

ALNWICK CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

"There is a power
And magic in the ruined battlement,
To which the palace of the present hour
Must yield its pomp and wait till ages are its dower."

THIS noble fortress of the Percies occupies an elevated situation north-west of the town of Alnwick, on the south side of the river Alne; and being only thirty miles from the Border, was, in ancient times, a frequent scene of conflict with the Scots. From the character of the surrounding country, charged as it is with evidences of early military earthworks, and from the strong and well-defined natural position of Alnwick, it has been considered probable that the site was "occupied as a camp by some of the tribes who, from a very remote period, made this Border their battlefield, and whose defences are still visible in eleven distinct earthworks within a very short distance of the town." The earliest traces of masonry that have been discovered in the walls, though of Norman workmanship, have been considered of a late character, and have been attributed to Eustace Fitzjohn, who married the daughter and heir of Ivo de Vesce, whose name he assumed, and who is thought to have married the daughter of Gilbert Tysen, a Norman grantee of lordships in the West Riding of Yorkshire. This Eustace Fitzjohn, or De Vesce, died about the middle of the twelfth century. Grose says, "Alnwick Castle is believed to have been founded by the Romans, for when a part of the castle keep was taken down to be repaired, under the present walls were discovered the foundations of other buildings, which lay in a different direction from the present, and some of the stones appeared to have Roman mouldings. The fretwork around the arch leading to the inner court is evidently of Saxon architecture; and yet this was probably not the ancient entrance, for under the flag tower, before that part was taken down and rebuilt, was the appearance of a gateway, that had been walled up, directly fronting the present outward gateway into the town." From the ravages of time, and the various shocks it had sustained in the different sieges to which it had been subjected, this castle had fallen into a ruinous condition, when, on the death of Algernon, Duke of Somerset, in 1750, it devolved, together with all the estates of this great barony, &c., to Hugh, first Duke of Northum-

berland. His grace immediately began to repair the castle, adhering as much as possible to its ancient style of architecture. Subsequent alterations and repairs have at different times been effected in the building, and it is now—at all events so far as its plan is concerned—probably the finest specimen extant of a Norman castle, having an open keep and a complete *enceinte*. Most of the present buildings, however, only date from the fourteenth or fifteenth century; whilst a considerable portion has been rebuilt even within the last few years.

The building contains about five acres of ground within its walls, and comprises two courts or wards, with the courtyard of the keep surrounded by towers in the centre. It consists of numerous semi-circular and angular bastions, surrounded by massive walls of great height, defended at intervals by round and square towers, sixteen in number. Each of the different wards was formerly entered by a massive gateway, which comprised the porter's lodge and a guard-room, beneath which was a dungeon, the gateways being defended by a strong portcullis. The barbican, on the western side of the castle, forming the entrance from the town, is a fine specimen of the military architecture of the middle of the fourteenth century. It is 32 feet in width by 55 in depth, and is entered by a round-headed arch, flanked by square buttresses and turrets. In a sunk panel over the entrance appears the Percy crest and motto. A passageway 55 feet long by 10 feet wide, partly open to the sky, leads from the barbican to the gate-house. This is a rectangular building 40 feet deep by 45 feet broad. The passage, which is flanked by two semicircular towers, is vaulted, and has a portcullis and stout gates. The space between the barbican and the gate-house formerly had a drawbridge over the ditch, which extended along this side of the castle, but is now filled up. Passing into the courtyard, the effect of the various buildings is particularly striking. On the left the curtain wall, the foundations of which date from 1150, extends to a lofty building called the Abbot's tower, erected in the fourteenth century, and forming the north-west angle of the castle. This tower is so called "because it is thought to have been a refuge for the Abbots of Alnwick in time of warfare or danger." From this point the wall branches eastward to the Falconer's tower, a rectangular structure, rebuilt in 1856, whence there is a modern curtain wall leading up to the keep. To the right of the great west gateway other towers are seen to rise above the wall. The first of these was rebuilt in 1750-86; the next, marking the south-west angle of the enclosure, is the Clock-tower, of the same date. Thence the curtain wall, partly dating from 1315, has on the outside various offices and buildings connected with the castle, together with the semicircular front of the Auditor's tower, the square rear part of which projects into the court. Beyond this point, built against the outside of the wall, are the kitchen and other domestic offices, which are of modern construction. Close by the kitchen is the Middle-gate, leading to the eastern or inner ward, on the left of which is the ancient gate-house of the keep. Following the course of the curtain wall, we next come to the Warder's tower, which has been altogether remodelled and rebuilt within the last ten or twelve years; here there is a gateway, called the Lion-gate, leading to the gardens. From this point to the terrace on the opposite side of the castle, the wall winds very irregularly, and passes in its course some very interesting buildings. The first of these is called the Record tower, in which there is a circular room containing a large number of Egyptian and other curiosities, collected by Algernon, fourth Duke of Northumberland, during his travels in Egypt. Thence, a walk formed on the top of the outer wall leads to the Ravine and Constable's towers. The Constable's tower is a picturesque building, of three stories, crowned by a gabled turret. In its upper story are preserved a large number of weapons, both ancient and modern. Thence the wall of *enceinte* passes to the Postern tower, the last of the buildings on this side. This tower, which dates from 1312-15, is rectangular, and has a curious vault with three entrances, and

a ribbed roof in good preservation. In the upper story is a museum of British and Roman antiquities. From the Postern tower to the Falconer's tower mentioned above, the space is occupied by a terrace walk, which extends along the whole side between the keep and the river, from which it is protected by a low wall, and whence there is a beautiful view of the park and the winding Alne.

Having made the circuit of the outer walls, we now enter the middle, or "keep" court. The entrance from the eastern or inner ward is through a grand and imposing gatehouse, having a rich Norman archway, flanked by two lofty towers. The archway is portcullised, and is said to be the work of Eustace de Vesci, who died in 1157. Below the parapets are carved armorial bearings, and upon the merlons are placed some stone statues of warriors; these are more than 400 years old, and so decayed as hardly to enable the original idea of the sculptor to be recognised, as are also those equally ancient on the middle gateway. The principal gateway and barbican, and some of the other buildings, were also surmounted by similar stone figures, placed upon the parapets in 1760-86; but these have mostly been removed. Over the gateway is the private dining-room, and in the basement of the tower, on the right of the entrance, is the original prison, a gloomy vault about ten feet square, aired by narrow loopholes, and retaining its old bolts and rings, while below is a dismal dungeon, the access to which is by a trap-door or grate, through which prisoners must have been lowered by means of ropes. Passing into the open court, which is upwards of twenty yards in width, the visitor will notice in the wall on the right a curious well. Within a shallow-pointed panel are three deep recesses, also pointed, of which the centre contains the mouth of the well, the shaft of which descends in the thickness of the wall. A wooden axle crosses above it, and is fitted, in the lateral niches, with two wheels, set round with pegs for winding up the water-buckets by hand. Above, within a panel, in a small niche, is a figure of a saint blessing the water. This singular well is stated to be the work of the first Henry de Percy (1312-15), but the figure of the saint is thought to be an insertion of the last century. Immediately beyond this well is the great hall, which was rebuilt in 1863; and over the well above-mentioned is an overhanging passage, supported on corbels, affording a means of communication from the state apartments to the dining-room. The state dining-room is 60 feet by 24; it has a richly carved ceiling, and on the walls are hung some fine family portraits. The chimney-piece, which is of white Carrara marble, is supported by a nymph and a satyr. The drawing-room is situated in the tower at the north-east corner of the "keep court," and is polygonal in form, 42 feet by 22, and has a beautiful ceiling of carved wood, ornamented with gold and colours. The walls are covered with red Bolognese satin, and the chimney-piece is an elaborate one of white marble. Among the paintings in this room are some splendid works of Nicholas Poussin, Raffaele, Perugino, Carlo Dolce, Claude Lorraine, and others. The apartments next to the drawing-room, and extending along the north-east front, are the saloon and an ante-room. Of these, the first is 42 feet by 22; the walls are hung with yellow satin, and surrounded with a very beautiful frieze. The fireplace is of white marble, and supported by figures of captives. Among the pictures in this room are the "Burial of St. Stephen," by Caravaggio; "Christ turning the Money-changers out of the Temple," by Mazzolino da Ferrara; portraits of Pope Paul III., by Titian; and of Henrietta Maria, and Algernon, tenth Earl of Northumberland, by Vandyck; the "Salutation of the Virgin," by Sebastian del Piombo; and also some pictures by Giorgione and Pordenone. The ante-room is 22 feet by 22, and has a flat carved ceiling and walls lined with green satin, and is ornamented with a frieze of boys and flowers. Among the pictures that decorate the walls of this apartment, may be mentioned the "Adoration of the Shepherds," by Lanfranco; a portrait of Giulio de Medici, after Raffaele, by Giulio

Romano; our Saviour casting out the evil spirits at Capernaum, by Garofalo; and an allegory of a child decorating a skull with olive-boughs, by Schidore. This ante-room is connected with a marble-paved vestibule, 30 feet square, the ceiling of which is decorated with subjects from the ballad of "Chevy Chase;" and this opens upon the principal staircase, 12 feet in width. The walls are faced with coloured marbles, and the ceiling is enriched with stucco ornamentation; the steps, which were brought from Rothbury Moor, are each a single stone 12 feet long, and the landings are also composed of a single stone 12 feet square. At the foot of this staircase is the grand entrance to the Prudhoe tower, which forms a covered drive along the left side of the court-yard, having its commencement opposite the draw-well. The Prudhoe tower is a modern erection, and the principal tower in the fortress, upon which the flag is hoisted. It occupies the north-west angle of the keep, and rises 20 feet above the rest of the building. This tower contains the library, which is 55 feet in length, by 24 in width, and has two grand bay windows; the walls are surrounded by book-cases in carved maple, and the flat ceiling is enriched with carved work. The three fireplaces in this apartment are of coloured marbles, and adorned with busts of Newton, Bacon, and Shakespeare. The foundation-stone of the Prudhoe tower was laid by the Duchess of Northumberland, in November, 1854. The chapel, which was built in 1856, is next to the Prudhoe tower, and the approach to the gallery leading to it is on the left of the vestibule. The chapel occupies a bold and lofty tower of rectangular form, comprising one principal floor, and a high-pitched roof. The pavement and walls are enriched with mediæval mosaics, and the ceiling is beautifully groined. The two external angles of the tower are cut off, thereby forming a polygonal apse; which, however, instead of pointing towards the east, according to the conventional plan, faces the south-west. Beyond the chapel, facing to the south-west, are two half-round towers, containing the state bed-rooms, the ceilings of which are richly carved and gilded. These rooms are connected with each other by a short curtain wall, within which is a dressing-room. These towers were rebuilt in 1750-86, and, between them and the gatehouse, completing the circle of the keep-court, and projecting southward to the outer wall, forming a communication with the kitchens, are the private apartments of the duke and duchess.

"There is found upon the battlements of both walls and towers, in various parts of the castle," says a writer in the *Builder*, "a convenient arrangement for slinging a movable wooden shutter in the embrasures, so as to defend the warders from a Scottish shaft, and from the scarcely less keen edge of the bleak winds of the Border. The shutter hung horizontally, like a port lid, but from the trunnions, of which one rested in a round hole in one merlon, and the other in a similar hole, terminating in a groove, in the other, so that the shutter hung freely, and could be lifted in and out if necessary."

The first, and at the same time one of the most memorable sieges sustained by Alnwick Castle was in the reign of William Rufus, in the year 1093, when it was bravely defended by Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, from the assault of the Scots, under the command of Malcolm III., who, with his eldest son, Prince Edward, lost his life before it. The garrison, it is recorded, were on the point of surrendering, when a private soldier undertook their deliverance. He is stated to have ridden forth, armed, carrying the keys of the castle dangling from the end of his lance, and presented himself in suppliant posture before the king, as if to deliver up the keys. Upon Malcolm advancing to receive them, the soldier pierced him through the heart, and he fell dead instantly. In the confusion that ensued, the soldier sprang upon his horse, dashed through the swollen river, and reached a place of safety. Prince Edward, the king's eldest son, advancing rashly to avenge his father's death, fell mortally wounded by the enemy. The name of the soldier who performed the above daring feat is generally

74, was buried in St. James' Church, Bath. This tablet shows her pedigree from William, uncle to Sir Thomas Boothby, who was raised to the peerage in 1660. A small tablet (south wall) is erected to Henry Newton, Esq., obt. 27th Nov., 1819, æ. 69, and his brother James, 18th Oct., 1830—73. There are two memorials to Sir John Silvester, and wife; one a tablet on the north wall, the other, a stone on the floor of chancel, with the following inscription:—

HERE
REST THE REMAINS
OF
SIR JOHN SILVESTER *
BART LL.D.
LATE RECORDER
OF LONDON
DIED MARCH 30th 1822
AGED 76 YEARS
ALSO
DAME HARRIOT SILVESTER
HIS WIFE
DIED 27th NOVEMBER
1843
AGED 89 YEARS.

The other memorials in the chancel are, briefly, thus:—

Tablet (on south wall) to Robert Lewis, A.M., "fifty years rector of this parish," obt. 28th December, 1827, æ. 86 (buried at Hackney), Harriet, wife, 27th April, 1832—71 (buried in this chancel). Tablet (north wall) to Catherine Moyer,† obt. 15th Oct., 1831, æ. 92, erected by her nephew John Heathcote, Esq. Stone in commemoration of Sarah, wife of T. L. Tweed, gent., 1832—77, and of aforesaid Thomas Littell Tweed, obt. 1838, 82. Tablet (north wall) to Caroline, wife of Vice-Admiral Arthur Philip Hamilton (obt. 3rd Nov., 1838, æ. 78); and one (on separating wall) to Martha, wife of Jacob Hans Busk, Esq., died 21st June, 1821, aged 45, and the above Jacob, 5th June, 1844—76. A black marble slab in nave also commemorates their death. There are but few memorials in the nave; two of them are thus inscribed:—

- (1) *Here lyeth the body of*
ELIZABETH LEIGH *fourth*
daughter of S^r RICHARD
STONE *of HYNTINGTON-*
SHIRE K^t. & during twelve
years wife of EDWARD
LEIGH ESQ.
She dyed of y^e STONE y^e
4th of June in the year of
our Lord M.D.C.LXXIII
about y^e 47th year
of her Age.

- (2) (With coat of arms)

Here lyes interr'd the Body of
HENRY POPE, ESQ^a late of *Hackney* in
the *County of Middlesex* who Died the
21st of Decemb^r 1729 aged 55 Years.

The others record the decease of "James Pellisson, late of this parish, Leather-dresser," 28th Jan^y 1745—72; — Wewer, 1711 & 12; and Mrs. Mary Druce, &c., 1827.

* The memory of this man is not much respected in this neighbourhood. He is locally spoken of as "Black Jack." The tale runs that he hanged nearly all the culprits brought before him, and a fellow parishioner, if arraigned, stood not the slightest chance. In fact, if we follow rumour, we shall verily believe this man to have been a second Judge Jeffreys.

† Daughter of Frances Moyer. Both mother and daughter, as may be observed, lived to the venerable age of 92 years.

At the west end of the south aisle is a stone let in the wall, on which is inscribed:—

HERE LYETH THE
BODY OF THOMAS
HILLES THE SON OF
THOMAS HILLES WH—
DEPARTED THIS
LIFE MAY THE 28 165—

The knowledge that without something is done, and that speedily, to save this church from utter demolition, as it can last but a few years without renovation, has made me extend this paper, which embraces the whole of the memorials inside the church, to its present length.

Turning next to the churchyard we there find numerous memorials, the most notable of which are given according to their respective dates. Beginning with the tombs, one recording the death of "George Dell, of this Parish" (obt. 26th July, 1735 æ. 62) is the oldest to be found here, with legible inscription. The next, standing near the western wall of the south aisle, is erected in memory of "The Rev^d Mr. Christ^r Sclater, M.A.* late rector of this parish, died 7th May, 1737, aged 58 y." The same stone notifies the death of his widow, Elizabeth Sclater, d. 3rd Febr^y 1743 æ. 59. &c. The others, variously situated, were erected respectively to Thomas Churchill, obt. 8th "April," 1742, æ. 47 &c.; Joseph Sedgwick,† 24th Oct. 1762—66, and Elizabeth, wife, 1773—74; an elegant tomb and vault to members of the Boothby† family, commencing from 1774, on which is recorded the death of "Frances Moyer, widow of Thomas Boothby, and secondly of Benjamin Moyer." This lady lived to the good old age of 92, dying 9th Jan^y. 1804; Joseph Partridge, 28 June, 1787—67; William Deakin, 23rd June, 1789—63; John Hamilton Moore (a native of Scotland), "Hydrographer, eminent in his knowledge on nautical science," 30th Oct. 1807—72; to members of the Robinson family, of Friday Hill House, 1812; W. Gilbert, optician, of Leadenhall Street, 12th June, 1813—58; and to John Shutt, of London and Walthamstow, obt. 19th January, 1815, æ. 59.

Of the headstones and slabs we may mention those commemorating the following:—Catherine Legg, obt. 24th Dec. 1764, æ. 66; Mary Furnell, wife of Mr. Thomas Furnell, of St. Martin's Vinery, London, coal merchant, 6th July, 1766—43 &c.; Truth Peppercorn, 13th August, 1768—35; "W. Taylor, late of the parish of St. Mary Aldermay, in Alderman Burrey, London," 28th May, 1770—47, and on same, "Master George Murray," to whom a long panegyric is given for his many virtues and manly actions; Esther Boulton, 1st March, 1773—26; John Marshall, "late of Stratford," 1794—68; John Fawcett, "late of St. Peter-le-Poor, London," 27th February 1795—36 &c.; Count de Bruhl, 7th February 1855—86; and to George Wanger, obt. 27th February, 1863, æ. 97, and wife, Mary Wanger, 20th December, 1864, aged 99 years. These latter were, indeed, a venerable couple! This circumstance is perhaps worth noting by the late worthy and respected editor of *Notes and Queries*.

The epitaphs in this churchyard are not very numerous, but the best and most curious are subjoined, with the names of the persons to whom inscribed, &c.

On headstone to Joseph Boasgrave, obt. 8th Jan^y, 1806, æ. 30:—

"Mourn not for him God's will be done,
His time was come, life's thread was spun;
Mourn not his friends, his deeds were just,
I trust in God his soul's at rest."

A tomb erected in memory of the wife of C. J. Coverley.

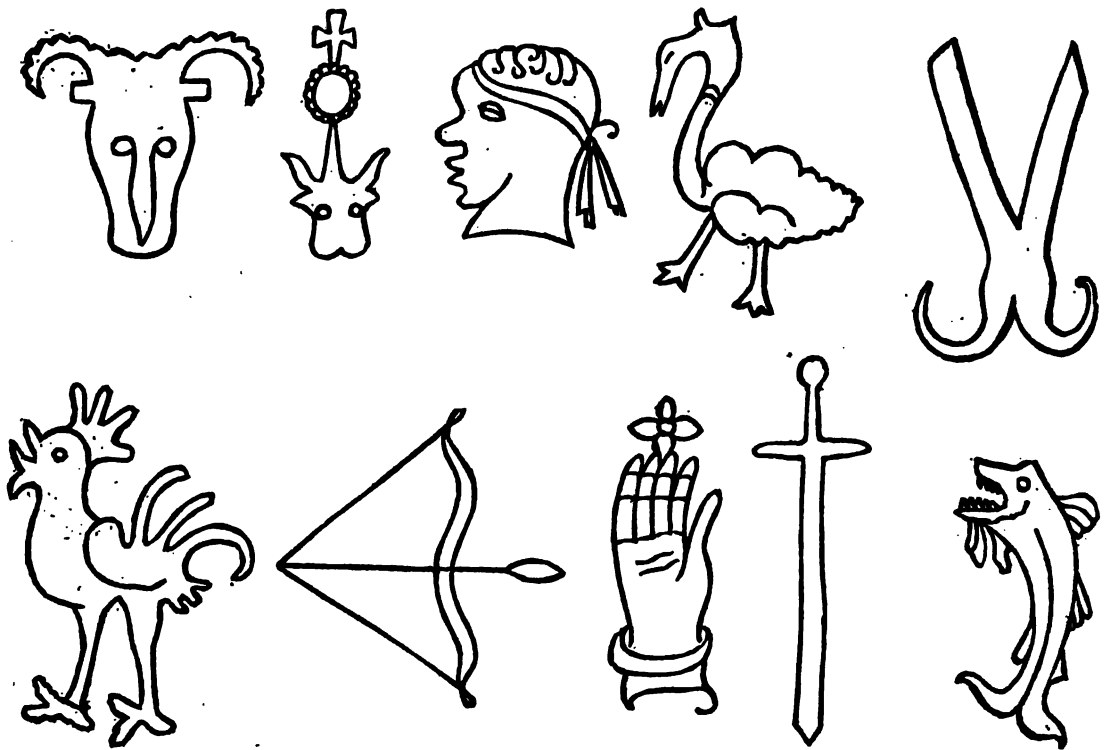
* Father of Anne, mentioned *supra*.

† Armorial bearings on tomb dated 1733.

‡ Several headstones near this vault are erected to the Boothbys.

The pot or jug seems to have been used very freely as a paper mark. It is sometimes found plain, but oftener bears the initials of the maker's name; hence, there is a very great variety of figures, every paper-maker having a somewhat different mark. The pot occurs as early as 1447, and in printed books of the sixteenth century and later. The fool's-cap, which has given place to the figure of Britannia, or that of a lion *rampant* supporting the cap of liberty on a pole enclosed with rails, peculiar to that manufactured in Holland, was not much known before the middle of the fifteenth century. There is little doubt that the fool's-cap gave the name to the paper now distinguished by that singular epithet. In most instances the cap was adorned with bells peculiar to the dress of fools, who generally formed part of every nobleman's establishment. The cap is sometimes to be met with in a more simple form than the above-mentioned one, resembling the huntsman's cap of the present day, with a little adorn-

Anecdotes," p. 271. Mr. Denne observes that the open hand was a mark more frequently used than the ox-head. This mark seems to have given rise to the name of a particular sort of paper called hand paper, but which has materially altered in size and texture. The sword or dagger was in use very early as a water-mark. A small book of Calais accounts, of about the year 1350, contains a sword as the mark, and one of a different form, which may be intended to represent the Curtana. It is found in a book of accounts from Bordeaux, from November 7, 1351, to July 16, 1352. Some writers consider that the dagger inserted in the Arms of the City of London was granted, *temp.* Richard II., in commemoration of Wat Tyler's having received from the sword or dagger of the mayor the blow which caused his death. The post-horn is not found in the "Paston Letters." This device, it seems, used in post paper, was not so called till after the establishment of the General Post-office (1670),



ANCIENT PAPER MARKS.

ment on the upper part. A specimen occurs in the "first edition of Shakespeare, printed by Isaac Jaggard and Ed. Blount, 1623, and will be found to contain this mark, interspersed with several others of a different character." No doubt the term *imperial* was derived from some of the best specimens of the ancient papyri of Egypt.

The hand is generally to be found in early-printed books, mostly surmounted by a star. One is stated by Mr. S. L. Sotherby to be in the Botfield copy of the "Ars Memorandi," *circa* 1470. The hand is different in Wilk's copy of the *Biblia Pauperum* (1470). Mr. Herring notices one as early as 1446, with a radiated star or sun above it. A similar specimen has been discovered in the beginning of a Bible printed in 1639, a plate of which is given in Timperley's "Encyclopædia of Literary and Typographical

when it was the general practice of the boy who conveyed the mail to blow his horn. The horn occurs in a Bordeaux custom-book of 1431, and in another place as a mark in 1449. This mark is still very frequently used, although, like many others, it has undergone a great change. The paper mark COMPANU, within a narrow border, was doubtless used by the company as late as 1698.

Grapes, as marks, have appeared in one or two forms. The "Account Books from Amsterdam" of 1431-33, afford the first and about the only instance of the tree-shaped cluster of grapes. A similar specimen is found in the "Accounts from Texel," *circa* 1443. The Mazarine Bible (1455), contains a full and well-arranged cluster of grapes, differing somewhat from the one in the Stowe copy of the Apocalypse. The size varies in Caxton's works and other books printed

As this reverend gentleman is well known for his archaeological taste, perhaps he would kindly favour me with some particulars concerning it.

C. F. LUCAS.

PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD STUART.—I should be glad of any unpublished or little-known information respecting his Secret Visits to London.

HENRY W. HENFREY, F.R.H.S., &c.

CRANMER'S WIDOW.—There formerly existed—as I find by a quotation from an old topographical work—in St. Giles's Church, Camberwell, a monument to the memory of Bartholomew Scott, on which it seems to have been distinctly stated that the said Bartholomew Scott was the husband of Archbishop Cranmer's widow. This is so contradictory to all other well-known statements commonly esteemed truthful, that I venture to ask if any of your readers can throw light upon it.

P. S.

FALSE HERALDRY.—Is not colour upon colour false heraldry? If so, Sir Walter Scott's giving King Richard the bearing of a *fetterlock sa., on a field as.*, must be wrong. I suppose the blunder—if blunder it be—must have been pointed out before; but has it ever been replied to or explained?

FLORENCE MARSHLEY.

EASTER EGGS.—Is the origin of the custom of sending presents of eggs at Easter traceable to the Druids? It is known that the ancient Britons abstained from eating eggs on the principle that it was impious to destroy the vital principle in embryo.

T. H. LLOYD.

ANCIENT ROMAN STAMPS.—In the *Annales d'Oculistique* there is an article by M. Sichel, a well-known oculist, on the stamps used by Roman eye doctors for impressing their collyrii, or tablets of eye-salve. Some of these stones, it is said, have been discovered among Roman remains in this country. The seals or stamps appear to belong to the second or third century of the Christian era, and generally bear the name of the doctor and a few words descriptive of the virtues of the unguent. One of these stamps, discovered at Maestricht, and now, I believe, preserved in the Royal Museum at Brussels, belonged to a Roman oculist, named Junius Macrinus, and bears four inscriptions, each on a separate face, two in Greek and two in Latin. Another, which is described in the article above-mentioned by M. Sichel, is inscribed:—

"*Caii Dedemonis ambrosium
Ad caliginem et claritatem.*"

The italics show the words which have been supplied. The inscription may be thus rendered in English:—"Caius Dedemon's ambrosial ointment for removing dimness and restoring clearness of vision." The characters are cut upon the stamp the reversed way, so that when impressed upon the cakes or tablets, the inscription appears the right way. I should be glad to know where any of these stamps are preserved in England, and also, if possible, something more about them.

DAVID M. SHARPE.

DIVISION IN MUSIC.—In John Forde's tragic-comedy of "The Lover's Melancholy," which was published in 1629, I find the following lines:—

"He could not run *division* with more art
Upon his quaking instrument, than she,
The nightingale, did with her various notes."

In Shakespeare's "King Henry IV.," I also find—

"Sung by a fair queen in a summer's bower,
With ravishing *divis* on to her lute"

Can you inform me what is implied by this word "*division*?" In a dictionary of musical terms in my possession, the word is given as a series of notes sung to one syllable, but this can hardly apply to notes of the instrument which Forde speaks of in his beautifully-described incident from Strada's Prousions.

A. H. W.

CROSIER AND PASTORAL STAFF.—In the "Glossary of Architecture" a crosier is said to be a pastoral staff; the following extract, therefore, from the *Globe* of May 19th, in an article on some ecclesiastical articles at the Vienna Exhibition, I think, may lead to some confusion. The writer says:—

"The head of a pastoral staff (not a crosier: the crook and the cross being the distinguishing marks respectively of these two oft-confounded ensigns of the episcopal office) is near the above."

According to the "Glossary," a crosier is a pastoral staff; but it appears a crosier is a staff having a crook at the top while a pastoral staff has a cross. What is the difference in the crosiers and pastoral staves of archbishops, bishops, and mitred abbots?

G. BEDO.

ST. HERMIT'S HILL, WESTMINSTER.—In an extract from Stow's Survey, which has lately come under my notice, the following passage occurs:—"From the entry into Totehill field the street is called Petty France, in which, and upon *St. Hermit's Hill*, on the south side thereof, Cornelius Van Dun (a Brabander born, yeoman of the guard to King Henry VIII., King Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth), built twenty houses for poor women to dwell rent free: and near hereunto was a chapel of Mary Magdalen, now wholly ruined." As I have never before heard of a St. Hermit, I should be glad if any of your correspondents could enlighten me on the subject, or tell me anything about the locality alluded to in the above extract.

F. H. REYNOLDS.

NAMES OF THE CITY CHURCHES.—I should be glad if any of your correspondents could enlighten me as to the origin of the names given to some of the churches in the city of London; such, for instance, as St. Benet Sherehog, St. Catherine Colman, St. Catharine Cree, St. Margaret Pattens, St. Michael Basishaw, St. Martin Outwich, St. Christopher-le-Stocks, St. Dionis Backchurch, and the like. I should also like to know something about St. Dionis, beyond the mere name as applied to a church in Fenchurch Street, and the same with regard to St. Vedast in Foster Lane.

S. R.

ABRAXAS.—This word appears to be frequently found on ancient stones, and to have some mystic meaning, which, if anything is known of it, I should be glad to learn. The tradition is that such stones were originally brought from Egypt. Some of them certainly bear a figure of Isis sitting on a lobe or apsis surrounded with stars. Others have curious animals and obscene figures.

C. BREAREY.

ACTS OF PILATE.—It was a custom amongst the Romans for the proconsuls and governors of provinces to draw up and forward to the Government at Rome, reports, or acts, of the events by which the course of their Government had been characterised. We know from Tertullian, Apol. cap. 5, and 20, 21, that Pilate forwarded his acts, in accordance with this custom, to the Emperor Tiberius, who reported them to the senate by whom they were rejected, on the ground that they should have been sent to them first. Is it known what became of the original acts of Pilate? I am aware of the many forgeries that were substituted for them.

E. W. DRAPEL.

stigma, if it be one. Mr. Wooler was a better speaker than writer, though not contemptible in either capacity. In my boyhood he was a great favourite at Common Hall Meetings in the city, and used to be vociferously called for by the crowd, to the interruption and disgust of less able but older and wealthier orators.

JOHN WATSON DALBY.

HIDE OF LAND (Vol. iii. 250).—Uncertain as to measurement or quantity, Nares, in his "Glossary," Edit. 1822, under the word "Hide-park," now written Hyde Park, says:—

"Nor could the name refer to a *hide* of land, which is estimated at 120 acres, whereas this park is supposed to contain 620."

Again:—"Henry of Huntingdon's Chro." (Bohn's Edit.), p. 187:—

"In the eighth year, which was the thirtieth of Ethelred's reign, the king caused a fleet to be fitted out, to which the whole of England contributed in the proportion of one ship for every estate of 310 hides; and for every eight hides, a helmet and breast-plate were to be furnished. A hide of land means so much land as can be tilled in a year by one plough."

A *hide* may therefore be said to be a plough-land, or a piece of land of 120 acres. As the distribution of the country by hides of land is very ancient, the exact area was no doubt arranged according to county custom; as for example:—

A statute acre contains 4840 square yards; an Irish acre 7840; a Scotch acre 5760. There are also Staffordshire and Cheshire acres. Other terms have also been used, which clearly show that a *hide* was irregular as to quantity; Bede calls it *familiam*, and says it is as much as will maintain a family. Crompton says "a *hide of land* contains one hundred acres, and eight acres make a knight's fee." And Sir Ed. Coke (on Lit.) holds that a knight's fee, a *hide* or plough-land, a yard-land, or an ox-gang of land, do not contain any certain number of acres.

Sir N. Harris Nicolas, in his "Notitia Historica," p. 135, thus describes it:—

"A *hide* was never expressly determined. It is sometimes described to be sufficient for the cultivation of one plough; and has been represented at 100 acres and 96 acres; 'one hide, four virgates, and every virgate four acres.' Other authorities make eight virgates go to one hide. It appears, however, that it was no given number of acres, but varied according to places."

NUMMUS.

Selden says "the *hide* must be various according to the nature of the soil and custom of husbandry in every county." Dr. Thornton says "it was assuredly more or less according to the lightness or stiffness of the soil." Kelham adds "but the acres also varied in size in different parts of the kingdom according to the soil, some having 16 and others 18 and 20 feet to the perch." All which point to the conclusion that the measure of land was determined by the work of the plough.

W. E. B.

The word "hide" is of Anglo-Saxon origin, derived from *Hid* or *alod*, i.e. "hyd," a house, from the verb "hydan," to cover.

In that valuable little work, "The English Archæologist's Hand-book," by Henry Godwin, F.S.A., the division of land is given as follows, page 78:—"Anglo-Saxon period. 'Hide,' an allotment containing from 30 to 33 acres." Again, at page 91, we read, "Hide varies in extent in different places; but it is supposed to have been a circuit of ground sufficient for an estate, probably about 100 acres."

Hutchins computes it at 6 score, the great hundred, according to the proverb:—

"Five score men, money or pins,
Six score of all other things."

Originally, it was the measure of extent, rudely calculated; in Domesday Book it is the measure of assessment."

The same authority, Mr. Godwin, gives the derivation of "a 'Carucate' of land, from *caruca*, a 'plough' (with which it is often erroneously confounded), which is as much arable land as could be managed by one plough and the beasts belonging thereto in one year, having meadow-pasture and houses for the householders, and cattle connected therewith. It was introduced by the Romans, and follows the measurement of the 'hide.' This estimate varied at different times and places. In a charter of Richard II. he gives '2 carucates of land, to each carucate 60 acres of land, according to the perch of 15 feet."

A "Jugam" was half a carucate, and a "Bovata" or Ox-gang, as much as a team of oxen could plough, viz., one-eighth of a carucate. (See "English Archæologist's Hand-book.") To this day the word "hide" is frequently met with, in various parts of the country more or less corrupted. Thus in Sussex, near the ruins of Michelham Priory (1231), at Hailsham, there is a tract of common land called "the Hide," forming a portion of the Dicker and Broyle woods, with which, as well as with pannage and pasturage, Gilbert of Aquila, the founder, endowed the priory.

W. D.

THEATRICAL SCENES (Vol. iii. 236).—I fancy these were introduced at an earlier date than is generally supposed. Malone is, it is true, of opinion that there were no painted movable scenes in the old theatres; yet it is difficult, in the face of the constant references to objects which the authors evidently consider to be visible to the audience in the dialogues of old plays to credit this. I send your correspondent the following extract from the oldest book of revels now existing, and hope it may help him to a conclusion. Amongst the expenses there set down, are the following: "Mrs. Dane, the linnen dealer, for canvass, to paynte for houses, for the players, and other properties, as monsters, great hollow trees, and such other, twenty dozen ells, 12*l*."

R. A. SEYMOUR.

ANNE ASKEW (Vol. iii. 250, 282).—This lady was the second daughter of Sir William Askew, of Kelsey, in Lincolnshire. She was more highly educated than was ordinary in that day, and by the study of the Scriptures became a convert to the opinions of the Reformers, at which her husband, one Ryme, a violent papist, was so much displeased that he turned her out of doors. She came up to sue for a separation, and although she did not obtain a legal divorce, she refused to return to her husband, and resumed her maiden name. She was arrested in March, 1545, and accused of holding heretical doctrines, and on this charge she was committed to prison. Bishop Bonner was anxious to persuade her to recant, but could not. While in Newgate she was strictly questioned as to what lady at court had shown her favour; not being able to exact any information on this point, she was placed on the rack and cruelly tortured, but her patience and fortitude could not be shaken. She was burnt with four others at the stake in Smithfield, July 16th, 1546.

R. E. WAY.

HOTCH-POTCH (Vol. iii. 235, 266).—Written also *hodge-podge*, *hodge-pot*, and *hotch-pot*, occurs in some of our earlier writers, Spenser, Bacon, Sandys, and others, and is probably Teutonic in its origin, although most of our lexicographers trace it to the French: *hochepot*, quasi *hachis en pot*, (Todd's "Johnson"); and so Litttré, "Dict. de la Langue Française," *hochepot*; étym.: *hocher et pot*; *hocher* being to shake, jog, &c. But *hotch* is an old English word (v. Halliwell's "Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words"),

Notices of Books:

Public Health. Mitchell & Co.

The National Health Society have issued the second number of the above excellent journal. Among the numerous and useful essays which it contains, is included the suggestive and well-considered paper read at the meeting of the society on May 1, on "Some of the Causes which produce Infant Mortality and Constitutional Weakness," by Dr. Alfred Carpenter. Another, full of hints specially appropriate at this season, is contributed by Dr. Abbotts Smith, on "Sea Bathing." "The Health Administration of India," "Coke as a Fuel, in relation to Hygiene," "The Pollution of Rivers," and other questions of the day, receive attention; but, perhaps, one of the most interesting articles is that upon the "Disposal of Sewage." The author, Mr. Dyke, Medical Officer of Health at Merthyr Tydvil, mentions in this that "an interested riparian proprietor objected to the water which his five cows had to drink, being polluted by the drainage from a large population." We recommend the tender solicitude of this individual, on behalf of his brute dependents, to the notice and imitation of vestries and town councils, who have the health, and consequently the happiness of so many of their human constituents in their keeping, and we wish this valuable and important addition to literature and social science a wide circulation.

Grave and Gay. Newby.

This month's issue of "Grave and Gay" contains a very sweet and graceful composition in verse by Mr. Frederick Tennyson, entitled "The Lone Muse." "Quiz" contributes a lively and amusing paper on "Table Talk." A new story, called "Cousins and Cousins," commences in this number. Miss Stredder's characteristic novel, "The Reversal of the Decree," gains in force and interest as it progresses. Altogether the new magazine appears to interest its readers, and to maintain a flourishing position.

Songs of Killarney. By Alfred Perceval Graves. Bradbury, Agnew, & Co. 1873.

MR. GRAVES issues his first volume of poems in honour of the various beauties of Killarney. In the first page he swears fealty to the fair representatives of his native county. It is to be hoped that they will feel sufficiently grateful for the following avowal:—

"I've been soft in a small way,
On the girls of Galway,
And the Limerick lasses have made me feel quare;
But there's no use denyin',
No girl I've set eye on,
Wid the Rose of Killarney at all could compare."

English beauties, however, the poet seems to think are not without some merit of their own, and, accordingly, in a subsequent poem, he sings of our fair countrywomen in the following strain:—

"O your English colleen
Has the wonderful mien
Of a goddess in marble, all grand and serene;
And, though slow to unbend,
Win her once for your friend,
And—no alter or falter—she's yours to the end."

"The Girl with the Cows," is a pretty story pleasantly told in verse. Several of the pieces exhibit humour, as "Fixin' the Day," and "Lonesome Lovers," others again display felicity of expression, as, "The Limerick Lasses," "Irish Eyes," and the song of "The Irish Spinning Wheel." Mr. Graves also gives evidence of feeling in such pieces as "The Irish Exile's Love," "Sad Thrush," and others; the last-named being specially remarkable for tenderness of sentiment.

Some of Mr. Graves's poems plainly show that he can fashion his rhymes and rhythms musically if he chooses; it is therefore the more singular occasionally to meet with slight transgressions in this respect, and which are evidently the result of mere carelessness. A rugged irregularity in pieces demanding energy and *brusque* character often heightens effect; but in her quieter moods, the muse shows to greatest advantage when graced in harmonious numbers. Mr. Graves possesses the aptitude of both fresh and melodic expression, and what we have already seen from his pen induces us to hope that he will continue the cultivation of a gift so evidently spontaneous with him.

Woman: considered Physically, Intellectually, and Socially. By Marian Frances Fernando. Macintosh. 1872.

YET another contribution to the now widely-discussed Woman Question. Mrs. Fernando, in her Thesis, begins with the very alphabet of the subject—physically as well as historically. Thence we are led to consider the position of woman among ancient nations, and, through successive ages, by gradual stages down to the present time. The treatment of the question is comprehensive and systematic. There was a good opening for some such general review, the older works of similar scope being out of print. Those who desire information upon the popular topic so ably enlarged upon by Mrs. Fernando, will find her pamphlet both instructive and useful.

On Applause: its Origin, Character, and Tendency. By J. A. Heavisides Simpson. Heavisides: Stockton-on-Tees.

In this short pamphlet, the author sets forth the moral and intellectual disadvantages consequent upon the very general custom of

applauding public speakers or teachers. Mrs. Simpson brings forward sensible and well-reasoned arguments in support of her opinions, and her essay shows thought and extensive reading. The question, however, like all others, has two sides, and perhaps the opposite view of the subject is hardly taken sufficiently into consideration.

Answers to Correspondents.

L. A.—You will find the document to which you refer at the Record Office.

S. T. H.—Refer to Montagu's "Guide to the Study of Heraldry."

S. H.—The oldest Irish Barony is that of Lord Kingsale, which was created in 1181.

F. R.—The house in which the poet Pope resided, at Twickenham, was pulled down at the beginning of the present century. Affixed to the garden-wall of the present house, called "Pope's Villa," is a tablet with this inscription:—"On this spot stood until 1804 the house of Alexander Pope; the grotto that formed its basement still remains. 1848."

W. W.—Michael Angelo was born in 1474, and died in 1563, thus having nearly attained his 89th year.

T. J.—See the "Pre-Historic Annals of Scotland," Vol. i. p. 118.

E. O.—You will find a reply to your question on page 95 ante.

T. W. (Dover).—The title was forfeited in Sir John Wedderburn's time, on account of his engaging in the rebellion of 1745.

E. M.—The family of Kinnaird is of Norman origin. The members of it came to England with William the Conqueror.

H. L. S.—The lines occur in "Romeo and Juliet," act ii. scene 4.

J. R.—The tragedy of "Mustapha" was written by Roger, Earl of Orkney.

D. M. S.—Lord Wotton, of Wotton, Kent, owned the manor of Boughton Malherbe in that county. Part of the old house is still standing.

S. J. K.—Sir Ralph Abercromby was born October, 1734, at Menstrey, Clackmannanshire. He was the son of George Abercromby, of Tullibody in the same county.

R. S. A.—William Harvey announced his discovery of the circulation of the blood in his "Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Animalibus," in 1828.

H. L.—Hartwell Observatory, near Aylesbury, was established by the late Dr. John Lee, in 1831.

F. (Ely). Thomas Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells, declined the oath of allegiance to William and Mary, and was deprived of his bishopric in February, 1691.

A. B. (Richmond).—The picture you allude to is now in the National Gallery.

X.—Mathew Paris, the monkish historian, died in 1259.

J. H.—The Swedish Order of the Sword was originally instituted in 1525, but soon fell into disuse. It was revived by Frederick I in 1748, as a Military Order.

K. L. (Bristol).—Refer to Lodge's Peerage for the information you require.

T. F.—The priority of signing any treaty or public instrument, by public ministers, is always taken by rank of place, and not by title.]

ERRATUM.

In the Latin inscription commemorating the demise of Mary, wife of Robert Leigh, on p. 273 ante, for 1620 read 1602.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 4, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 4, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 81 A, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1873.

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THE CASTLES, HALLS, AND MANOR HOUSES OF ENGLAND.

BURGHLEY HOUSE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

"Towers and battlements it sees,
Bosom'd high in tufted trees."

THE splendid mansion of Burghley, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter, is situated upon the Lincolnshire border of the county of Northampton. The house is built upon ground which presents but little undulation of surface, and which on the north side of the mansion gradually declines towards the river Welland, here forming the boundary of the two counties. The view from the house in this direction embraces a large tract of country. The park is about two miles in length, and one and a half in width; and at the northern extremity stand the entrance lodges, which were erected in 1801, at an expense of 5000*l*. The edifice itself stands about a mile and a half from the market-town of Stamford, and is remarkable for the rich display of the sumptuous architecture that prevailed in the reign of Elizabeth. Its plan is that which was in vogue in the reign of Henry VIII., while the ornamental decorations are of Italian forms. The house, which is built of freestone, was erected for William Cecil, first Lord Burghley, the great Lord Treasurer, from the designs and under the superintendence of John Thorp, the celebrated architect of the sixteenth century; and it is stated that Cecil took upon himself to obtain some of the materials from Flanders, in which he was assisted by Sir Thomas Gresham. The house is built in the form of a parallelogram, and, seen from a distance, has a very imposing effect, presenting the aspect of a town rather than that of a single abode, and, with its finely-wooded park, it may justly be said to rank as one of the most splendid seats in the kingdom. In the park are the remains of the ancient Roman road, called Ermine Street; and in passing from the gateway up to the house, the road crosses, by a handsome bridge of three arches, over an extensive lake, about three-quarters of a mile in length. The principal front of the mansion, facing the north, is nearly 200 feet in length, and is pierced with three ranges of large square-headed windows, divided by stone mullions and transoms. The grand entrance is in the centre of this front, and the nondescript additions to the parapet over it, together with the introduction of the columns and entablatures for chimneys, are to a certain

extent incongruities, but, nevertheless, very characteristic of the style. The ascent to the porch, which opens to the hall, is by nine semicircular steps; and over this entrance rises a bold and well-proportioned bow or projection, which is supported by small ornamented buttresses. The parapet, which extends on every side of the building, is formed of open work, highly enriched, and consists of arches supported by balusters, with obelisks, interspersed with the armorial ensigns of the family of the noble owner. At each corner of the mansion are turrets, surmounted by octangular cupolas, and terminated by vanes.

The centre of the west front is occupied by a gateway under a bay of three sides, flanked by turrets and cupolas; and from this entrance the quadrangle is seen to the greatest advantage, the eastern end displaying the richest ornaments. On the lower story the Doric order is exhibited; above which is the Ionic, having in the centre a bust of William III. In the upper story, the decoration is of the Corinthian order, over which, in the centre compartment, rises the lofty spire of the chapel. In the parapet is a curious dial, supported by lions, the supporters of the family ensignia. Here also, in large gilt characters, appears the date 1585.

The south front of the building commands a fine sloping lawn, at the lower extremity of which winds a most beautiful piece of water, whilst beyond is an interesting view of the adjacent country.

The court, measuring 110 feet by 70 feet, is divided by paved walks into four grass-plots, and is approached by four large gates with an elliptical arch from the various sides of the building. The western elevation of the quadrangle is wholly Doric, and over the entrance is an inscription recording the date of erection of this part of the mansion: "W. Dom. de Burghley, 1577." On the eastern side are situated the various domestic offices, &c.

The interior of Burghley House is very magnificent. It comprises nearly 150 rooms, many of them being of large dimensions, and fitted up with a gorgeous profusion of decorative ornament and costly furniture; ample space is also allowed for staircases, the principal of which, called the grand staircase, with its vaulted roof and decorated archways, is very remarkable. The great hall is a noble apartment, 68 feet long by 30 feet broad, and has a fine open timber roof, enriched with carved pendants. At the north end of the hall is a spacious music gallery, and at the opposite end, beneath a very fine window, emblazoned with armorial bearings in painted glass, is a buffet of gold plate, comprising coronation plate of the times of King James, Queen Anne, George I., and George IV., and received by the Earls of Exeter, in their capacity of Hereditary Grand Almoners, at the coronations of the various sovereigns. This apartment contains numerous fine paintings and pieces of sculpture. In the chapel there is some splendid carved work by Gibbons, and also an elaborate fretwork ceiling. It is related that, when a visitor to Burghley, Queen Elizabeth regularly attended the divine service in this chapel, and was accustomed to occupy a seat on the left side, near the altar, which now bears the name of "Queen Elizabeth's seat."

Most of the rooms are splendidly furnished, particularly those called the "state" apartments. In one of these, occupied by Queen Elizabeth during her stay here, is the identical bed on which her majesty slept, with its superb hangings of green velvet and gold tissue, whilst the other furniture in the room is of corresponding richness, and the walls are hung with tapestry, on which are depicted the stories of Acis and Galatea, Diana and Actæon, Bacchus, Ariadne, &c. There is a chamber called the Purple Satin Room, which has a somewhat sombre appearance. In the Black and Yellow Bed-room was an old bed, the furniture of which was of black satin, elaborately embroidered with red and yellow flowers, and lined with a gold-coloured material; the carved chimney-piece is the work of Gibbons; the room is hung with some fine old tapestry, and the

windows are filled with painted glass. The Jewel Closet is fitted up with oak, cedar, and walnut. The walls of the State Bed-room are hung with tapestry, and it has a coved ceiling, painted by Verrio, who has also painted the ceilings of some of the other rooms. The state bed, said to be the most superb in Europe, the hangings of which comprise 250 yards of velvet and 900 yards of satin, is composed of the old wood and materials which formed the old bed, but the shape was modernised by the late Lord Exeter.

Upon the ceiling of the room which opens upon the staircase, which has received the appellation of "Heaven," Verrio has depicted almost the whole of the heathen mythology; whilst in the staircase, called "Hell," the punishments of the infernal regions are strikingly represented. The large Billiard-room, originally the Ball-room, was painted by Louis Laguerre, with subjects from the Roman History. In the Dining-room are two silver cisterns, weighing respectively 3400 and 656 ounces, besides some superb coronation plate. The kitchen is very lofty, and has a groined ceiling; at one end is a large representation of a baron of beef, painted by Rubens.

Scattered through the various apartments are a large number of pictures by some of the first masters, including the "Virgin and Child," by Leonardo da Vinci; "Jesus blessing the Elements," by Dolci; a portrait of Queen Mary, by Hans Holbein; "Christ preaching in the Temple," by Lucas Van Leyden; "The Entombing of Christ," by Tintoretto; "Venus rising from the Sea," by Titian; a portrait of Thomas, Earl of Exeter, the son of the Lord Treasurer, and also one of Dorothy Nevile, Countess of Exeter, by Cornelius Jansen; and the "Virgin and Child," by Castiglione. This latter picture was originally in the collection at the Vatican, and was presented by Pope Clement XIV. to the Earl of Exeter in 1744. Besides the above, there are some splendid examples of the works of Nicholas Poussin, Vandeyck, Rubens, Guercino, Paul Veronese, Caravaggio, Albert Durer, Dominechino, and many others. Among the numerous pictures, which are interesting from their subjects or artistic merits, the one, perhaps, which excites the greatest interest is Lawrence's portrait of the "Cottager's Daughter," whose beautiful story, sung by Moore and Tennyson, forms one of the most romantic pages in the British Peerage, and will for ever be associated with the name of the Marquis of Exeter.

The gardens are beautifully laid out, after the fashion of the times in which the mansion was erected. The wide and level terraces are decorated with rich stone balustrades, upon which are vases and statuary, and connected by broad flights of stone steps. The effect of its green slopes of velvet turf and rich parterres of flowers, are considerably heightened by the splashing of fountains, the whole being surrounded by embowered alleys and intricate paths, which form a pleasing contrast to the open park scenery beyond.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor, Burhclei—as the name of the manor was then spelt—is recorded to have been let to farm by the abbey of Burgh (Peterborough) to Alfgar, the chaplain to the king. The manor was subsequently held by a family who from the lordship took the name of De Burglee, or Burgleye. From them it passed to the De la Poles, and, in the fifth year of Henry VII. (1489), Elizabeth Milton, of Stamford, died seized of it. This lady was succeeded in the property by Henry Wykes, clerk, who held the estate of the abbey of Peterborough, by the annual payment of 11s. 6d., and suit at the hundred court of Langdyke. In the twentieth of Henry VIII. a fine was levied of possessions here between David Cecil, or Cyssel, and another. This David Cecil was the ancestor of the Earls of Exeter, and, in the fifth year of the above reign, was appointed one of the king's serjeants-at-arms, and his son Richard was made one of the officers of the court in attendance upon Henry VIII. William, the son and heir of this Richard Cecil, accompanied the Duke of Somerset to Scotland, and at the battle

of Musselburgh Field he narrowly escaped being killed. On his return he was appointed, in the reign of Edward VI., to the office of Secretary of State, when he received the honour of knighthood, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council. He resumed the Secretaryship-of-State under Queen Elizabeth, and in 1571 her Majesty elevated him to the peerage, by the title of Baron Burghley, and in the following year he was nominated a Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter.

On the death of the Marquis of Winchester, in September, 1572, he was constituted Lord High Treasurer of England. His lordship is stated to have either rebuilt or greatly improved Burghley House, which, according to some accounts, came into the possession of his father, Richard Cecil, by purchase, whilst others state that he obtained it through his marriage with Jane Hackington. Be this as it may, Lord Burghley, under date of 1585, writes, "My house of Burghley is of my mother's inheritance, who liveth, and is the owner thereof, and I but a farmer; and for the building there I have set my walls on the old foundations. Indeed, I have made the rough stone walls to be square, and yet one side remaineth as my father left it me."* Here his lordship twelve times had the honour of entertaining Queen Elizabeth for several weeks together, at an expense, it is said, of two or three thousand pounds each visit. Lord Burghley left at his decease, in 1598, besides two daughters, Thomas his successor to the title and estates, and Robert, who was afterwards created Earl of Salisbury. Thomas, the second Lord Burghley, was installed a Knight of the Garter by Queen Elizabeth, and was honoured by a visit from James I. in 1603, during his progress from Scotland to ascend the throne of England. In 1605 his lordship was created Earl of Exeter. "This is the first precedent of a person being raised to the title of earl of the principal city of a county, when another had the dignity of the same county, Charles Blount being then Earl of Devonshire. It is remarkable that Sir Robert Cecil, his younger brother, was the same day created Earl of Salisbury; but he being created in the morning, and Lord Burleigh in the afternoon, the descendants of the younger branch of the family have right of precedence over the elder." Passing on to the end of the last century, we come to Henry, the tenth earl, who, before coming of age, and before his accession to the title, had married Emma, the daughter and heiress of Thomas Vernon, Esq., of Hanbury, Worcestershire. The marriage, however, does not appear to have been a very happy one, and Mr. Cecil, having given way to gambling, was brought in the end upon the brink of ruin. In 1791, after fifteen years of wedlock, a separation between himself and his wife took place in the Divorce Court, after which, acting under the advice of the Earl of Essex, his uncle, he retired into the country in order to pass his time as a private gentleman. Mr. Cecil, having assumed the name of Jones, took up his abode at a small inn in the village of Bolas, in a remote part of Shropshire, and there dwelt for some months. He subsequently shifted his quarters, however, to a farmhouse, the owner of which, a Mr. Thomas Hoggins, had been induced by the liberality of his offers, to fit up rooms for his accommodation. Here Mr. Cecil, still under his assumed name, continued to reside for a period of two years; but at length, being desirous of a change, he purchased some land and built himself a house. What followed has been touchingly told by a writer in the *Athenæum* some years ago, and also narrated in the form of a ballad by Alfred Tennyson, and may be thus summarised: Mr. Thomas Hoggins, the sturdy yeoman in whose house Mr. Cecil had resided, had a daughter, Sarah, at that time about seventeen years of age, "whose rustic beauty threw into the shade all that he had ever beheld in the circle of fashion." Although placed in a humble sphere, so runs the narrative, Mr. Cecil perceived that her beauty would adorn, and her virtue shed a lustre on an elevated station. He

* "Beauties of England," Vol. xi, p. 337.

BARONIES IN ABEYANCE—II.

(Continued from p. 233.)

Creation.	Abeysance.	Barony.	Original Co-heirs.	Existing Representatives.
1295	1304	Beke of Eresby . . .	Two daughters of 1st Baron 1. <i>Alice</i> , married Sir William Willoughby, father of 1st Baron Willoughby d'Eresby 2. <i>Margaret</i> , married Sir Richard Har- court, of Stanton-Harcourt	Baroness Willoughby d'Eresby. Charlotte, wife of Lord Carrington. } Earl of Tankerville, and others not } ascertained.
1295	1416	Berkeley ³ .	Three daughters of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, by <i>Elisabeth</i> , daughter and heir of 5th Baron Berkeley. 1. <i>Margaret</i> , 2nd wife of John Talbot, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury 2. <i>Eleanor</i> , wife of Thomas, 9th Baron De Ros 3. <i>Elisabeth</i> , wife of George Nevill, 1st Baron Latimer	Lord De Lisle and Dudley. ⁴ Charlotte Hunloke. Eliza, Marchioness de Casteja. } Lord De Ros. ⁵ Duke of Atholl. W. H. H. Hartley, Esq. Sir R. Knightley, Bart. Mrs. Troth Jenkins. Sir Robert Burdett, Bart. Sir C. R. Tempest, Bart. Charles Standish, Esq. John F. Wright Esq. Lord Rollo. G. W. Villiers, Esq. Earl of Abingdon.
1264	1311	Bertram .	Four sisters of 2nd Baron. 1. <i>Agnes</i> , wife of Thomas Fitzwilliam, of Elmley and Sprotborough, co. York . 2. <i>Isabel</i> , wife of Philip Darcy, grand- father of 1st Baron Darcy, of Nocton . 3. <i>Christina</i> , wife of — Pembury, Esq.	Sir Joseph W. Copley, Bart. ⁶ (Not ascertained.) ⁷ (Not ascertained.)

¹ Sisters and co-heirs of 21st Baron Willoughby de Eresby.² Sir Richard Harcourt (great-grandson of Sir Richard Harcourt and Margaret Beke) left a daughter and heir, *Elisabeth*, wife of Thomas Astley, of Nelston, co. Leicester, whose lineal descendant, Sir John Astley, Baronet, of Patshall, *ob.* 1771, leaving 4 surviving daughters, co-heirs:—1, *Henrietta*, married Edward Daniell, Esq.; 2, *Alicia*, married 3rd Earl of Tankerville (Representative,—Earl of Tankerville); 3, *Arabella*, married 1st, Anthony Langley Swimmer, Esq., and 2nd, Sir Francis Vincent, Baronet; 4, *Frances*, married James O'Donnell, Esq. (*Query*, the descendants, if any, of 1st, 3rd, and 4th daughters.)³ The original Barony of Berkeley, according to modern notions of descent, on the death of the 5th Baron, in 1416, devolved upon his daughter, the Countess of Warwick, and at her decease fell into abeyance between her daughters. The Barony possessed by the present Earl of Berkeley (often assumed to be that of 1295) would appear to be that created by writ of summons to James, 6th Baron, 9 Henry V., 1421. (*See* Nicolas' "Synopsis of the Peerage.")⁴ Heir-general of John Talbot, Viscount Lisle (eldest son of 1st Earl of Shrewsbury and Margaret Beauchamp), through the families of Sidney, Earls of Leicester, Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, and Grey, Viscount Lisle.⁵ Sisters and co-heirs of Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart., *ob.* 1856, lineally descended from Sir Henry Hunloke, 2nd Bart., by *Katherine*, daughter and heir of Francis Tyrwhit, Esq., grandson of Robert Tyrwhit, Esq., of Kettleby, by *Lady Bridget Manners*, eldest sister and ultimate co-heir of Francis, 6th Earl of Rutland, the heir-general of the Barons De Ros.⁶ Representative of William, 3rd Baron Willoughby, of Parham, by *Lady Francis Manners*, younger sister of 6th Earl of Rutland.⁷ Co-heirs to Barony of Latimer. Representatives of the 4 daughters of 4th Baron Latimer.⁸ William Fitzwilliam, Esq., of Sprotborough (the lineal descendant of Thomas Fitzwilliam and Agnes Bertram) *ob.* s.p. 1510, leaving his two aunts his co-heirs, viz.:—1, *Margery*, wife of Thomas Suthill, Esq., whose daughter and heir, *Elisabeth Suthill*, married Sir Henry Savile, of Tankersley, and left a daughter and heir, *Dorothy Savile*, married John Kaye, Esq., of Oakenshaw, co. York, but left no legitimate issue; 2, *Dorothy*, wife of Sir William Copley, whose lineal descendant and representative is the present Sir Joseph W. Copley, Bart., of Sprotborough (*see* Hunter's "South Yorkshire").⁹ The ultimate representatives of this section of the Barony, were the descendants of the two daughters of 1st Baron Darcy, of Nocton.

tains the gate, and in the recessed arches on either side are wooden seats.

Passing up the steps of the principal entrance, the hall is entered. This is a noble apartment; it is floored with stone, and wainscoted with oak. At the upper end is a raised dais of dark oak, and at the lower end is a screen richly carved and ornamented with shields, upwards of ninety in number, three of which are surmounted by coronets. It has been suggested that these shields were most probably intended to have borne the descent and alliances of the Zouches, and that the three coroneted escutcheons were designed for the three baronies which the builder of Bramshill united in his own person, namely, Zouche of Haringworth, St. Maur, and Cantalupe. The screen now, however, is richly painted and gilt, and bears the arms of the Cope family and their alliances. Two arches in the screen lead to the domestic offices, and the fire-place is beautifully carved. The walls of this old hall are hung with pieces of armour, &c., in admirable keeping with the staid and solemn aspect of the venerable structure. The apartments throughout the mansion are of the same interesting character.

A door at the upper end of the hall leads, by the foot of the staircase, to the dining-room. This is a spacious, antique-looking apartment; it is hung with rich tapestry illustrative of forest scenery, and one might almost be led to fancy that the very chairs and tables have been unmoved since the house was first occupied. A door at the opposite extremity of this room opens into the red drawing-room, the walls of which are decorated with numerous portraits and other pictures; and passing on through the door on the opposite side, the visitor enters the billiard-room, which concludes the suite of apartments shown to visitors on the ground floor. The staircase is of ample proportions, and is formed of three broad flights, and upon its walls hang many works of art. Passing into the principal drawing-room, the mind is instinctively carried back to bygone times; here everything is ancient. This room is of noble proportions, and the walls are hidden by rich tapestry, worked from the cartoons of Rubens. The subject represented on these tapestries is the history of Decius Mus, the Roman Consul, "who devoted himself for the security of the Roman people;" it is in four compartments, and illustrates respectively, "Decius consulting the priests, previous to the battle with the Gauls and Samnites," "Decius taking leave of the Senate," "The Death of Decius," and "The funeral obsequies of Decius." The ceiling of this room is beautifully enriched with fretwork; the deeply-recessed windows have broad mullions and latticed panes; and the mantel-piece, composed of various coloured marbles, reaches to the ceiling, and still retains its antique andirons, on which the logs are piled upon the hearth. A door at one end of the drawing-room leads into the library, which contains a large and valuable collection of books, and also numerous family portraits. The rooms above mentioned are all situated in the south front of the house, the windows of which overlook the terrace and gardens; but the doorway at the farther end of the library gives access to the great gallery. This apartment, 127 feet in length, extends along the whole east front of the building, and is well lighted by numerous large windows. In the centre is a deeply-recessed bay, and this, together with its panelled walls, imparts a pleasing air of antiquity to this charming gallery. Returning through the library and drawing-room, a peculiarly light and elegant apartment, called the chapel-room, is entered. This room is lighted by two deeply-recessed windows, one of which forms the circular bow over the principal entrance. The view from this window is very beautiful: immediately below commences the long straight avenue which leads from the park gates, whilst beyond is seen the flat heathy country, extending far away to the woods of Highclere. The ceiling of this room, like most of the others in the house, is highly ornamented, and worked with pendants and enriched cornices. A secret door in the

panelling of this room leads into the chapel, which is of noble proportions and height. The large window over the altar, filled with yellow glass, with medallions of the emblems of the Passion, imparts a sober and solemn light, which is heightened by the rich painted ceiling (containing the badges of the royal family of Stuart), and by the dark oak panelling, with gilt mouldings, which line three sides of the chapel. The other side is covered by most curious and very ancient tapestry, representing sacred subjects. Here are also several pictures of merit, especially one of the Immaculate Conception by Zurbarah. A door from the chapel-room leads to the state bedroom, where the panelled walls and cornice are painted with curious Renaissance decorations.

In all the principal rooms of Bramshill House the furniture and "plénishing" are of other days; here are quaint high-backed chairs and singular couches, elaborate carvings and embroidery, curious articles of ornament and ancient chimæ, and massive fire-places, capable of affording space for the cheerful yule log. Then again, the works of art that decorate the walls are both interesting and numerous, although the majority of them are portraits. With the exception of a curious old drawing of the terrace and south front of the house, and a modern picture of "a meet" at Bramshill, which contains portraits of Sir John Cope, the late baronet, and his neighbours, among them being John Warde, Esq., of Squerries, near Sevenoaks, the famous "father of fox-hunters," the pictures in the hall are portraits. Scattered through the other rooms are numerous portraits, chiefly of the family of Cope, and other pictures, but space will only admit of our mentioning a few. Marie de Medicis, by Vandyck, and originally belonging to Charles I.; Henry VIII. and Ann Boleyn, by Hogarth; William, third Earl of Pembroke; Charles II., his queen, Catherine of Braganza, and Nell Gwynne, by Sir Peter Lely; Henry VIII. and Edward VI., by Holbein; a Sea-piece, by Vandervelde; and Lucy Walters, mother of James, Duke of Monmouth, ancestor of the Dukes of Buccleuch.

The house and grounds, as we have already shown, have undergone but little, if any, alteration since the days of its founder, who was visited, in 1620, by George Abbot, the puritan Archbishop of Canterbury. This prelate, although he had strenuously opposed King James's Book of Sports, was tempted during his stay at Bramshill to shoot at a buck, but his misdirected arrow, shot from a cross-bow, accidentally killed one of Lord Zouche's keepers. The archbishop, says Fuller, was "much humbled" thereby, and was compelled to abstain for some time from all episcopal functions, retiring first to Guildford, in Surrey, and then to Ford, in Kent. For the rest of his life Archbishop Abbot kept a monthly fast on Tuesday, the day on which the accident happened; and he made ample provision for the widow of the unfortunate keeper.

In 1845 the mansion was visited by the Queen and Prince Albert; and the Prince of Wales was encamped for several days in the park during the Autumn manoeuvres of 1871.

Lord Zouche, the builder of Bramshill House, was a great favourite with King James I., and his Majesty is stated to have been given him this property, together with some other fine estates. On the death of his lordship the estates passed to his kinsman and next heir male, Sir Edward Zouche, whose son, soon after inheriting Bramshill, on the death of his father, in 1634, in order to testify his loyalty to the son of him to whom his family owed so much, "raised," it is stated, "a troop of horse, at his own proper costs and charges, for the royal service in the civil wars, and sent two of his sons to serve in it." The expense entailed in maintaining this troop was so great that, in order to raise money, the estate of Bramshill had to be disposed of. Its purchaser was Andrew Henley, Esq., who, at the Restoration, was created a baronet. He died in 1675, and his two sons, Robert and Andrew, inherited in succession the baronetcy and estate. Before the death of the latter, however, the property of Bramshill again changed hands, for in 1699 it passed by sale into the family of the present owner.

often noticed, is usually represented in a blue chiton and an orange-coloured mantle. Is there any regularly-accepted conventional type of the colours of the dress of the other apostles, including St. Paul.

JAMES LINBY.

HOARSTONE.—Your correspondent C. C., in describing the "Druidical remains in Oxfordshire" (see p. 164, *ante*), mentions a large stone or stones called the Hoarstone. I should be glad to know why it is called the "Hoarstone," as I know of a similar relic in Devonshire.

R. E. W.

Replies.

THEISTIC PHILOSOPHY.

(Vol. iii. 280).

THE philosophy evidently referred to in T. W. B.'s question, first found expression in the Apologies of the second century, the most famous of which were by Justin Martyr (A.D. 103—167), Athenagoras, and Tatian (about A.D. 130), and in the polemics of Irenæus (about A.D. 120), and Tertullian (about A.D. 160) against the Gnostics. Justin Martyr studied philosophy in Egypt, and there embraced Christianity. He is considered the chief of the Christian philosophers, and it may be well, therefore, to give a short account of his works (*Comp. "Opp. Just.,"* edit, Paris, 1615). His principles are based not on human reason, but entirely on a belief beyond the reach of reason, founded on the manifestations of the Holy Spirit in Christ and the prophets, and his works are, in consequence, rather dogmatically theological than philosophical. He treats of and defends the tenets of Christianity, which, although still simple at that period, were beginning to feel the influence of neo-Platonism. He considered the Holy Ghost an angel selected from the rest by Christ, and sent down on earth, and held that revelation alone was the source to which man could turn for light. Athenagoras opened a school of Christian philosophy at Alexandria. He opposed the ancient system by stating that philosophers had disagreed among themselves because they were self-reliant, whereas the Christian trusted in the Holy Ghost, through which the mouths of prophets in ecstasy were influenced. Tatian endeavoured to Christianize the Oriental philosophy, and appears to have believed in a universal soul permeating all nature. His "Discourse to the Greeks" is the only one of his works extant. Irenæus was the disciple of Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna, who was himself the disciple of St. John. He was sent into Gaul to preach Christianity, and governed the church at Lyons. Tertullian wrote a great number of works, remarkable for their energy of style. T. W. B. will notice that the expression *Theistic* philosophers is misapplied to the authors here mentioned, as they are really Dogmatists, or *Christian* philosophers. They were, however, the first opponents of the Greek sceptical school to which apparently he alludes. The idea of God is found in the Indian, Persian, and Egyptian systems, and Thales (about B.C. 640) and Anaxagoras (B.C. 500) both developed it in Greece. The latter especially, distinguished far more clearly than the former, the idea of matter from the idea of God, holding the latter to be a substance absolutely simple and pure. He denied the existence of any internal energy in matter, and conceived the spiritual substance to be necessary to all motion and all activity. He is said by some to have been the first to rest philosophy upon the basis of the characteristics of the divine essence, and to demonstrate the philosophical necessity of theology; but a careful consideration of the subject must lead us to accord this honour to Thales, who undoubtedly indicated, though in a confused way, the idea afterwards amplified by Anaxagoras. It would, however, be incorrect to call these philosophers "opponents of the ancient sceptics," since the first indication we have of

a sceptical school does not present itself until B.C. 340, when Pyrrho flourished. Socrates based his entire system upon the idea of God, as the essence of virtue and wisdom, and he was born B.C. 469, more than eighty years before the birth of Pyrrho.

PROFESSOR.

ABRAXAS (Vol. iii. 292).—The word Abraxas is familiar to students of the early period of ecclesiastical history in connection with the name of the Egyptian Gnostic Basilides. According to his doctrine, the seven primary *Æons* or emanations of the Deity produced other orders of angels who formed for themselves their own spheres or heavens. The number of these orders was 365, each order having its own heaven. The prince or lord of all these angelic orders was named Abraxas, and the value of the letters of this word, according to the Greek mode of representing numbers by letters, is 365. As much of the theory of Basilides was derived from the philosophy or religion of Egypt, it is likely that the word was an Egyptian term previously in use, and was adopted by Basilides on account of its numerical import. Numerous derivations have been suggested for it, of which perhaps the best worth noticing is that approved of by Matter, according to which it is compounded of two words, represented by the Coptic *abrah* "blessed," or "holy," and *sadsch* "word," and would thus mean "blessed word." The word Abraxas, and the so-called Basilidian gems have an extensive literature, as will be seen by referring to Mosheim's "Ecclesiastical History," Soames' edition, vol. i., p. 197 note, and a note in book II. chap. v. of Milman's "History of Christianity." The connection of these gems with Gnostic Christianity has been questioned, and in the case of some of them at least, with good reason. The whole subject is involved in much obscurity. Neander, in a note on his "Church History," vol. ii., p. 49 (Bohn's edition), says that "every attempt to explain the word Abraxas would be arbitrary, since no certain data exist on which to proceed."

G. L.

Neither the Hebrew vocabulary nor, as far as I am aware, any vocabulary of the cognates of Hebrew throws any light on the meaning of the word "Abraxas." The human trunk and arms, together with the cock's head, serpent's tail, &c., borne on the Abraxas stones seem to point to them as outcomes of the hieroglyphic age; but it is very questionable if they belong to a remote period. They are mixed up with the superstitions of a hybrid Gnostic sect, which combined some of the doctrines of Christianity with old superstitions of Egypt still current in the decadence of the Platonic era.

DAVID WOOLF MARKS.

WHEN WAS THE MICROSCOPE INVENTED, AND WHO WAS THE INVENTOR (Vol. iii. 280, 310).—"Aristophanes, who lived five centuries before Christ, speaks in his 'Clouds' of a burning sphere. Seneca, who was born during the first year of the Christian era, and died A.D. 65, writes that small and indistinct objects become larger and more distinct in form, when seen through a globe of glass filled with water. Pliny, who died in A.D. 79, mentions the burning property of lenses made of glass. Ptolemy was evidently cognizant of the existence of magnifying glasses, and makes use of the word refraction in his work on Optics

"It is certain that the simple microscope, if we apply this term to every instrument used for magnifying objects, first consisted of a sphere of glass, or globe of the same material, filled with water; these, no doubt, were soon superseded by lenses of a bi-convex figure, for, according to Dr. Frances Redi, the latter were in use early in the fourth century. To our countryman, Roger Bacon, who was born at the commencement of the 13th century, is attributed the invention of the telescope, the camera obscura, the reading glass, and gunpowder, and, by some, the discovery of the microscope, as he speaks, in his 'Opus Majus,' of principles applied to it. Record, in his work, entitled 'Chemin de la Science,'

the Jordan, and trusting that the two societies would always work heartily together." This resolution was seconded by Dr. Birch, and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the Archbishop of York, as president of the association and as chairman on the present occasion, proposed by Lord Alfred Churchill and seconded by Mr. Macgregor, brought the proceedings of the day to a close.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The first excursion of this society took place on Saturday, the 21st ult., when the members and their friends paid a visit to Wallingford and its immediate neighbourhood, including the churches of Cholsey, North Stoke, Newnham Murren, and Crowmarsh, of which the principal architectural features of each are of Norman workmanship. The party also inspected Wallingford Castle and the site of the Roman Camp at Kine Croft, and other objects of interest in the locality. On Saturday, the 7th inst., the members of this society and their friends visited Reading and the ancient Roman town of Silchester, the principal objects of interest being pointed out by Mr. J. H. Parker, Mr. C. Smith, and Mr. F. Albury. An abstract of the account given of the places visited, together with other particulars, will be found on p. 317.

KENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—This society proposes to hold its Annual Congress on the 24th and 25th of July next, at Cranbrook. The council lament their loss of the valued services of T. G. Godfrey-Faussett, Esq., F.S.A., who, finding himself unable to continue the duties of Honorary Secretary, which he has ably discharged for the last ten years, has, in a letter to Earl Amherst, President of the society, expressed his desire to resign. Two years ago, Mr. Faussett obtained the election of the Rev. W. A. Scott Robertson as his coadjutor in the secretariat, and this gentleman will now continue the work alone.

Obituary.

MR. HENRY SHAW, F.S.A.—The late Mr. Henry Shaw, who died at Broxbourne on the 12th inst., aged 72, was a well-known writer on antiquarian subjects, and an able draughtsman. Many of his works especially relate to domestic architecture and to ancient furniture.

MR. J. C. NOTT.—The death is announced of Mr. J. C. Nott, the celebrated American anthropologist, at the age of 69. Early in life he entered the medical profession, and practised at Columbia, South Carolina, and at the Mobile for many years, until the American war in 1861, which compelled him to quit the South. In conjunction with the late Mr. G. R. Gliddon, he was the author of two important works, "Types of Mankind," and "Indigenous Races of the Earth," published in 1854 and 1855 respectively.

Notices of Books:

The Souls of the Children. By Charles Mackay. London: Scott, 1873.

We are glad to see this forcible and effective poem by Dr. Mackay re-issued in a cheap form, expressly fitted for wide circulation. Its re-publication, at a time when education forms a leading feature in our national economy, is well timed; and the truths which it so ably and energetically sets forth, might be conned over with profit by rate-maker and rate-payer alike. Our poets can hardly do better than when searching deep into the social phenomena and perplexities of the day, they draw forth intellectual crystals giving out rays so clear and true as those reflected in Dr. Mackay's excellent poem.

The Season: A Satire. By Alfred Austin. Hotten.

As was to be expected from a professed satirist, Mr. Austin makes of the foibles and vices of his fellow creatures a target for his scorn. He hits hard at the selfishness and hollowness of the shams of life, and would have a spade called a spade. But from mere invective or banter, he frequently rises into a strain of earnestness and sincerity of feeling which compels the attention and respect of his readers. He is a warm advocate for the rights of labour, and his poems, though

of an earlier date than the present disputes between capital and labour, might occasionally serve as a text book on the vexed question. He has strong faith in the power and dignity of work, and says—

"Labour is prayer—the only prayer that serves—
And all beyond it but disordered nerves."

And later—

"Oh! when shall toil assert its proper price,
At once prayer, fasting, alms, and sacrifice?"

While according just praise to much in Mr. Austin's poem, an occasional want of refinement in language and expression is to be regretted. The book is dedicated to Mr. Disraeli, for whose genius the author professes the highest reverence.

More Street, Liverpool: its Origin and Early Associations. By Henry Ecroyd Smith. From the Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Liverpool: T. Brakell. 1873. This is an interesting contribution to the ancient topography of Liverpool. Mr. Smith has evidently taken considerable pains in the collection of facts relating to the subject of his pamphlet, and the result is a very clear and readable compilation. The extracts from *The Moor Rental* (date 1667), are excessively quaint and entertaining. If some of Sir Edward Moore's tenants were really as bad as he has represented them in this document, he was certainly not altogether unjustified in cautioning his successor against them. Sir Edward, the author tells us, was eldest son of Colonel John Moore, of revolutionary notoriety, and a signatory to the death-warrant of Charles I. The name of Moore is one well known and widely distributed over Lancashire and Cheshire, and its present owners will doubtless find Mr. Smith's researches amusing and instructive.

Answers to Correspondents.

T. J.—Under the circumstances to which you refer, the change of name must be duly registered at the Herald's College.

L. R.—The 2nd Duke of Ormonde was Viceroy of Ireland in 1703 and 1709.

S. H.—The Earldom of Ligonier became extinct with the first holder of that title in 1770. The family of Ligonier was of French origin, and bore for their arms—Gules, a lion rampant, arg., on a chief of the second, a crescent between two mullets, az.

J. H.—The address you require is Peterhouse, Cambridge.

R. K., Bath.—The surrender of a patent in the Peerage does not involve a bar to a claim of the dignity so surrendered.

T. N. (Horsamonden, Kent.)—The Grovehurst family became extinct in the male line temp. Richard II.

J. S. H.—Sir Walter Scott's allusion to the passage across the sands to the Holy Island occurs in his "Marmion." The lines are as follows:—

"The tide did now its flood-mark gain,
And girdled in the saint's domain;
For with the flow and ebb its style
Varies from continent to isle.
Dryad o'er sands twice every day
The pilgrim's to the shrine find way;
Twice every day the waves efface
Of staves and sandled feet the trace."

F. H.—Thanks for your interesting communication.

J. B. B.—The work is published by Bentley & Son, of New Burlington Street.

T. W.—The Duke of Kent had been created Marquis Grey, with remainder to the heirs male of his body; and in default of such issue the title of Marchioness Grey was to descend to his grand-daughter, with remainder to her heirs male.

ERRATUM.

In our issue of the 14th of June the journal "Public Health" was, by a slight error, mentioned as issued by the National Health Society; the fact being that it is an independent private journal.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 4, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 4, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 82A, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

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quent, and in many cases these cutting and tearing rascals strung all the torn gowns they could get to the top of poles and sticks, and passed boldly in great processions before the very doors of magistrates' houses. They constantly entered houses, and cut to pieces obnoxious gowns, declaring with the most outrageous language that they would destroy all calicoes wherever they were to be found. In one case, a butcher, furious at seeing his wife's gown torn off, struck the offender dead with his cleaver.

The next great riot in Spitalfields arose about quite a different subject, but the motive cause was still the same—trade jealousy. The contractors for the building of Shoreditch Church, being pressed for time and, probably, money, had resolved to employ any Irish labourers who worked for lower wages than the English. Bad blood arose. The *Craftsman* of July 31, 1736, thus describes the first outbreak of the quarrel, into which the Spitalfields weavers soon struck with hearty good will.

"On Monday," says the writer, "some labourers, part of whom were English and part Irish, met at a cook's-shop in Holywell-street, Shoreditch, and having words on the occasion of the latter doing labouring work cheaper than the English, a quarrel arose, in which the landlord, who was an Irishman, taking part with his countrymen, laid a wager of six guineas that four of them would beat six Englishmen, and they were to decide it next day. These disputes drew together a large mob, and each siding as his country or opinion listed him, great disorders were then committed, and the same increasing, on Tuesday evening grew at length to such head, that the mob attacked the cook's-shop, broke the windows, put the landlord to flight, and, in all probability, would certainly have pulled down the house, had not the magistrates, who were prudently assembled, prevented the further effects of their rage there. The mob then determined to extirpate the Irishmen, repaired to several other houses where they were lodged, and coming, amongst the rest, to the Two Brewers in Brick-lane, in Spittlefields, the landlord, who was an Irishman, and some others who were in his house, put themselves on their defence, fired out at the window, and, unhappily, shot a lad, son to Mr. Blake, a sieve-maker in the Little Minories, and wounded six or seven others. Several persons had been likewise wounded in the fray at the other houses; and the crowd, being by this time swelled to some thousands in number, and in the utmost fury, much mischief might have followed, but for the wisdom of the gentlemen in the commission of the peace, who appeared amongst the thickest, and read the proclamation for dispersing them. They likewise called out the Trained Bands, and procured two parties of the Foot Guards to be sent from the Tower, who, marching through Spittlefields and Shoreditch, the mob retired home and everything was quiet."

The *Old Whig*, of August 5, 1736, gives rather a different version of the attack on the "Two Brewers."

"The mob," says the writer, "had determined to have out two Irish lodgers of the landlord's, alive or dead, and, accordingly, they attempted to force the door, and some broke the windows, whilst others attempted to get in the back way. The master and lodgers, who had provided themselves with pistols, blunderbusses, and daggers, thereon fired on the populace seven times, and wounded several of them, and particularly two boys, who are said to be mortally wounded; likewise, one James Brown, a labouring man, received several wounds on his head, arms, and breast, so that he is given over; a woman was also wounded on her left side with a dagger, but there were hopes of her recovery. At last the populace forced in, broke almost everything in the house, seized the three reputed Irishmen, tapped the beer that was in the house, and, in short, would have killed their antagonists, had it not been for the Guards of the Tower, who by this time arrived to appease the tumult, together with the Trained Bands of the Tower Hamlets.

These, with great difficulty, dispersed the populace for awhile, though not without being obliged to use some force with their bayonets, by which several were wounded, especially in Holywell-street and Brick-lane. Mr. Barow, the master of the alehouse above mentioned, was taken up and examined before several justices."

But even this was by no means the end, for rumours now arose that the keeper of the cook-shop, Holywell Street, had a certain Irish son-in-law who kept a cook-shop in Quaker Street, Spitalfields, who had offered a gang of Irishmen five guineas to beat the English. The irritation was increased by a fight on Holloway Mount, between parties of English and Irish, when the latter, being defeated, pulled out their knives and wounded several persons. It was also reported that the Irishmen had met together in several places and resolved to send for all the haymakers round London—and scythe-blades were pretty things in close quarters; and it was also believed by the excited weavers that the Irish had taken an execrable oath "to wash their hands in the blood of every Englishman who opposed them." The result was that the English, irritated at these rough intruders into their fields of labour, went round to many of the Irishmen's houses and broke their windows, battered their doors, and demolished their furniture, and finally a general battle took place in the fields near Hackney, between the two nations, when many persons on both sides were wounded with stones, bludgeons and knives.

On the Wednesday the ferment still continued. The mob, furious at the discharge of the belligerent landlord, insulted the Train Bands who had captured eight rioters. That night, soldiers patrolled the streets, and about midnight two troops of Horse Grenadiers rode through Shoreditch and Hackney and dispersed several angry crowds; and in the morning four companies of the Foot Guards marched from the Park to the Tower with a good deal of ball cartridge with them to be ready for all emergencies.

On the Thursday a mad Irishman named Earl, threw himself, or rather 'ran a muck,' among a company of the somewhat cumbersome Train Band, and desperately wounded one of them, and was then overpowered. Some armed companions of his fled when they found that Earl could not defeat the whole body of Train Bands, and that more Saxon troops were coming up. Foot Guards patrolled from the Tower towards the fields all that night, and orders were sent to the Colonels of regiments in Kent to keep watchful eyes on all "vagrom" persons and unquiet spirits who should happen to show themselves. The militia also kept guard in Spital Square and Shoreditch.

On the Friday the effervescent weavers grew again volcanic. About 11 p.m. a mob suddenly got together in Goodman's Fields and attacked an Irish cook-shop in Mill-yard, and from thence they pushed to the "Bull and Butcher" ale-house in Rag Fair, where the inmates, with great difficulty, escaped with their lives. Another part of the mob threatened everybody in Goodman's Fields who refused or delayed to illuminate. They then broke windows and also began to demolish the house of a Mr. Atkin, in Leman Street. The frightened people, however, sending to a justice, that gentleman at once procured a guard from the Tower, and marched, sword drawn, upon the rioters, and seized some of the ringleaders with his own hand. Nine of the rioters were at once taken to the watch house in Rosemary Lane, and the mob dispersed. The next day one of these men was examined at the Tower and committed to Newgate for felony—which then meant death. The troops still patrolled nightly, 300 Horse Guards on Tower Hill, while parties of the Horse Grenadiers dispersed riotous crowds collecting in Radcliffe Highway.

A day after this, a poor woman was found nearly dead from blows and wounds in an alley, called the Wall, near Virginia Court, somewhere in Shoreditch. She had been stabbed and beaten by two Irish women (with one of whom she lodged), because she had argued in favour of the

English. This so exasperated the weavers, their comrades, that a massacre of the Irish might have been the consequence, had not the Train Bands cleared the streets. The last we hear of these riots is in *Read's Weekly Journal*, August 7, 1736, to this effect :—

"On Sunday evening last, some mobs arose in Southwark and Lambeth, and another by Oxford Road, but they did no damage, only taking upon themselves to interrogate the people that went that way—*If they were for the English or Irish?*"

The riots of 1765 were much more alarming, as they proceeded from real distress, and were entirely confined to the Spitalfields weavers. The outbreak began on the night of May 6, 1765, when about 5000 weavers, armed with pickaxes and other weapons, appeared in Bloomsbury Square, where one of the cabinet ministers then lived; and after parading an hour, left, threatening to return if their grievances were not speedily redressed. The next day, upwards of 50,000 weavers and their wives assembled by beat of drum in Spitalfields. The *Reformers' Chronicle* says—

"They proceeded, in three large bodies, to Westminster. One corps took the route of Gracechurch Street and London Bridge, from whence they passed over St. George's Fields. Another corps marched along Ludgate Hill and the Strand, while the third proceeded by way of Holborn and Covent Garden. When united again in Westminster, the crowd was so great that the members could scarce get to their respective Houses. All Old Palace Yard, New Palace Yard, and the streets adjoining quite as far as Westminster Bridge, were filled with these poor petitioners, besides multitudes of others that were in the park. Before them, in their march, flags of various colours were borne by the women, particularly a French silk handkerchief, with a golden border on it and a cross of gold in the middle, a large piece of French spotted silk, said to have been procured from the shop of a mercer in town, and three or four pieces of French lace, &c., &c. The men wore red cockades and shreds of silk in their hats. In Westminster they stopped the carriages of the members as they went to the House, praying them to take pity on the poor weavers, but behaved in all other respects with the greatest good order. To prevent any tumult, however, the first troop of Horse Guards, with a party of Horse Grenadiers and three companies of Foot Guards, drew up before Westminster, and cleared a way to the House for the members, about two p.m. The Lords sent out to the weavers to tell them *next* session every possible endeavour should be made to redress their grievances, but that further consideration till then was impossible, which was somewhat cold comfort, it must be allowed. This not satisfying them, the weavers remained till four p.m., when their leaders pacified them and persuaded them to disperse. In the mean time Sir John Fielding, the third justice, and a relation of the novelist, had waited at the new Guildhall, where 400 weavers had held a conference with their masters and the mercers, the latter of whom had promised to immediately recall all their contracts for foreign silks, and set the Spittlefields weavers immediately to work. But the more riotous spirits were not to be drawn off by mere promises, and trusted more to the sometimes salutary effects of fear. They threatened to get the watermen to join them, and pulled down the stone posts and part of the wall before the obnoxious Duke of Bedford's house, Bloomsbury Square, besides ploughing up the ground in the centre of the square. They then tore up the pavement, and pelted the Horse Guards who rode against them. Many soldiers were wounded, and several of the weavers trampled down. A party of horse that night guarded Mr. Carr's house, and parties of the Guards patrolled Moorfields and Spittlefields, where the mob had been breaking the windows of all master weavers known to have French silk in stock."

The next morning the Guards, attended by a great number

of constables, headboroughs, &c., marched from Hicker's Hall and Moorfields, as it was rumoured that the sailors, butchers, and dyers, had determined to come to the aid of the weavers, who were determined a second visit to Westminster. The great spokesman of the rioters seems to have been Jones, a Welshman, to whom the Earl of Northumberland had sent special messages from the Lords, and who, after drawing off the weavers to the Green Park, harangued them from a tree, and also addressed the mob in the Old Palace Yard with "modesty and decorum," and succeeded in persuading them to disperse. The *St. James's Chronicle*, of May 16, 1765, somewhat sympathizing with the weavers, writes :—

"It is said that several French hairdressers and friseurs, French milliners and mantua-makers, have raised good fortunes since the late peace, by artfully introducing and selling the silk manufactures of their own country to the gentry, &c., they had business for, which has been the principal cause of the present miserable situation of the poor Spitalfields weavers; and, notwithstanding seizure now and then has been made of French goods, the said illicit trade is daily carried on by means of the easy access they have to the ladies and gentlemen who employ them."

From *Lloyd's Evening Post*, of May 22, 1765, we get a very graphic picture of the general alarm the riotous weavers had created in London, which, for a time, had formed into a camp. The newspaper writer says :—

"Monday night the guards were doubled at Bedford House; and in each street leading thereto were placed six or seven of the Horse Guards, who continued till yesterday at ten with their swords drawn. A strong party of Albemarle's dragoons took post in Tottenham Court Road, and patrols of them were sent off towards Islington and Marylebone, and the other environs on that side of the town; the Duke of Bedford's new road by Baltimore House was opened, when every hour a patrol came that way and round Bloomsbury Square to see that all was well.

"Proper precautions were yesterday taken to prevent the weavers from joining and marching in bodies, by placing a strong body in the following manner :—Two troops of horse were drawn up in Moorfields in order of battle, with colours, standards, &c., in the centre was a battalion of the Guards. They continued under arms all day. A troop of horse was stationed at the foot of London Bridge to prevent their passing that way, and another troop of horse did duty at the foot of Westminster Bridge.

"The same morning a large detachment of the Foot Guards, joined by a party of horse Grenadier Guards, were drawn up under arms in St. James's Park, to prevent any riots or obstructions to the members or peers passing or repassing to and from the house, but everything continued in perfect tranquillity.

"Parties of horse and foot continue still to do duty in Bloomsbury Square, and soldiers are quartered in all the public-houses in Spittlefields and parts adjacent.

"This week, a number of printed handbills, setting forth the miserable situation of the poor journeymen weavers, from the great encouragement of French silks in this kingdom, were thrown into the carriages of the principal nobility and gentry at the west end of the town."

These riots were succeeded by others still more dangerous in 1767, when the "cutters," as they were called, broke into houses, cut the work off the looms, and shot several persons who attempted to hinder them. There were also disturbances of the same kind in 1768 and '69, the rioters occasionally killing a soldier and resisting all attempts to put them down. On December 6, 1769, two rioters were, to the rage of the weavers, hung at Bethnal Green.

After this the weavers either resigned themselves patiently to their misfortunes or prepared boldly, like true Englishmen, to outdo their rivals in trade, for we hear little more of any open disturbance.

(To be continued.)

THE SIN OF KISSING THE HAND (Vol. iii. 308).—The original of a portion of Job xxxi. 27, is generally rendered "*My hand hath kissed my mouth.*" In the order of ancient worship it was customary to kiss the idol that was worshipped. The Mohammedans at the present day, in their worship at Mecca, kiss the black stone which is fastened in the corner of the Beat Allah, as often as they pass it in going round the Caaba. If they cannot come near enough to kiss it, they touch it with the hand, and kiss that. An Oriental pays his respects to one of a superior station by kissing his hand, and putting it to his forehead (*see* Paxton's "Writings on Job," and Pool's Latin "Synopsis.") Dr. John Gill, one of the best Oriental scholars of the past century, has given a very good account of kissing the hand in connection with the words of Job. According to Herodotus, the Arabians, the neighbours of Job, worshipped the sun and moon. The Persians were taught by the Assyrians to sacrifice to the sun and moon. The Canaanites and the Phœnicians did the same thing; hence one of their cities is called Beth-shemesh, the home or Temple of the Sun (Josh. xix. 22.) Job evidently saw the evil of this common practice in his day, and thus strove to purge himself of it.

W. WINTERS.

Miscellaneous.

THE "TABARDE" INN, SOUTHWARK.—This ancient hostelry, which is about to be sold by auction, and no doubt speedily swept away, though not the veritable tavern in which Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims were assembled 500 years ago, stands doubtless on the site of that tavern. The first foundation of this inn would appear to be due to the abbots of Hyde, who at a time when the bishops of Winchester had their palace near St. Saviour's Church, naturally fixed their town residence close by. Stowe tells us that in the Middle Ages the High Street of Southwark had "many fair inns for the receipt of travellers," and he enumerates, "The Tarbarde" among their signs. The land on which the old "Tarbarde" stood was purchased by the Abbot of Hyde in A.D. 1307, and he built on it not only a hostel for himself and his brethren, but also an inn for the accommodation of the numerous pilgrims resorting to the shrine of "St. Thomas of Canterbury" from the south and west of England, just at the point where the roads from Sussex, Surrey, and Hampshire met that which was known as the "Pilgrim's Way." There can be no doubt that by the end of the fourteenth century the Tabard was already one of the inns most frequented by "Canterbury Pilgrims," or else Chaucer would scarcely have introduced it to us in that character. Stowe also mentions the old "Tabarde" as still standing in A.D. 1598, and four years later we are told by one of Chaucer's editors that the inn and the abbot's house adjoining had been newly repaired and enlarged "for the receipt of many guests." Unfortunately, however, in 1676 the Borough was the scene of a terrible conflagration. Some 600 houses had to be destroyed in order to arrest the progress of the flames, and as the Tabard stood nearly in the centre of this area, and was mostly built of wood, there can be little doubt that the inn actually visited by Chaucer's pilgrims, perished. It was, however, almost immediately rebuilt, and as nearly as possible on the same spot; and although, through the ignorance of the landlord or tenant, or both, it was for a time called, not the "Tabarde," but the "Talbot," there can be no doubt that the present inn, with its quaint old timber galleries and not less quaint old chambers, is substantially the same hostelry as that commemorated by our great early poet. It may be added, in explanation of the sign itself, that, in the language of Stowe, a "tabard" is "a sort of jacket or sleeveless coat, whole before, but open on both sides, with a square collar, winged at the shoulders; a stately garment of old time, commonly worn of noblemen and others, both

at home and abroad in the wars, with their arms embroidered or otherwise depict. . . . But now (he adds) these 'tabards' are worn only by the heralds, and be called their coats of arms in service."

TOMBS OF RICHARD II. AND HENRY III.—At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, held on the 26th ult., the Dean of Westminster read a very interesting paper on the above subject. Dean Stanley, in the eloquent opening of his paper, said that the ghostly and ghastly associations of Richard II. with the legends of Westminster Abbey, together with his love for the Abbey, made him a prince of especial interest to the historian of that edifice, while there were circumstances which might endear him to the recollection of the Society of Antiquaries, who, in the last century, actually poked their hands through the holes of his tomb to try and fish out the bones of a king. To historians in general the fate of Richard is a most interesting subject. "I have seen," says Froissart, "two strange things in my time," and he goes on to point out the contrast between the bright beginning of Richard's reign and its miserable close. Gray's well-known lines, beginning "Fair laughs the morn and soft the zephyrs blow," refer to the same subject, and similar was the source of Shakespeare's apposite words, "Come, let us sit on the ground, and talk about the death of Kings." Two sets of bones were found in the tomb of Richard II., female and male. There was no dispute that the bones of the female skeleton were those of Anne of Bohemia; the only doubt was whether the other skeleton was that of the King. The skull which was found, being for the purpose of measurement filled with rape-seed, the number of cubic inches which it was found to contain was below the standard of English skulls. That settled the question of the size of the skull, but its quality was another thing. However, the conclusion came to by Mr. Richmond was that the skull would agree with the character of the King. The story of the murder of Richard by Sir Piers Exton, who went down to Pomfret with battle-axe men, is a mere legend, and there are no marks of the battle-axe on this skull. It has been suggested that it was the skull of a priest, named Mandelyn, but he was beheaded at least a month before Richard's death, and there are no marks of decapitation here. Sprigs of poplar, a preservative against witchcraft, were found when the tomb was opened. Rushes were still there, and this proved that, although the tomb had been more or less ransacked, it had never been entered. Other things were found in the tomb which were but rubbish cast in by passers-by. The tomb of Henry III. had also been investigated. The casting of the effigy is almost perfect, though it is said to be among the first of such castings. The coffin is covered with cloth of gold in one continuous piece, which in turn is covered with dust, and has lost so much of its strength that a small blast would blow away both dust and silk. The grave historic doubts which rested on the subject of Richard II. justified a searching investigation into his tomb; but with regard to Henry III. there was no question, and the gentlemen who had taken part with the Dean in this inquiry, Mr. Doyme Bell, Mr. Percival, Mr. Knight Watson, and others, determined with the Dean that it was better to go no further. The paper being concluded, Mr. Scharf, Mr. Sangster, Mr. Richmond, R.A., and Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., took part in the discussion which followed. Mr. Milman gave an interesting account of the discussion as to Richard's fate. He quoted Mr. Benjamin Williams, who had printed a deposition found in the Record Office of a witness examined in the reign of Henry IV. The testimony of this witness was that from Pomfret Richard II. escaped to the Holy Isle, perhaps to the Isle of Lindisfarne, in Northumberland. He was then removed to Scotland, and many plots for his restoration were set on foot during the next reign.

FLEET PRISON.—This old Bastille in London was abolished on the 2nd of April, 1844, after it had been a prison for debtors for two centuries. In 1727 a committee of the

House of Commons inquired respecting its management, when various extortions and cruelties were discovered. The wardens and jailors were imprisoned for their cruelties. Bainbridge, one of the wardens, was prosecuted and convicted, but escaped punishment. The inimitable William Hogarth's picture of Bainbridge's examination is as well known as Mr. C. Dickens's description of the Fleet Prison in "Pickwick." It appears to have been for many years a hot-bed of mischief, which merited the fate it received in 1844.

Proceedings of Societies.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—At a meeting of this society held on the 26th ult. (Mr. T. Winter Jones, principal librarian of the British Museum, in the chair), a paper was read by the Dean of Westminster on "the Tombs of Richard II. and Henry III.," the substance of which will be found on the opposite page. Before the reading of the paper several new Fellows were formally admitted, and some new gifts and bequests were announced, amongst the latter a volume of the *Times* for 1789, which, it was stated, is not in the British Museum. Drawings by Mr. George Scharf, and photographs, illustrating the subject of the lecture, were laid upon the table and hung up on the wall.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.—The last meeting of the present session was held at Burlington House, on June 19 (George Bentham, Esq., F.R.S., president, in the chair). A number of beautiful photographs of the Botanic Gardens, at Adelaide, South Australia, were brought to the meeting by Dr. Hooker, for the inspection of the Fellows, and were examined with much interest. A fine specimen of *Amomum melegueta* (grains of Paradise plant), bearing fruit, was exhibited; the plant had been raised in this country from imported seeds, and, although it had flowered before, no fruit had previously been produced. Some curious specimens of *Medicago tribuloides*, from Algeria, were also exhibited to the meeting, in which the character of the fruit had been so changed as to closely resemble that of *M. elegans* and other species. The change was undoubtedly due to the action of a kind of smut, but, so far as was known, the effect produced had not been previously observed. A paper was read by Dr. Duncan, "On the Fertilization of *Primula vulgaris*," in which he gave the results of a long series of carefully repeated observations, tracing the entire course of the pollen tubes from the stigma to the ovules; the subject being illustrated by drawings upon the black board, enlarged from microscopical preparations. Dr. Cobbold described his own similar observations upon *Orchis mascula*, which generally confirmed those of Dr. Duncan, and a discussion followed, in which Dr. Hooker, Dr. Cobbold, Professor Dyer, Mr. Currey, and Dr. Duncan, took part. Dr. Hooker read a paper descriptive of a collection of plants obtained by Mr. New from near the snow line on Kilimanjaro, the species being, for the most part, allied to those found on the Cameroons and the mountains of Abyssinia. The president expressed a hope that the next meeting of the Society would be held in their new rooms, to which their library would be removed during the recess. The meeting was then adjourned to November 6th. Four new Fellows were elected.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At a recent meeting of this society (Alfred J. White, Esq., F.S.A., in the chair), a paper was read by Mr. Frederick Wood, on "Recent Investigations at Willesden Church," which was well illustrated by numerous old engravings of the church and other portions of the parish, rubbings of memorial brasses still existing there, and numerous well-executed photographs of the exterior and interior, as also of parts exemplifying the curious Norman remains of part of the edifice, and the ancient Norman font, certainly of the early

part of the twelfth century were also exhibited. Rubbings of brasses from city churches and objects of antiquarian interest were shown. After the reading of Mr. Wood's paper, a discussion took place, by Mr. J. G. Waller, Mr. Dunkin, the chairman, and others, on the supposed miraculous benefits conferred by various shrines, both in foreign countries and in our own.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting held on Thursday, June 19th—Dr. Odling, F.R.S., president, in the chair— which was the last of the season, nine communications were read, of which the following were the titles:—1. "Researches on the Action of the Copper Zinc Couple on Organic Bodies (III.) On Normal and Iso-propyl Iodides," by J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S., and A. Tribe, being a continuation, in the Propyl series, of the authors' previous researches. 2. "On the Influence of Pressure on Fermentation (part II.) The Influence of Reduced Atmospheric Pressure on the Alcoholic Fermentation," by Horace T. Brown, in which he finds that, under diminished pressure, the progress of the alcoholic fermentation is retarded in a remarkable way. 3. "On Cymene from Different Sources, optically considered," by J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S. 4. "Note on the Action of Bromine on Alizarine," by W. H. Perkin, F.R.S. This reaction gives rise to *bromalizarine*, an orange-coloured crystalline substance possessing feebler dyeing properties than pure alizarine, the colouring principle of madder. 5. "On Some Oxidation and Decomposition Products of Morphine Derivatives," by E. L. Mayer, and C. R. A. Wright, D.Sc. 6. "On the Decomposition of Tricalcic Phosphate by Water," by R. Warrington. 7. "Communications from the Laboratory of the London Institution, No. XII., On the Nature, and on some Derivatives of Coal-tar Cresol," by Dr. H. E. Armstrong, and C. L. Field. 8. "On a New Tellurium Mineral, with Notes on a Systematic Mineralogical Nomenclature," by J. B. Hannay. 9. "Note on the Relation among the Atomic Weights," by J. A. R. Newlands. The president finally adjourned the meeting until after the recess, congratulating the members on the flourishing state of the society, and on the number and importance of the papers that had been read during the session.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—An extra meeting of this society was held on Tuesday last, when the following paper was read:—"The Fall of Nineveh, and the First Year of Nebuchadnezzar King of Babylon," by J. W. Bosanquet, F.R.A.S., &c. The following candidates were balloted for:—J. R. Brown, F.R.G.S., M.A.I., R. Brown, junr. (Cambridge), Rev. W. T. Bullock, M.A., H. S. Gifford, Q.C., Alexander Laing, F.R.S., Mrs. Margaret Home Colvin, Lady Douglas, Lady Tite, and Benj. Winstone.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.—This society held, on the 26th ult., by permission of the council, its fourth and last *conversazione* of the present session, at the Gallery of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall. It was numerous and fashionably attended—the vari-coloured costumes of many distinguished Orientals contrasting vividly with the more sombre *de rigueur* of our countrymen, adding a tone of picturesqueness to the assembly. The guests, as they arrived, were received at the entrance of the galleries by the chairman (Major Britten), Mr. George Browning, the hon. secretary Mr. William Taylor, and several other members of the council. Among those present were Sir John Coode, Dr. Hyde Clarke, Dr. Zerffi, Viscomte de Lancastre, Captain Mayne Reid, Chevalier de Kontski, Mr. Randolph Clay, and many musicians, artists, and literary men of note. The principal subjects treated of during the past session have been as follows:—May 1, "The Temples and Mythology of India," by Captain E. D. Lyon. May 15, "Beethoven," by Herr Ernest Pauer. May 22, "The Art Treasures of Italy," by George Browning. May 28, "Form and Emotion," by H. C. Selous. June 5, "Some of

the Remains of our Remote Ancestors in Western Britain," by Richard Burchett. June 19, "The Value of Natural History Studies to the Artist," by Professor Allman, F.R.S. At this meeting there was no lecture, but the importance of those already delivered may be gathered from the above list.

The selection of vocal and instrumental music, in conjunction with the exhibition of interesting pictures, whiled away a few hours most pleasantly. The sixteenth session will commence in January next.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND LITERARY, PHILOSOPHICAL, AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—This society recently held its annual excursion. The members proceeded first to Titchfield Church, a good specimen of Norman architecture, and containing some remarkably fine monuments, and afterwards to Titchfield Palace, formerly a seat of the Earl of Southampton, and now a beautiful ruin, renowned chiefly as being the place where Charles I. resorted after his escape from Hampton Court, and whence he was conveyed to Carisbrooke Castle by Colonel Hammond. After spending some time in admiring this venerable relic of a mansion of the sixteenth century, the party proceeded to Porchester Castle. An interesting paper on Porchester, giving a brief account of the locality and tracing the history of the castle from the most ancient times, was then read by the Rev. E. Kell, and will be printed in our next. The thanks of the meeting were presented by the president (Dr. de Chaumont) to Mr. Kell, who afterwards accompanied the party to examine the various parts of the castle. The botany connected with the castle was illustrated by the Rev. H. Hawkes, F.L.S., of Portsmouth.

Notices of Books.

Cæsar in Britain. By Thomas Kentish. London: Pickering. 1873.

MR. KENTISH'S spirited epic displays considerable constructive and imaginative power, and his descriptions are frequently extremely life-like and effective. Among these may specially be mentioned the debate in council of the Druids and Chieftains, preparatory to the conflict with the Romans, in which the invocation of the Archdruid to Taramis, "God of armies, of carnage, and fight," is particularly fine and impressive. The battle itself is described with great ability, and the introduction of the elephant, as a living engine of warfare among the Britons, astonished and terrified by the apparition of a monster, "the like our islands never bred," forms a most telling incident. The account of the storm which succeeds the battle is rendered with energy and force, and shows that the author has a quick and observant eye for the phenomena and scenery of nature. Mr. Kentish deals chiefly with priests and warriors, consequently we find comparatively little relating to the softer sex in his poem; but his description of Guendolene, the beautiful daughter of Mynogan, gives the impression that even the young ladies of those remote and unsophisticated times were tolerably well versed in the science and resources of flirtation. Of her the author says:—

"Who, not unconscious of the power
To which the beautiful are born;
Nor ignorant of the ample dower
Her sire upon her bridal morn
Intended;
Perchance, too, of the homage vain,
That ever on her steps attended;
Nor anxious to behold the reign
Of her engrossing beauty ended;
Indifferently her smiles extended,
Not only to the envious train;
But also, as it seemed to me,
Glanced round alike with careless eye
On all, as meaning to imply
Her fixed resolve from passion free,
To sway, as yet, the hearts of many,
Nor preference entertain for any."

The poem concludes with the eventual victory of the Britons, and the subsequent flight of the Romans to Gaul. The book is an interesting and valuable contribution to the literature treating of our early times and history; and Mr. Kentish may be congratulated upon the selection of so unhackneyed a subject, and one so capable of variety of treatment.

An Epic of Women and other Poems. By Arthur W. E. O'Shaughnessy. London: Hotten.

WHAT distinguishes Mr. O'Shaughnessy as an intellectual poet, is the full and masculine grasp which he is capable of taking of the

subject he selects for his verse. Of aspiration there is little or none at all. Probably the school to which he belongs would reject any visible and evident moral effort as æsthetically and artistically censurable. The deification of the senses is the chief point aimed at; and certainly in the carrying out of this, the poet displays a strength of colouring, and a power over words which impel the reader onwards. But this applies, of course, only to the best and most noticeable poems, such as "The daughter of Herodias." This really fine work of the poetic art is remarkable for its daring and subtly-drawn picture of gorgeous sensuousness; yet, strange to say, at the same time for its appreciation of the pure, saint-like nature of a St. John the Baptist. In this subject Mr. O'Shaughnessy has found a theme evidently to his mind and well calculated to display his abilities. "Cleopatra" also shows a poetic faculty of no mean order. The "Epic of Women" is the best part of the volume. The series of poems comprising this, winds up sorrowfully enough in the latest over a lost life, to a dead mother. It would be unjust not to acknowledge the decided evidences of genius in Mr. O'Shaughnessy's work, but for further efforts we would counsel *bona fide* study of real life, and the plain work-day world we live in. The healthy atmosphere and daylight of these are invigorating as well as inspiring.

Answers to Correspondents.

T. Kenett.—Mathieu de Montmorency, surnamed "The Great" was Constable of France, under Philip Augustus and Louis VIII., and played a distinguished part in the wars with England. He died in 1230.

W. Webster.—The sect of Angelites derived their name from Angelicum, in Alexandria, where their first meetings were held. They are also known by the names of Theodosians and Severites; from Theodosius, whom they made their pope, and from Severus their head.

J. H. (Leeds).—The license was granted to Sir Hugh in 1336.

Thos. Goode.—He is descended from William Williams, of Chwast Isa, Anglesey, who is descended from Cadrod Hardd ("The Handsome"), of Tremadgo. The latter was lord of Talbybolion about A. D. 1100.

T. M.—Writers differ as to the locality, but the most usually accepted opinion is that Bury St. Edmunds was the site.

S. Sneed.—The book was printed in 1598, and is very rare, as but three or four copies are now known to be in existence.

Geo. Fletcher.—The Angli, a German nation, were originally a branch of the Suevi, who settled in Denmark. This nation, according to Rapin and several other writers, gave the name of English to the subjects of Egbert early in the ninth century.

H. J.—"Rule Britannia" was written by Thompson, and set to music by Dr. Arne.

B. A.—Domesday Book was compiled under the direction of William the Conqueror, and in accordance with the resolution passed at the council held in Gloucester in 1085.

K. R. J.—The word "parvise" is usually applied to the room over the porch of a church. In France it signifies the open space round cathedrals and churches.

L. J.—Sir Robert Long, Secretary to Charles II. during his exile was created a baronet in 1662, and died unmarried.

T. R. S.—Mrs. Southey was the author of the lines you quote.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 4, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 4, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 81A, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

some years ago, I calculated the length of it roughly as about sixty yards, and I noticed what appeared to be remains of ancient intrenchments near it.

T. DAKIN.

CREST AND MOTTO OF THE WAY FAMILY.—What crest and motto belong to the family of "Way?" The late Albert Way, Esq., F.S.A., was a distinguished member of that family. I should be glad also to know from what source the name is derived?

R. E. W.

THE ROCK CIRCLES OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—A few years ago several articles appeared in the *Builder*, on the various circular marks on the rocks of Northumberland. Has any decision been arrived at with respect to the meaning of these singular devices?

B. HASLAM.

A CURIOUS BROOCH.—A brooch in pewter, 2 inches in diameter, was found in the neighbourhood of Birkenhead a few years back. It is inscribed inversely, "†IHESVS. NAZARENVS. L A," in large characters of the fourteenth century. Can any of your erudite readers explain the meaning of the two concluding letters in this inscription?

H. ECKROYD SMITH.

SIR HUGH SMITHSON.—Will some reader kindly favour me with any particulars of the life of Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart., born 1657, died 1729, and ancestor of the present Dukes of Northumberland; also of his grandson, Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart., afterwards Earl of Northumberland, who died in 1786?

J. D. GROUT.

MOTTO OF THE DAKYNS OF YORKSHIRE.—What is supposed to be the meaning of the singular motto of the Dakyns of Yorkshire: "Strike Dakyns, the devil's in the hempe?"

S. BRYDE.

Byzilia.

CROSIER AND PASTORAL STAFF (Vol. iii, 292, 322).—The terms "pastoral staff" and "crozier" are very often erroneously confounded, whereas (as most Roman Catholics know) there is a distinction as to the use for which they are appointed, though there is little to distinguish them externally. A *crozier* is the staff surmounted by a cross or a crucifix, borne either in front of or by a primate, archbishop, or cardinal.

The pastoral staff is formed exactly like the "shepherd's crook." It has the form of a crutch, and the shape and design of the hook or curved head of the staff varies according to the century. Thus, about the 12th or 13th centuries we see the concave bend of the curve enriched with the representation of the "Agnus Dei," the "Annunciation," or the patron saint of the diocese, more frequently terminating in a trefoil. In the previous century they are more simple. In the 14th century the curved head is crocketed. After that period, and during the revival of classic art, the pastoral staff lacks its richness of design, and in France and Italy the curved head is larger and more bowed out. Specimens of staves of various periods may be seen in the South Kensington Museum. The pastoral staff is the outward emblem of episcopal authority, not of jurisdiction or mission (that being symbolized by the Archiepiscopal "pallium"). It is worn by archbishops, bishops, and by abbots; also by Benedictine and certain other lady abbesses. The bishop's staff turns outwards, *i.e.*, to the people, and represents *external*, the abbot's turns inwards, towards the wearer, and represents *internal* authority.

It is usually borne in the left hand; but in a representation of St. Swithin, figured on the seal of the community of Alverstoke, Hants, he appears holding his pastoral staff in

the right hand and the Bible in his left. When the bishop is "in Coppu Magna," or officiating in any diocese save his own, he does not use his pastoral staff. The same applies to abbots officiating in other abbeys. It is borne by the bishop only when he wears his mitre and the sacred vestments, only during the mass, when preaching or giving the blessing. It is borne by him in processions, and at confirmations, ordinations, and other solemn occasions during certain portions of the service; and when not in the bishop's hand, it is carried for him by a boy or server, who wears a white tippet, the ends of which he wraps round the staff, not touching it with the hands. Pastoral staves are of various materials, usually silver, gold, or gilded metal, more or less enriched with precious stones, and about six feet high. The "pateressa" is the pastoral staff of a Greek bishop.

The Papal cross is triple, like the tiara, with three transverse beams. The "patriarchal cross," borne by Eastern archimandrites and patriarchs, has two transverse beams, one smaller than that below it.

The "eucolpion," or pectoral cross, is a small gold cross, frequently a reliquary, worn by bishops and abbots round the neck. Formerly, a sort of scarf made of silk, ornamented with cords or tassels, was attached to the handle of the staff, and may be seen at the South Kensington Museum.

A. D.

BROWNISTS (Vol. iii, 319).—Towards the end of the 16th century a sect of professing Christians arose under the leadership of Robert Brown, a man of some learning, but of an impetuous and fiery temper. He began to inveigh against the order of the Established Church of England about the year 1580, by preaching and zealously diffusing his sentiments wherever he went, especially in the county of Norfolk. In 1592 his followers increased (according to the testimony of Sir Walter Raleigh) to the number of 20,000, exclusive of women and children. In the reign of Elizabeth, the Brownists were much persecuted, which occasioned many of them to fly to Holland, where several churches were established. Robert Brown boasted that for his preaching against the ceremonies of the State Church and her bishops he had been imprisoned thirty-two times, in some of which cells he could not see his hand at noonday. While at Northampton his preaching was so offensive that he was cited before Dr. Linsdale, Bishop of Peterborough, who, upon his refusing to appear, publicly excommunicated him for contempt. This made such an impression upon the mind of Brown that he renounced, it is said, his principles of separation, and having obtained absolution, he was, about the year 1592, preferred to the rectory of a church near Oundle, in Northamptonshire. According to Dr. Fuller, far from the sabbatarian strictness espoused by his followers he was rather dissolute and a libertine. "In a word," continues the historian, "he had a wife with whom he never lived, a church in which he never preached, and as all the other scenes of his life were stormy and turbulent, so was his end." * For, being poor, and proud and passionate, he struck the constable of his parish for demanding the payment of a rate; "and being beloved by nobody," he was summoned before Sir Rowland St. John, who committed him to gaol. The decrepit old man, not being able to walk, was carried thither upon a feather bed in a cart, where shortly afterwards he died, in 1630, in the 81st year of his age.† The Brownists subsequently merged in the Independents, of whom Mr. Robinson, pastor of the church at Leyden, is regarded as the real founder. The Brownists considered the discipline of the Church of England to be Popish and anti-Christian, and all her ordinances invalid. Their orders of Church government very much resembled those of the Independents of the present day.

W. WINTERS.

* Church Hist., ch. ix. 167.

† See "Life and Times of Bishop Hall," by J. J. Jones.

large slab of stone completely covering one side of the vault having been removed, revealed a small semicircular-shaped crevice, but it was too late to admit of its then being explored.

CHEAPSIDE CROSS.—Cheapside Cross, one of the nine crosses erected by Edward I., that soldier king, to mark the resting-places of the body of his beloved queen, Eleanor of Castile, on its way from Lincoln to Westminster Abbey, stood in the middle of the road, facing Wood Street. It was built in 1290 by Master Michael, a mason of Canterbury. From an old painting at Crowday, in Sussex, representing the procession of Edward VI. from the Tower to Westminster, we gather that the cross was both stately and graceful. It consisted of three octangular compartments, each supported by eight slender columns. The basement story was probably 20 feet high; the second, 10; the third, 6. In the first niche stood the effigy of probably a contemporaneous pope; round the base of the second were four apostles, each with a nimbus round his head; and above them sat the Virgin with the infant Jesus in her arms. The highest niche was occupied by four standing figures, while crowning all rose a cross surmounted by the emblematic dove. The whole was rich with highly-finished ornament.—From *Cassell's Old and New London*.

TYNDALE, THE REFORMER.—We understand that a volume of very great interest has recently been acquired for the library of the British Museum, namely, one of the rarest works of Tyndale, the great reformer, and first translator of the New Testament into modern English. It is entitled "The Exposition of the Fyrste Epistle of Seynt Jhon, with a prologue before it: by W. T."

Proceedings of Societies.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—At a recent meeting of this society (Professor Newton, F.R.S., Vice-President, in the chair), the Marquis of Bristol, the Hon. Osbert Craven, Admiral Windham Hornby, Colonel K. Betty, Lieutenant-Colonel E. Hunt, Captain C. Davey, Captain G. F. Heyworth, Mrs. Gladstone, Mrs. De la Rue, and Messrs. F. Green, J. Measure, J. Pearson, T. Kark, B. M. Smith, W. Hale, H. L. S. Wilson, James O. Wulff, T. D. Bayly, C. Croft, C. R. Barclay, L. D. Powles, H. Edlmann, J. H. Hortin, W. Banks, G. A. Fenwick, J. Hoole, A. Gibbs, A. M'Kay, A. Nicols, S. Nicholson, F. P. Alliston, and G. S. Clement were elected Fellows. Twenty-seven candidates for the Fellowship were proposed, and ordered to be balloted for at the next meeting of the society. Among the additions to the society's menagerie during the month of May were especially noticed an example of the new Chinese water-deer (*Hydropotes inermis*), presented to the society by Mr. R. Swinhoe, F.Z.S., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Chefoo, North China, and two Cretan ibexes (*Capra picta*), presented by Mr. Thomas B. Sandwith, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in Crete.

AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—A general meeting of members of this society was held at the Society of Arts on the 30th ult., under the presidency of Mr. Jam. Glaisher, F.R.S. In reporting progress during the past year Mr. Glaisher alluded to M. Dupuy de Lome's attempt at balloon propulsion in Paris, and to the late design in Vienna to propel a balloon by means of a gas engine, abandoned, however, for some unknown reason. The Australian Aeronautical Society had now ordered a 4-horse power engine of Messrs. Moy and Shell, who had contracted through this society's honorary secretary, Mr. F. W. Brearey, to deliver it within three months, under the weight, all inclusive, of 40lb. This was intended for a cigar-shaped balloon, now manufacturing at a cost of 1200*l*. Of balloon propulsion he had not much to say in a favourable sense,

but he should not object to ascend with the small engine of 1-horse power which was now exhibited, for the purpose of effecting ascent and descent without loss of gas or ballast. He would, however, take care that the gas did not escape from the bottom of the balloon. He congratulated the members that now everything seemed possible with respect to success in the object which they had in view. A communication from Mr. F. D. Artingstall, of Manchester, upon the hovering of birds, was read by the hon. secretary, and a paper upon "Aëroplanes," by Mr. D. S. Brown. This was illustrated by a profusion of models and apparatus, and by one in particular which flew horizontally for a few feet, whereupon Mr. Bennett, from Oxford, liberated a model which flew deliberately and successfully for as many yards with very pretty effect. Mr. Moy then explained that the engine there exhibited, about which so much had been said, was originally designed for the aerial machine, which he had invented. As exemplified by the models which had flown when liberated, there seems no reason to doubt that a superior effect may be attained when the angle of inclination of the machine and the motive power are under man's control.

THE METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the annual general meeting of this society, held on the 18th ult., the following gentlemen were elected the officers and council for the ensuing year:—Robert James Mann, M.D., F.R.A.S., President; Arthur Brewin, F.R.A.S., George Dines, Henry Storks Eaton, M.A., Lieut.-Col. Alexander Strange, F.R.S., Vice-Presidents; Henry Perigal, F.R.A.S., Treasurer; Sir Antonio Brady, F.G.S., Stephen William Silver, F.R.G.S., Trustees; George James Symons, John W. Tripe, M.D., Secretaries; Robert H. Scott, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., Foreign Secretary; Charles Brooke, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., Charles O. F. Cator, M.A., Rogers Field, B.A., Assoc. Inst. C.E., Frederic Gaster, James Glaisher, F.R.S., John Knox Laughton, M.A., F.R.A.S., William Carpenter Nash, Thomas Sopwith, M.A., F.R.S., M. Inst. C.E., Rev. Fenwick W. Stow, M.A., Capt. Henry Toynbee, F.R.A.S., Charles Vincent Walker, F.R.S., E. O. Wildman Whitehouse, F.R.A.S., Assoc. Inst. C.E., Council.

LIVERPOOL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The eleventh meeting (Sess. iii.) of this society was held on the 1st inst. The president, Mr. Edward Leighton, occupied the chair. Mr. Selke's paper on "Continental Mint Marks" was unavoidably postponed. The hon. sec. exhibited a new Prussian thaler, struck in commemoration of the late Franco-Prussian War. *Obv.*, Head of the Emperor William, usual titles; *rev.*, a figure of "Germania." Legend: *SIGES THALER*, ex.—1871. Mr. H. Ecroyd Smith showed a small silver annular brooch, recently found on the Meols sea-beach, Cheshire, both sides being indented with fourteenth century letters, reading, "IHESVS NAZARENVS REX. IVDEO," size two-and-a-half scale of *mionnet*. The president, in a short address, referred to the third annual report of the Deputy Master of the Mint, on "The Coinage of 1872." On the hon. secretary's announcement that the second part of the society's Transactions would shortly appear, the meeting terminated. The next meeting will be held on the 2nd of September.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting of this society held on the 9th inst., the following places were visited:—(1.) Carshalton Church. The architecture and design of this was described by Thomas Milbourn, Esq., and John Green Waller, Esq., offered some remarks on the monuments and brasses. (2.) Merton Church. The history of Merton Abbey was given by Major Heales, F.S.A., and the architectural features and characteristics of the church were described by Ralph Nevill, Esq., A.R.I.B.A. The intrenchment on Wimbledon Common, popularly known as "Cæsar's Camp," was then visited, and a paper on its history and design was read by Robert A. Godwin-Austen, Esq., F.R.S.

Notices of Books:

Seeta. By Meadows Taylor, C.S.I., M.R.I.A., M.R.A.S., &c. King & Co.

We are glad to welcome another story from the accomplished author of "Tara." Captain Meadows Taylor has chosen the time of the great Indian mutiny for the plot and *développement* of his new novel, "Seeta." We find the same intelligent appreciation of the native character and capabilities as in the earlier work. The heroine, whose name the book bears as title, is a charming creation, and the writer is most successful in awakening and sustaining interest in her. There is, perhaps, less general information to be gained upon Indian life and manners than in "Tara;" but there is sufficient to rouse sympathy and a desire to know more of the individuality of the wonderful race whose literature and civilization were capable of an elevation so lofty, while at the same time disfigured by pagan superstition. What will specially gratify those who believe that it is incumbent upon the English nation to take more than a superficial and mercenary interest in the affairs of the great Peninsula, and that there is yet a future of high promise for its gifted people, are the evident love and enthusiasm which the author brings to bear upon the rich and attractive theme he has chosen for illustration and elucidation. We wish him all success in his pleasant and instructive endeavours to increase the good understanding between the two nations.

Numismata Cromwelliana, or the Medallion History of Oliver Cromwell, Illustrated by his Coins, Medals, and Seals. By Henry W. Henfrey. Part I., with seven Autotype Illustrations. London: John Russell Smith. 1873.

NUMISMATA CROMWELLIANA usefully supplies a gap in the sources of information hitherto accessible as regards the Protector. Its publication will be hailed with satisfaction and pleasure by the student of English art, as well as by the archæologist. As remarked in the prefatory advertisement, it is the first time that "a complete historical description of all the Coins, Medals, and Pattern Pieces of Oliver Cromwell" has been attempted. The new light thus "thrown upon the history of the Protectorate by these reliable witnesses" is in the highest degree interesting. It is refreshing and almost surprising that, in spite of the meagre Puritanism of the age, these fine examples of art should result to us from those days. Their artistic originator, Thomas Simon, is stated by Horace Walpole to have been the pupil of Nicholas Briot, a native of Lorraine, and "Graver-general of the Monies in France." Briot, disgusted with the treatment he had received in that kingdom, had come over to England, where Charles I. gave him great encouragement, establishing him in the Mint at the Tower in 1628. He returned to France about 1642, and his gifted pupil, Thomas Simon, at Cromwell's request, was installed in his place. To Briot's training, we are therefore indebted for the eminent artistic skill so admirably applied to the production of the Cromwell medals. It is the undeniable art they evince which at once strikes the eye. The faces of the busts in relief are not mere mechanical copies of nature. There is so much expression in them, such an intellectual penetration of character, and such freedom of handling, that the thorough artist of the brush, as well as the chisel, seems to have been at work upon them.

In this first part of the work are seven medallion illustrations in autotype, or permanent photography. These are admirable for accuracy and effect, and form valuable examples of seventeenth century art.

The "Numismatic History of Oliver Cromwell" commences, we are told, with the battle of Dunbar, on September 3rd, 1650. Accordingly, the medals struck upon that occasion, by order of the House of Commons, begin the series under the title of "The Dunbar Medals." "This," observes the author, "is the first instance in English history where the same medal was distributed to officers and men alike, as is our present practice; and it was never done again by the supreme authority until the Battle of Waterloo in 1815." Thomas Simon was sent to Edinburgh to take the portrait of the Lord-General for the medal in question. Cromwell, in his letter on the subject, addressed "to the Committee of the Army at London," recommends the appointment of Simon to the former office of Nicholas Briot, remarking, "the man is ingenious and worthy of encouragement." According to an old pamphlet, published in 1799, the original dies of the Dunbar medals were found at Southwold, in Suffolk, in the shop of a blacksmith "who asserted that he, or his father, had purchased them out of a house at Southwold that had belonged to the protector, Richard." Vertue, however, in the first edition of the "Works of Thomas Simon," 1753, says that the die of the large Dunbar medal, No. 1, was found in the walls of a house at Hursley, Hants, which had formerly been in the possession of the Cromwell family. These medals are considered to exhibit the best likenesses of Cromwell which were ever obtained in this style of imitation. The remaining medallion illustrations in this first part are the "Lord-General" medal, the Pattern Farthing of 1651, the Inauguration medal, and the Privy Seal, also the work of Thomas Simon. The lovers of fine typography will be gratified with the style in which the work has been brought out, and its toned paper and the red-letter headings of the chapters greatly increase its attractive and ornamental character. It is appropriately dedicated to the Marquis of Ripon, who, as a promoter of art and archæological research, and as a descendant of the Cromwell family, may be considered to possess special qualifications as a patron of Mr. Henfrey's interesting enterprise.

Answers to Correspondents.

X.—The difference between an *escutcheon of pretence* and an *innescutcheon*, is that the latter is not a charge, but a separate coat, occupying the fess point; whilst the former is a small shield, occupying the same position in the centre of the larger one, and covering a portion of the charges, but bearing a distinct coat of arms.

Y. L.—The battle of Jarnac was fought in the town of that name, in the department of Charente, France, in 1569, between the Catholics under the Duke of Anjou, afterwards Henri III., and Huguenots under Louis, Prince of Conde, and ended in the defeat of the latter.

Clericus.—George Herbert, the author of "The Country Parson," was a brother of Lord Herbert, of Chisbury, and was born in 1593.

L. J.—The majority of the inhabitants of Persia are Mahometans, of the sect called Shiites or Sheahs, and they differ to some extent in religious doctrine, and more in historical belief, from the inhabitants of the Turkish empire, who are called Sunnites.

K. R. (Camberwell).—The popular ballads "Cherry Ripe" and "I've been Roaming," were written by Mr. Charles Edward Horn, the son of a German musician. He died at New York, in 1849.

Y. T.—The officials at the College of Arms, Doctor's Commons, will furnish you with the information you require.

F. F. Reeves.—The Rev. John Clowes, rector of St. John's, Manchester, was the author of the work you allude to.

X.—The term "a cross humetty," in heraldry, signifies that the limbs of the cross nowhere extend to the edge of the shield.

R. S. Thompson.—Refer to Gifford's edition of the works of Ben Jonson, which is accompanied by a biographical memoir of the great humourist (1816), or to Barry Cornwall's, a third edition of which was published in 1853.

R. A. (Kearsley).—The lines you allude to have reference to the Fenwicks, who played a conspicuous part in the Border wars; they occur in the ballad of the "Raid of the Redswire," and are as follows:—

"I saw come marching o'er the knows
Fye hundred Fenwicks in a flock,
With jacks, and spurs, and bows all bent,
And warlike weapons at their will."

J. Runnock.—The building was demolished in 1864, and the materials used for mending the roads.

R. O.—Thursday is the only day on which tickets for admission are required; they may be obtained on application to the Secretary of State for India, the Under and Assistant Secretaries of State, members of Indian Council, and the Reporter on the Products of India.

E. J. Smith.—"The History of Jonathan Wild" was one of the early productions of Fielding, the novelist.

L. D. Stevens.—The arms of the family you mention are—Arg., on a bend, az., three buckles, or; the crest is a griffin's head, erased, ppr.; and the motto "Grip fast."

R. M.—The design of the State Orders of the Bath, as set forth in our old records, was "for the exaltation of the holy Christian religion, the support of the rights of our sovereigns, the defence of these realms, the advancement of justice, the protection of virgins, widows, and orphans, the relief of the oppressed, and for demonstrating the affection of our monarchs towards the estate of chivalry."

F. A. (Ely).—The author of the "Treatise on Tenures," commented upon by Sir Edward Coke, was Sir Thomas Lyttleton (or Littleton), K.B. He was appointed a judge of the Common Pleas, in the fourth year of Edward IV.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 4, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 4, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archæology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 81a, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

"What! Think you me to tax and gull
For building *this here house*!
Or thinks a CAT to catch JOHN BULL,
Just as she'd catch a mouse?"

"Your modesty, upon my soul,
Much with the ton increases,
That fain would cram each *pigeon-hole*
With seven-shilling pieces!"

"No, no, it will not do, *Black Jack*.
It shall not do, by jingo;
Old plays and prices we'll have back,
And no outlandish lingo!"

In the meantime the committee's statement was published. They reported, "that the rate of profit actually received upon an average of the last six years, commencing in 1803 (the period of the then co-partnership in the theatre), upon the capital embarked therein, amounted to 6½ per cent. per annum, charging the concern with only the sum actually paid for insurance upon such part of the capital as was insured; that if the whole capital had been insured the profit would have been reduced to little more than 5 per cent., though, for want of this full insurance, the proprietors, being in part their own insurers, sustained a loss by the late fire, for which no compensation has been made, to the amount of their whole profits for the above period of six years." The receipts of six years had amounted to 365,983*l.*; the highest (the Master Betty year, 1804) being 70,727*l.* The average was 300*l.* a night, there being 200 acting nights in the year. The expenses in six years had been 307,912*l.*

The rioters still remained discontented, and when the theatre opened again, October 4, no one would listen to the "Beggar's Opera" in spite of Kemble's bows and deprecatory gestures. The chief placards were the following:—

"The comedy *John Bull* to-night;
Dancing and tumbling by the troop,
And then the farce of *Who's the Dupe*?"

"He that is greedy after gain,
Disturbeth his own house 'tis plain."

"Fie, managers—why thus dissemble?
The case—John Bull *versus* John Kemble,
Having been left to arbitration,
By which, to plaintiff's great vexation,
A verdict the defendant won;
The plaintiff, grieved by what is done,
Resolves thereby not to abide,
But moves that it be set aside."

"No private boxes for intrigues;
Remove those nuisances—those plagues."

The managers now resolved to only open the theatre every second night. On October 6th they produced "John Bull" and "The Poor Soldier." The row this night was more tremendous than ever. The management had hired about 100 Jew pugilists to awe the mob, who, however, turned on them, and gave them a most tremendous drubbing. The next night, when "Richard III." was played, the Jews, led by Dutch Sam, assembled in a ring, eager for revenge. They were, however, pressed so close that they could not use their fists, and were then well belaboured; the O. P.s being led by an invulnerable hero, a man in a white hat, who called himself "Jemmy from Town." The great fighting was to keep up or pull down the placards, especially one decorated with a huge key, in allusion to the private boxes and an infamous house recently burnt down in Chandos-street. It was, however, at last torn down in spite of bludgeons, and half-a-dozen of its defenders were dragged off to Bow-street. A gentleman then got up in the pit, hissed, groaned, denounced the Jews, and cried, "I expect to be hauled off to Bow-street by-and-bye, but I've got my bail, my boys." He then began to sing the following parody of "God Save the King."

"God save great Johnny Bull,
Long live our noble Bull,
God save John Bull;
Make him *uproarious*,
With lungs like Boreas,
Till he's victorious,
God save John Bull!"

"Oh! Johnny Bull be true,
Oppose the *prices new*,
And make them fall;
Curse Kemble's politics,
Frustrate his knavish tricks,
On thee our hopes we fix,
Confound them all!"

"No private boxes let
Intriguing ladies get—
Thy right, John Bull;
From little *pigeon-holes*,
Defend us jolly souls,
And we will sing by goles,
God save John Bull!"

On October 10th they played "The Village Lawyer," and the riot did not commence till half price. The actors were cheered, and songs even encored. The Jews were again there, and several placards were inscribed:—

"Turn out the fighting Hebrews,
John Bull the fighting Hebrews smote."

The Jews tore up all these bills as fast as they could. The following handbill was circulated:—

"MENDOZA AND KEMBLE.

"It is a notorious fact that the managers of Covent Garden Theatre have, both yesterday and to-day, furnished Daniel Mendoza, the fighting Jew, with a prodigious number of PIT ORDERS for Covent Garden Theatre, which he has distributed to Dutch Sam, and such other of the pugilistic tribe as would attend, and engage to assault every person who had the courage to express their disapprobation of the manager's attempt to run down the NEW PRICES.

"This shameful abuse in the managers shall be proved to the satisfaction of

"The Lord Chamberlain.

"Oct. 10, 1809"

The distributor of this bill was beaten by the constables and dragged off to Bow-street, where he made the clever defence that he was by trade a handbill distributor. It was this night that one placard bore the following lines:—

"The *Times* and *Post* are bought and sold
To Kemble's pride and Kemble's gold."

"Lads in the pit
Never submit."

Of the many epigrams in circulation, some, to my own private knowledge, were written by the late Mr. Poole, author of "Paul Pry," and that precursor of Pickwick, "Little Pedlington," and others by the two Smiths; the following is one of the neatest:—

O. P. AND M. T.

"Submit, stubborn Kemble, submit, do, I pray,
Thy int'rest alone, sure, might tempt thee;
For know, if for ever O. P.'s done away,
Thy Playhouse will always be M. T."

The next night Dutch Sam was still there with his Jewish boxers. Now, the rioters had agreed to trust to their lungs alone, and had laid aside their rattles and trumpets. Three acts of Colman's "Heir-at-Law" were played, but the farce of the "Padlock" was not even attempted. A few bills were exhibited, but were as quickly torn down.

"The *Post* runs down John Bull's placards,
To aid John Kemble's Jew blackguards."

"John Bull, defy the ruffian throng,
Thou know'st they cannot touch thy tongue."

"Oppose, boys, Shylock and his crew,
We'll have fair play—fair prices, too."

The catchpoles were on the alert, but the rioters in the boxes leaped down boldly into the pit and generally escaped. A lady rose and spoke, but no one listened; several persons were taken before the magistrates, who demanded heavy bail, and large bills were next morning posted in Bow-street declaring all rioters should be punished with severity. The chief placards on the following two nights were these:—

"O! Bish for ever,
Mendoza never!"

bristling with morbid theatrical effects. Creswick put into his pictures what he saw, and he saw nature. As before remarked, his are not the pictures in which the poet-painter translates from air and sea and sky the mingled impressions which they have produced upon his imagination. Yet in some of his sea pieces, in which he has to deal with a large expanse of air and distance, in the larger and freer scope thus permitted to his brush, he seems to gain with the freedom of his subject a certain elasticity of feeling and idea. An example of this may be observed in the fine picture "St. Michael's Mount" (1344), the romantic natural situation of which gives rather the impression of some "castle in the air," than of a substantial English habitation. The light, fresh tones, and the general local characteristics of the Cornish coast are well rendered. The picture is the joint work of Creswick and Mr. Ansdell, R.A. The sky is breezy and full of motion, and the sea dashes against the shore in wild white jets of spray. A general feeling of space and freshness pervades the picture. On the opposite side of the gallery, we have the reverse of this in "The Kingfisher's Haunt" (1182). It might fitly be called a woodland interior, and is a picture one would be well pleased to have for a daily companion, refreshing to look upon at odd moments, with cool, deep water, pleasant to see on hot days. Near this are two interesting heads by Phillip, "Portrait of a Lady" (1184) and "Study of a Roman Peasant Girl" (1185). A striking contrast they present—the sensitive and pensive reflectiveness of the northern lady, and the rich *prononcé* beauty of the peasant of the Campagna. Beneath these is a much older work of the painter, "Presbyterian Catechising" (1186). It has almost as many cracks on its surface as a Holbein, and it is nearly as crude and hard as Holbein; but many of the faces are excellent in expression, the grouping is effective and agreeable, and as a picture of national characteristics it is specially valuable. Close by this (1188) is the "Sketch for the Picture of the Marriage of H.R.H. the Princess Royal with the Crown Prince of Prussia," which, at the time it was painted, excited admiration among artists for the skill with which the large and difficult masses of white were treated. A few steps further, and we have "Pasquicia" (1198), a grand Roman head with outline and bearing such as the Imperial city alone can boast; and near it "Doubtful Fortune" (1203) attracts the eye by its strength and vivacity. A fair Senora is awaiting the decision which the eager, cunning fortune-teller with her glowing smile is auguring from the cards in her hand. The work is a perfect gem, and a most excellent example of the master. Almost the most remarkable picture in this gallery is "The Officer" (1332). This, the painter's last finished work, for life-like expression and thorough technical mastery, is unrivalled. The eyes possess a reality and speculation wonderful to behold, seeming to follow and look out upon the spectator wherever he may place himself. A decade, and even less, made all the difference in the artist's handling of the brush and perception of effect. If we look at the pictures painted about the years 1853-4 and those between 1864-7, the increase in grace, style, tone, and general taste, as well as the improvement in the artistic use of material, are most apparent. In the earlier pictures, we find energy and character abundantly present, but, at the same time, much vulgarity, and a hardness of outline and flesh extremely displeasing. The flesh-painting of the later period, when narrowly examined, seems produced by a collection of indefinite touches. No distinct outlines are perceptible, but the faces have the semi-transparency of living flesh, with its brilliant tints and its delicacy of texture. A few of the paintings near the entrance of the gallery illustrate these remarks. Compare the two large pictures "Life among the Gipsies—Seville" (1343), painted in 1853, with "The Early Career of Murillo" (1329), painted in 1865, or "Study of a Head" (1221), painted in 1859, with "Dolores, a Study" (1334), or "The Officer" (1332), painted respectively in 1864 and 1867. In the two largest of the works

just named, the advance in breadth of tone, light and shade, and in effective and harmonious grouping are strikingly apparent. The painter has developed from the crude draughtsman, and diligent but superficial copyist, into the artist, at whose beck light and shadow, and life and nature, seem to become willing instruments.

WORMLEY CHURCH AND MEMORIALS, HERTFORDSHIRE.

(Continued from page 6.)

IN the middle aisle of the chancel, the head nearly touching the extremity of the nave, is a black slab, well worn, with some portions of the inscription now illegible. Round the slab is inscribed the 40th verse of the sixth chapter of St. John, to which verse I would refer your readers for the elucidation of the existing breaks:—

AND THIS IS THE WILL O — THAT
SENT ME THAT EVERY ONE WHICH SEETH THE SONNE AND
BELEEVETH ON HIM MAY HA-
VE—TING LIFE & I WILL RAISE HIM UP AT Y^e LA—
O. 6 V 40th

This slab commemorates that—

HERE LYETH Y^e BODY OF ANNA
TOOKE ELDEST DAUGHTER TO
THOMAS TOOKE OF BEERE IN
EAST KENT & WIFE TO GEORGE
TOOKE OF P— IN Y^e COVNTY
OF HERT— GROANEINGE
VNDER CORR— TILL THAT
GREAT DAY SHEE DEPARTED
THIS LIFE Y^e —th DAY OF
DECE — 42.*

There is also in the middle aisle, and near the altar-rail, a similar slab, but bearing the following inscription:—

HERE LYES Y^e BODY OF MARY SHEERE WID-
DOW Y^e RELICT OF ARTHVR SHEERE ESQ &
DAUGHTER OF IOHN GARDINER D^r OF Y^e LAWES
WHO DYED Y^e 18th DAY OF IVLY 1660 & IN Y^e
75th YEARE OF HER AGE LEAVEING MARY
HER SOLE DAUGHTER & HEIRE THEN WIDOW
& Y^e RELICT OF FRANCIS FORSTER ESQ.

A black tablet on the north wall of the chancel is thus inscribed:—

prope hic (in coemeterio) iacet
DAME MARY GLASCOCK LATE
WIFE OF S^r WILLIAM GLASCOCK
K^{nt} FORMERLY THE WIFE OF
FRANCIS FORSTER ESQ. DECEASED
SHEE DYED THE LAST DAY OF MARCH
1670 WITHOUT ISSUE SHEE WAS
DAUGHTER OF ARTHVR SHEERE ESQ.
& MARY (GARDINER) HIS WIFE
BOTH DECEASED.

* I append part of Salmon's version of the inscription, which at all events will supply the missing portions:—

"Of Popes in the county of Hertford, Esq. Groaning under corruption till that great day. She dep. this life Dec. 24, 1642."

A Thomas Tooke was a benefactor to this parish. "In 1684 a messuage and five acres of land in Cheshunt, now let (1886) to James Ebbon, were purchased and conveyed to Trustees in trust every Christmas day in pursuance of a direction in the Will of Thomas Tooke, dated 9th June, 1670, to lay out 3*l*. part of the rents, in providing six blue coats, six yellow petticoats, six pair of blue stockings and bonnets for three of the poorest boys and three of the poorest girls of this parish, two of which six boys and girls to be yearly named by the owners of Wormley Bury and the others by the major part of the parishioners, and the rest of the rents to be disposed of to the most aged men and women of the parish, at the discretion of the major part of the parishioners. The present trustees are Sir Abraham Hume, Alexander Evelyn, Esq., Rev. T. McCulloch, George Weststead, Esq., Mr. James Elliott, Mr. Richard Iredale, Mr. William Akers, and Mr. William Wiseman. 1886"

without intermission or decline. They were married on the 28th May, 1793, and their remains rest beneath the same tomb in the churchyard of this parish. Lady Farnborough was the eldest daughter of Sir Abraham Hume, Bart., of Wormley Bury, by his wife Lady Amelia, only sister to John William and Francis Henry, Earls of Bridgewater, and died on the 15th of January, 1837, aged 65, leaving no issue." "Charles Lord Baron Farnborough was the third son of Beeston Long, Esq., of Carshalton, Surrey. He was born in 1760, and entered public life in 1791, under the auspices of the R^t Hon^{ble} William Pitt, whose friendship he enjoyed in an eminent degree, and to whose political principles he remained consistently attached during a long course of public service. He was nominated Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath in 1820, and on retiring from office in 1826, was raised to the peerage as a mark of his sovereign's approbation. He died at Bromley Hill on the 18th January, 1838, in the 78th year of his age."

The second, which is near the above, contains a bust, the bust surmounting a coat of arms,* &c. The whole of this is the work of Westmacott, R.A. It is thus inscribed:—

"Sacred to the memory of Sir Abraham Hume, of Wormley Bury, the second and last baronet of his branch of an ancient and honorable Scottish family, who died on the 24th day of March, 1838, in the 90th year of his age. He succeeded to his paternal title and estate in 1771, and married in the same year, Amelia, daughter of John Egerton, Lord Bishop of Durham, and sister of John William and Francis Henry successively Earls of Bridgewater; by her, who died in 1809, he had issue two daughters, Amelia and Sophia, the former of whom was married to Charles Lord Farnborough, and died without issue in 1837, the latter became the first wife of John Lord Brownlow (afterwards created Earl Brownlow), and died in 1814, leaving three children, namely, Sophia Frances, married in 1836 to Christopher Tower, Esq. of Weald Hall, Essex, John Hume Cust (by courtesy Viscount Alford), and Charles Henry Cust. During the long period of sixty-six years, in the course of which he chiefly resided at his mansion in this parish, he was distinguished by an honest patriotism, evinced in many generous actions of public service, and was beloved by all who came within the circle of his acquaintance, for his hospitality, kindness, and beneficence, which qualifications, always enhanced by the cultivation of science and patronage of art, were rendered still more estimable by the sense of religious truth which influenced the general conduct of his life."

In the south aisle are three tablets, one to Charles Mason[†] Esq., of Lombard Street, London, obt. 2nd April, 1787, æ 81; also on the same:—John Cook, Esq., of Broad Street, London, merchant, obt. 9th June, 1757, æ 61; Thomas Mason, Esq., of Lombard Street, died at Bath, 18th July, 1772, æ 68; Dorothy Cook, of this parish, relict of the above John, and sister to the above Masons, obt. Sept. 23rd, 1783, æ 84. And we are further informed that "Richard Woodyer, of London, executor of Charles Mason, caused this monument to be erected in grateful remembrance of so good a friend and generous benefactor" (this is on the east wall). The second, on the south wall, is to Anne, wife of George Anne Martin, of Freezy Water, Enfield, and niece of John Barnes Hankins, obt. 9th Jan., 1827, æ 52; and her husband, George Anne Martin, who died at Belgrave House, Ventnor (Isle of Wight), 23rd Nov., 1842, æ 71. The third, near this, is to John Barnes Hankins, late of Woodford Bridge, Essex, died 27th Nov., 1829, æ 76, and Susanna, his widow, 21st Sept., 1830, æ 75. This tablet records (as also does the preceding one) that it was erected as a token of gratitude by the children of George Anne Martin."

* The motto beneath the coat of arms reads, "True to the end." Among the ornaments on this monument may be noticed three books; one marked on the back, "Titian."

The whole of the monuments inside the church are included in the above account, and it may be necessary here to state that in the next paper will be noticed the most notable memorials and epitaphs to be seen within the churchyard.

J. PERRY.

(To be continued.)

THE CORRINGHAM BRASSES.

CORRINGHAM is about four miles distant from Gainsborough, in the county of Lincoln. On the north wall of the chancel of the church is a gilded copper plate set in a wooden frame, and upon this plate, which is now black with age, are five figures, represented in the accompanying illustration. On one corner of the plate is a shield charged with the arms of Clifford, viz., Or, three eagles displayed gules, membered azure. Above the inscription, on the plate, is a death's head or skull upon a book, which is placed on an altar between a robed priest and an elegantly dressed female. The former figure represents the Prebendary Clifford and the latter his wife. From the mouth of the priest are issuing the words "Morte quæsiui regnum," that is, "By death I have sought the kingdom;" and from the lady's mouth are proceeding, "Quæsiti spero habere dotem," i.e., "I hope to have my dowry or portion in that which is sought," referring to her husband's sentence. He sought to obtain the kingdom of Heaven by death, and she hoped to have a portion in it.

Upon the front of the book upon which the skull rests are the following words, "Sequentur qui non præcessere," that is, "They shall follow who have not gone before." This book is evidently intended to represent the Bible, the Word of God, the charter of the Christian's hopes, in which he learns that the way to the kingdom of Heaven is through the gate of death. As it is written, "It is appointed unto men once to die." And again, "Flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God," or of heaven, which is a state of glory beyond the grave. The skull placed upon the Bible with the motto, "Sequentur qui non præcessere" forms a very suitable emblem of mortality. Upon the altar, over the heads of three kneeling figures, which personate the three sons of Henry and Eleanor Clifford, are the following, "Det Deus ut sit hereditarium," i.e., "May God grant that it may be inherited by us," which alludes to the "regnum" above. The whole is surmounted with this very appropriate motto:—

"Mortuorum monumenta ✚ virorum documenta,"

that is

"The monuments of the dead are admonitions to the living."

Under the figures above mentioned are these words:—

"Memoriæ

HENRICI

CLIFFORD

"Sacrae Theologiæ Baccalauri istius ecclesiæ una cum Stow Prebendarii hujusque Vicarii religionis sinceritate viteque integritate celeberrimi sacrarum Dei mysteriorum oraculorum Verbi Divini dispensatoris fidelissimi ac frequentissimi ducentis in uxorem Eleonoram filiam Ricardi Jackson Gen. per quam filios Habuit Henricum Georgium et Thomam; obiit decimo sexto die Februarii anno ætatis 52 Anno Dom. 1628.

"Conjux mœstissima à viro carissimo divisa has æreas lineas dicavit.

"In cineres Phoenix ex pulvere nullus inanis
Pulvis es? aut parias funditus aut pereas.
Tu clerum lector populum tu consule; dicunt
Hoc ævum huic similem non perperisse virum."

Queries.

CROMWELL'S GRAVE.—Have any steps ever been taken to solve the mystery that hangs over the question of the last resting-place of Oliver Cromwell? An able article on the subject appeared in *Chambers' Journal*, of February 23, 1856, entitled "A Historical Mystery." The writer of that article gives, I think, good reason for believing that the body of Cromwell was not buried in Westminster Abbey, but secretly conveyed by a few faithful friends to a more distant sepulchre. Colonel Barkstead, afterwards executed as a regicide, was the Protector's intimate friend and steward of his household. His son, who is said to have been "a gentleman of good fame, and a well-known frequenter of the London literary coffee-houses, towards the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries," is stated to have given the following account—"That his father and others, who enjoyed the entire confidence of Cromwell, asked him, when all hopes of a favourable termination to his illness had vanished, where he would wish to be buried, and the Protector replied: 'Where he had obtained his greatest victory and glory, and as nigh the spot as could be guessed where the heat of the battle was—namely, in the field of Naseby, in Northamptonshire.' Accordingly, soon after his death, the body, being placed in a leaden coffin, was removed from Whitehall at midnight and taken to the battle-field of Naseby, young Mr. Barkstead, by order of his father, attending close to the hearse all the way. On arriving at the field they found a grave about 9 feet deep already prepared, the green sods from the surface carefully laid on one side, and the mould on the other. The coffin being lowered into the grave, it was immediately filled up, the sods laid flat over, with their grassy sides upwards, and the surplus mould carefully removed." It appears, too, that there is a local tradition to the effect that Cromwell was buried at Naseby, near the foot of an eminence locally known as Lean-lease Hill. Has this spot ever been examined? Surely it would be a noble object of antiquarian research to endeavour to discover the last resting-place of England's mighty uncrowned ruler.

C. HUGHES.

SUBTERRANEAN PASSAGE AT CHELSEA.—Is there any foundation for the local tradition, current some twenty years ago, that a subterranean passage exists, leading from the "Maggie and Stump," near the old church, Chelsea, to Westminster Abbey? Before I ever heard of this passage, a man who had been employed at the abbey in the time of Dean Vincent and Dean Ireland assured me that he had seen a subterranean passage beneath the abbey, leading he knew not whither. He said that he had been in the said passage, but had been deterred from exploring much of it by a tradition amongst the abbey attendants, that a concealed pitfall or trap existed not far along it. I should be glad of any information on this matter, as I cannot find mention of it in Dean Stanley's "Memorials of Westminster Abbey."

E. DOWSETT.

SIR WALTER MANNY.—In Sir Nicholas Harris Nicholas's "History of the Royal Navy," it is stated that the celebrated Hainaulter, Sir Walter Manny, so renowned in the wars of Edward III., was buried in the Carthusian monastery, founded by him, on the site of the present Charterhouse, Clerkenwell. Is his tomb still in existence, or is there any memorial of the gallant knight now visible? His arms, if I remember rightly, were—Or, three chevrons sable.

T. GREENHILL.

BLACK AGNES.—I should feel obliged for some information respecting the early history and subsequent career of Agnes of Dunbar, one of the Scottish heroines, known also as Black Agnes.

M. JANE RONNIGER.

MONUMENT AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CLAPHAM.—Among the monuments on the exterior of the walls of that very plain, not to say shabby, structure, St. Paul's Church, Clapham, is a very large one, representing a sort of flowing sheet, depending from a large anchor. Below the anchor are two large cherubs supporting a medallion on which is sculptured the head and shoulders (front face) of an individual with regular, handsome features, close-shaven face, long flowing wig, and laced cravat. The inscription is totally obliterated, but in the lower corners of the sheet are two shields. The dexter one bears two talbot's heads erased, palewise, between two flaunches ermine. The sinister shield is absurdly charged with a crest, apparently a demi-griffin segreant, either ducally or murally gorged, I am not certain which, as a tree growing in front of the monument obscures the view, and the railings prevent a nearer approach. Who is the individual thus conspicuously commemorated? I should infer, from the anchor, that he was some naval commander.

W. HOBLEY.

THE FAMILY OF MILTON.—Are any particulars known of the ancestors of John Milton the poet? His arms appear to have been: Argent, an eagle displayed, with two heads, gules, beaked and legged sable. Burke, in his "Armoury of England, Scotland, and Ireland," also gives, "Milton (London 1634): Argent, a cross fleury between four caltraps armé. Crest, a dexter arm in armour ppr. scarfed azure, grasping a broken spear gules, headed argent." What family was this, and were they related to the poet?

J. BANKS.

RELICS OF OLD LONDON.—Can any of your readers inform me whether the Talbot Inn, now advertised for sale, is really the old Tabard Inn, of Chaucer? I am under the impression that it is a myth, but am not sure. Also whether the public house in Wapping, where Peter the Great was in the habit of supping when working at Deptford, is still in existence; and if so, where? Was it not pulled down to make way for the Thames Tunnel Railway? If so, were there any relics of the Czar, and what became of them?

C. G. C. R.

BILLS.—At what period did the bill cease to be an English military weapon? It appears to have been used for centuries, and King James IV. of Scotland is said to have been slain by a billman.

M. LOWRY.

CROMWELL'S IRONSIDES.—Is the following statement, I forget where taken from, authentic?—"The two last survivors of Cromwell's regiment of cavalry, 'The Ironsides,' were: Alexander MacCulloch, who died near Aberdeen, 1757, aged 132, and Colonel Thomas Winslow, who died at Tipperary in 1766, aged 146. The latter was captain in Cromwell's expedition to Ireland, in 1649."

L. FONTAINE.

ROTTEN ROW.—What is the true derivation of the appellation of "Rotten Row"? Larwood in his "History of the Parks," supposes it to be derived from "Route du Roi." Is there no better or more feasible derivation than this?

F. GOODLIFFE.

DRURY.—I have seen it stated, that some noted person of the name of Drury was born at Loughborough, Leicestershire. What Drury would this be? Not, I think, the captive in Madagascar, for in his autobiography he mentions London as his birth-place; although in some biographical dictionaries he is said to have been born in Leicestershire.

F.

SCALPING.—Did the ancient Franks and Saxons scalp their enemies? I have seen it stated that they did, and the "Annals of Flude" cited as the authority. Is there such a work extant?

R. RENDER.

This Canon speaks of "the Africans" (de Afris) because the Donatist heretics in Africa taught that the baptism of heretics was invalid. St. Cyprian fell into this error, and was corrected for it by a solemn rescript of Pope Stephen. Some heretical sects changed this essential form of words in Baptism, "I baptize thee, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," and then the baptism was invalid, not because administered by a heretic, but because it was wrongly administered. The imposition of hands is interpreted by some to mean the Sacrament of Confirmation, but in some churches there was a mere ceremonial imposition as a sign of reconciliation.

Again, the first Council of Nice, A.D. 325, in its 19th Canon, ordered the Paulinists to be rebaptized, because that sect had changed the form, as we learn from St. Aug. "De Hæresibus," cap. 44; but prescribed that Novatians and others should only have the imposition of hands.

The Council of Trent, "De Baptismo," Canon 4. Si quis dixerit baptismum, qui etiam datur ab Hæreticis in nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti cum intentione faciendi quod facit Ecclesia, non esse verum Baptismum, anathema sit.

Both these decrees are found in Migne's "Dictionnaire des Conciles," under the words "Arles" and "Trent," or in any collection of Councils.

Baptism is often administered on reception into the Church from heretical sects, *under condition* (if thou hast not been rightly baptized, I baptize thee, &c.), in order to secure valid baptism, many Protestant ministers being very careless in their way of administering baptism. One of the recent provincial councils of Westminster, under Cardinal Wiseman, confirmed by Pius IX., orders all received in England from the different sects to receive baptism *under condition*, for sake of security. This conditional form shows that the Protestant baptism, when rightly administered with a washing of water while the right form was being pronounced with the intention of baptizing, or, as the decree of Trent says, of doing what the Church does, is valid.

F. B. W.

HISTORICAL QUERY (Vol. iv. 19).—The ancient collar of gold about which Madame Ronniger seeks information has reference to Malachi, one of the most remarkable of the Irish kings, and a great victory gained by him over the Danes, in which the vanquished pirates left behind them an enormous number of killed and wounded, as well as a great quantity of valuable plunder, on the field of battle. Amongst the *spolia opima* claimed by King Malachi was the golden torque or collar, taken off the neck of the Danish commander, Tomar, who was slain in the fight. The identical ornament won and worn by the Irish monarch is preserved, if my memory do not fail me, in the Museum of the Dublin University, and there are similar ones, worn by ancient Irish chiefs; to be seen in the British Museum. These collars were very much worn by the distinguished warriors of the Celtic and Scandinavian races, and were common amongst Asiatic nations, the Medes and Persians especially. They were made like the bracelets, armlets, and anklets, mostly worn by the barbarian women; and they formed an important feature of the plunder won by the Roman conquerors from Gaul and Oriental. They were twisted spirals wrought in gold, of nearly oval shape (called torques, from the Latin *torquere*, to twist), which, in some instances, went two or three times round, and were fastened at the ends by hooks or serpents' heads of the same precious metal. There are numerous allusions to them in the ancient Greek and Roman writers. The classic reader will at once remember the brave and patriotic Titus Manlius, called Torquatus, who defeated the gigantic Gaul in single combat, and stripped him of his "collar of gold" on the spot where he made the barbarian bite the dust in the face of both armies. Madame Ronniger's quotation is from one of the very best of Tom Moore's Irish melodies:—

"Let Erin remember the days of old
E'er her faithless sons betrayed her:
When Malachi wore the collar of gold,
Which he won from the proud invader."

In younger days this noble song, given with Madame's fine contralto and classic rendering, would have taken me off my legs, or, more poetically speaking, lifted me towards the skies; and I'm not quite sure that, if I were to hear her sing it now, I could sit calmly and at ease in stall or *fautuil*; but like the inspired priestess of old, on her Delphic tripod, feel rather *exalté*, and kick out!

THE KNIGHT OF INNISHOWEN.

KILLIECRANKIE (Vol. iv. 7, 22).—Your correspondent will find "Gilliecrankie" in "Herd's Scottish Songs and Ballads" (2 vols. 12mo, Edinburgh, 1776), which Sir Walter Scott called, in his early ballad days, "a very rare and valuable collection," in which it first appeared; in "Gilchrist's Scottish Ballads, Tales, and Songs" (2 vols. 12mo, Leith, 1814), and in other collections of Scottish song. I give a correct copy of the ballad from Herd, which I find at "Ye Booke Store," 23, Wigmore Street, W.:—

GILLIECRANKIE.

- "Clavers, and his Highlandmen,
Came down up' the raw, man,
Who being stout, gave mony a clout;
The lads began to claw then.
With sword and targe into their hand,
Wi' which they were nae slaw, man,
Wi' mony a fearful heavy sigh
The lads began to claw then.
- "O'er bush, o'er bank, o'er ditch, o'er stank,
She flang amang them a', man,
The butter-box got mony knocks,
Their riggings paid for a' then.
They got their paks, wi' sudden straits,
Which to their grief they saw, man,
Wi' clinkum clankum o'er their crowns
The lads began to fa, then.
- "Hur skipt about, hur leapt about,
And flang amang them a', man,
The English blades got broken heads,
Their crowns were cleav'd in twa then.
The durk and door made their last hour,
And prov'd their final fa', man,
They thought the devil had been there
That play'd them sick a paw then.
- "The solemn League and Covenant,
Came whiggung up the hills, man,
Thought Highland trows durst not refuse
For to subscribe their bills then.
To WILLIE's name they thought nae ane
Durst stop their course at a', man,
But hur nan sell, wi' mony a knock,
Cryd Furich—Whiggs awa, man.
- "Sir EVAN DU, and his men true,
Came linking up the brink, man,
The Hogan Dutch, they feared such,
They bred a horrid stink then.
The true MACLEAN, and his fierce men,
Came in amang them a', man,
Nane durst withstand his heavy hand,
All fled and ran awa then.
- "Oh! on a ri! Oh! on a ri!
Why should she lose KING SHAMES, man,
Oh! rig in di! Oh! rig in di!
She shall break a' her banes then.
With *furichinish*, an' stay a while,
And speak a word or twa, man,
She's gi' a stakie out o'er the neck
Before ye win awa then.
- "O fy for shame, ye're three for ane,
Her nan sell's won the day, man,
KING SHAMES' red-coats should be hung up,
Because they ran awa, then.
Had bent their brows, like Highland trows,
And made as lang a stay, man,
They'd sav'd their king, that sacred thing,
And WILLIE'D ran awa, then."

GETE.

their high fur caps, and in Sweden are now known as the King's Own Hussars.—From *U.S.M.*

J. W. FLEMING.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "NUN" (Vol. iii. 280, 309).—Dean Trench, in his lectures "On the Study of Words," 1859, page 132, says that "nun (nonna) first appears in St. Jerome, *Ad Eustoch. Ep. 22.*"

JOHN A. FOWLER.

THE TICHBORNE FAMILY (Vol. iv. 7).—I believe that there is a good deal of property in the neighbourhood of Holborn, Bedford Row, &c., which is part of the Tichborne estate.

F.

Notices of Books.

The Angles, Jutes, and Saxons. From the Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. By Joseph Boulton, F.R.I.B.A. Liverpool: T. Brakell. 1873.

MR. BOULT contributes one more to the numerous essays on the vexed question of the early races peopling or invading Great Britain. Considerable research is apparent in the theories traced out, and, though we cannot quite agree with all the author's derivations, we are glad to welcome the various channels he suggests for interesting speculation. In allusion to Wales, he says the people of that country "are still known to us by the Teutonic name of Welsh, which, as a corruption of Wyl-isc, aptly denotes an aboriginal people; for *wyl* is the original of *wealth* or *well*, a fount or spring; and *isc* of the terminal *ish*, which is an adjective form of frequent use; and Wales thus represents the land of the Wealhas." We confess that to us this appears a somewhat far-fetched hypothesis. If the word be of Teutonic origin, may not its derivation, with equal propriety, be referred to its probable original, as still in the existing language of Germany, *Wälsch*, meaning *strange*? It also signifies *Italian*; and Italy, besides, its German equivalent, *Italien*, is called *Wälschland*. It seems more likely that the name should originally have been given by the Teutons to the natives of the Principality in order to distinguish them as *strange* or *foreign* to the prevailing or invading race. Among other details, Mr. Boulton gives an amusing derivation of the word Britain, as understood by the Irish Celts. As we are unable to quote it at length, we must refer our readers to the pamphlet itself.

The Humby Election. A Sketch. By George Fraser. London: T. Wither & Co. 1873.

MR. FRASER's genial and amusing satire is likely to become a favourite. He has chosen a good time for its publication, when the subject of elections, with all their merits and defects, is beginning to take possession of the mind of the British elector. The short preface in memory of a great and good man lately passed away is remarkable both in sentiment and expression. Mr. Fraser displays a keen knowledge of human nature, and he does not scruple to expose the paltry and interested motives so often lying carefully hidden under the plausible surface of political professions. His description of the family deliberations upon the eve of the election at Humby are humorous and lifelike. He has evidently considerable powers of observation, the capacity of balancing opinions, and what is as good, or better, courage in defending what he holds to be right, as well as in castigating what he deems false and wrong; albeit he does each of these in a pleasant and entertaining fashion, which takes the sting from the severity of his sarcasm. We should advise the ladies who advocate Women's Suffrage to glance through Mr. Fraser's *brochure*. They will find much to be grateful for in its witty and well-expressed pages.

Esther: a Drama in Five Acts. Glasgow: Murray & Son. 1873.

THIS play, as may be inferred from its title, is based upon the elevation of Esther to the position of Queen Vashti, deposed for her defiance of the commands of her royal husband King Ahasuerus. The biblical story is closely followed. Esther is depicted as a lovely and amiable being, beneath whose

"placid sky
Shine illumines the royal countenance,
Where tempest used to rage."

But subjects of so remote a date labour under great disadvantages for dramatic treatment. It is next to impossible to give the semblance of reality to the speeches of individuals of such high antiquity, and who likewise rejoice in names such as Shashtag, Parshandatha, and Hatach. Modernisms of expression or feeling will occasionally crop up in incongruity with the ancient *personnel* and *entourage*. Several of the scenes would be effective if realised on the stage, as for instance, Esther with her singing maidens; the young scribe, Ezra, reading the book of records of the Chronicles to the King; and Esther's banquet to the latter and Haman; but to make the drama successful as an

acting play, more dialogue and less declamation would be necessary. Audiences have an impatient dislike to lengthy addresses, even when declaimed by favourite artists.

The author's style is clear and natural, and various scenes might be made available for histrionic reading.

Grave and Gay. London: Cantley Newby.

IN the July number of *Grave and Gay*, Miss Stredder's spirited story "The Reversal of the Decree," is concluded. The interest rises sensibly towards the end, before which several exciting and powerfully-drawn scenes occur. Mr. Frederick Tennyson's poem, "Moonlight," is a delicate, poetic transcript from nature. "Cousins and Cousins," by Hope Douglas, also reaches a happy *dénouement*. Among the various contributions may specially be named a translation of Schiller's remarkable poem, "A Group in Tartarus" (to which Schubert gave so *powerful* and original a setting), and a humorous collection of hints to diners-out by Quiz, under the well-worn title of Table Talk.

Answers to Correspondents.

F.—A man marrying an heiress, who is entitled to bear arms, cannot impale or have such arms in pretence, unless he be himself entitled to arms with which to incorporate them; nor could the issue of the marriage bear the arms of the mother, without a paternal coat to quarter them with.

J. T. (Richmond).—You will find a portrait of the distinguished English philosopher you name in the National Portrait Gallery.

K. R.—The "Manichæans" were a sect founded by a native of Persia, named Manichæus, who lived in the third century.

S. A.—The play of "Tamerlane" was written by Nicholas Rowe, the poet and dramatist, and author of a "Life of Shakespeare."

A. B.—Consult the "Statesman's Year Book," by Mr. Frederick Martin; it is published by Macmillan & Co.

Z. A.—The Order of the Wing of St. Michael was instituted by the King of Portugal in 1172, in commemoration of a victory obtained by him over the Moors, whom he imagined he overcame by the immediate interposition of St. Michael, who, according to the legend, appeared fighting in the king's right wing.

Curiosus.—A duke, when officially addressed by the Crown, is styled "Our right trusty and right entirely-beloved Cousin and Councillor."

H. D. (Ecclesfield).—The arms are: Per pale, az. and gu., a bend engrailed arg., between two plates; on a chief of the third, a rose of the second, between two torteaux.

S. H.—You will find a reply to your query in Vol. iii., p. 202.

C. H. S.—Nell Gwynne was buried in the church of St. Martin's-in-the-fields.

R. A.—Thompson's masque of "Alfred" was first performed at Cliefden House.

T. J.—Crockford's "Clerical Directory" will afford you all the information you require.

ERRATA.

On p. 7 *ante*, in query respecting "Welsh American Indians," instead of "1469," read "1169," and for "thirty years" read "three hundred years."

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 4, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 38, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 4, 20, 38).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 81A, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1873.

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LONDON RIOTS.

SIXTY-SIX NIGHTS OF THE O. P. RIOTS.

BY WALTER THORNBURY.

(Continued from page 27.)

Of forty-one bills against these rioters which were presented to the Grand Jury, only twelve were found, and this was considered a popular triumph. The result was a fresh outburst of the storm, and a barrister named Clifford, who had gone to the theatre with a large O. P. in his hat, was brought before the magistrate at Bow Street for inciting the people to hiss and groan. He was, however, acquitted, on which he threatened to prosecute Brandon for false imprisonment. The next night many of the placards bore,—

"O. P. and Clifford for ever,
Rally and conquer."
"The devil's black
And so is Jack."

There were choruses of shouts and groans, shouts for the King and Clifford, and groans for Brandon and Kemble.

On November 3rd they performed a "Cure for the Heart-ache," Gentleman Jones taking Lewis's part of *Young Raptid*. There were endless sham fights during the evening, and some fifty O. P.'s occupied the front row of the pit. The following placard, said to be written by Mr. Clifford, attracted much attention:—

"Since potent hisses prove the public mind,
Which has of late been of the hissing kind—
Let those hiss now who never hissed before,
And those who always hissed, now hiss the more."

After dancing the O. P. dance, and stripping the seats of their coverings, the rioters marched home, giving a cheer for the *Morning Chronicle* and a groan for the *Post*. The O. P. motto was now worked in silver and woven on blue ribbons for the express use of the rioters, and lists of subscriptions were nightly exhibited, to which the contributors appended such pseudonyms as "a foe to base monopoly," "an enemy to Managerial oppression," &c. In every alley, lane, and street, the O. P. parodies were sung to the tunes of

the day. The following verses we have selected as the most characteristic:—

THE O. P. HOP SHOP.

"John Kemble & Co. keep a shop,
None beat them for taking of money, O;
In merry customers hop,
Who wish to see something that's funny, O.
Marrow bo, marrow bo, Betty.
"There's lately been got up a dance,
Called O. P. triumphant for ever, O;
It's over the benches to prance,
'Tis the essence of all that is clever, O.
Marrow bo, marrow bo, Betty," &c.

THE NEW BUILT PLAYHOUSE, O!

"Loud roar'd the watchman's rattle,
Dust bells began the din,
Announced the hour of battle—
'Twas half price rushing in!
Whilst o'er the rascal crew
Vast consternation flew,
At the sight,
On that night,
In the new built playhouse, O," &c.

PITY POOR KEMBLE, GENTLEFOLKS, PRAY.

"Ye kind-hearted Britons, poor Kemble behold,
Who, in building his playhouse, has sunk store of gold;
About private boxes be not over nice,
And consent to his wishes by paying his price;
This song, till ye do so, I'll sing ev'ry day,
Pity poor Kemble, gentlefolks, pray," &c.

NEW COVENT GARDEN.

"A house there was of great renown,
It stood near Covent Garden;
This very house was once burnt down,
All through a careless warden.
They built the same all up again,
It had a princely founder;
And though it did their pockets drain,
They said 'twould be a wonder.
Oh! Covent Garden—delightful Covent Garden,
What do the folks expect of thee, delightful Covent Garden!"

"'Od zounds,' says Bull, 'is this your trick,
Am I to be thus cheated?
But of this way I'll make you sick,
Until they are abated.
With rattles, horns, and bells I'll ring,
Nor will I be more civil,
While Madame Cat persists to sing,
You may go to the devil.
Oh, Catalani, you squalling Catalani,
You'd best go back to France to squall, my dear friend Catalani.'
"Bull grew so rude that on there came
A man dress'd out in black, sir;
You sure must know him well by name,
'Twas Seven Shilling Jack, sir.
He try'd John Bull to pacify,
But he could not be heard, sir;
John kindly to his friends did cry,
'Boys! shall I dress your "Bird," sir.'
Oh, Jackey Kemble, renowned Jackey Kemble,
You ne'er performed your part so well, for now you really tremble."

On November 6th, the rioters fought, wrestled, jumped, and ran, to the utter discomfiture of "Othello" and "The Blind Boy," and an enormous placard was exhibited, painted like a coat of arms, quartered with rattles, horns, and O. P., while the indefatigable motto-writers gained applause from the following sneers or threats:—

"Oh, fie! 'tis an unweeded garden."
"The great Lord Dartmouth will, ere long,
Make Mr. Kemble hold his tongue."
"Is John a greater knave than fool?"

The night after a patten was thrown on the stage, and a halfpenny whirled at Mr. Fawcett, in spite of sixty new constables who had been sworn in at Clerkenwell. The succeeding evening a lad was loudly cheered for appearing in a buff waistcoat with a large O. P. on the breast. The placards and pictures were so gross and indecent as to frighten away all the ladies who had hitherto endured the horns and whistles, bells and rattles, and the sham fights, for the rioters

dressed in heavy box coats, used now, to come swathed with placards and with dustman's bells and watchmen's rattles in their capacious pockets, eager to raise their war-cry—

"Death or O. P.,
And no P. B." (private boxes :)

And the terrible O. P. dance had now become a carefully practised gymnastic exercise.

Every night new passages of Shakspeare were travestied to frighten Kemble, and a tavern wit had earned a reputation who could produce anything even as good as—

"New prices down to Hell and say
Old prices sent you there. Away!"

About the fortieth night of the riot, fresh devices were invented to carry on the war. The O. P.'s began to wear round their necks medals, with a head of Kemble, as *Shylock*, and below "V. P." (*Vox Populi*); on the reverse "O. P., O. B., D. P. O." (old prices, open boxes, deference to public opinion), wreathed with an oak garland, with below a rattle and trumpet, motto :—

"The drama's laws, the drama's patrons give
And those who live to please must please to live."

It was about this time that two eccentric O. P.'s appeared in the pit, one with a red nightcap, the other with a white, and both shamming sleep. They were soon lodged in Bow Street, the red-cap's defence was that he always wore the cap day and night, and it might cause his death if he left it off, even for a moment. The white-cap declared one of Kemble's catchpoles had stolen his hat, and he required a warrant against the thief, which the magistrate refused. This night the placards were very violent :—

"Defy this Brandon and his hired crew,
To take or e'en lay hands on you,
And d— and pay them if they do."

"No longer Kemble gives delight:
His pride is sickening to the sight.
Since 'tis his will to fall, he must—
Ashes to ashes, dust to dust."

"O. P. pose, O. P. pressive, O. P. ulence."

The rioters also flew sparrows with labels round their necks, from one side of the house to the other, to carry their wishes, and they pelted Incledon and Liston with apples. The next night a man was nearly murdered in the riot, and the Bow Street magistrate declared if he died the O. P. ringleaders would be tried for murder. The pictures now grew nightly more indecent, and the placards frequently bore the seventh commandment, a virtuous protest against the supposed vices of the tenants of the private boxes. Three cheers were generally given for the king, and three hisses for "Excessive Bail." The managers now began to play *Don Juan*, as the dumb show was not affected by the noise and the groans; but the rioters insisted on pelting the ghost of the commendatore. The O. P.'s then remained so quiet for several days that the press reported them dead, and wrote their epitaph; but on the fiftieth night they broke out again, and noisily celebrated their jubilee. Kemble, proud as *Coriolanus*, and still unconquered, now resolved to carry the affair to a trial, and Sir Vicary Gibbs brought the matter before the King's Bench, making, during a consultation, his celebrated pun from Ovid :—

"Effodiuntur opes, irritamenta malorum."

Mr. Clifford, also, on the other hand, brought his action in the Common Pleas against Brandon, Kemble's honest and only too zealous box-keeper, for false imprisonment and assault. Serjeant Best appeared for Mr. Clifford, Serjeant Shepherd for the defendant. The judge, Sir James Mansfield, was dead against the rioters, but the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict of five pounds, and expressed their

opinion that the arrest was illegal, an innovation upon Englishmen's rights, and a violation of English liberty. The hall resounded with shouts, and the street-boys surrounding stiff John Kemble, who had been subpoenaed, roared "O. P.," and chalked the vexatious letters on the paving stones before him.

The riots now broke out in an aggravated form again. The horns blew and the whistles screeched. Twenty white night-caps appeared at once, and half-pence were thrown angrily upon the stage. A Mr. Shakspeare, son of a Member of Parliament, appeared in the pit in a barrister's gown with M.P., O.P., in his hat, masks and false noses were worn, and large sums were collected to defend persons who were prosecuted. The following are the first verses of a song written on Clifford's victory :—

KING JOHN WAS A MANAGER.

"King John was a manager mighty and high—
Hey populorum jig.
He built private boxes, the devil knew why—
Hey populorum jig.
These lords and gay madams were shewing their scoras,
But soon the fine managers drew in their horns;
With battle 'em, rattle 'em,
Fiddle dum, diddle dum,
Spurn him out, turn him out.
Kemble, O! tremble, O!
Hey populorum jig.

"John Bull is the civillest creature alive,
Hey populorum jig.
A baby may lead, but the devil can't drive,
Hey populorum jig.
Says he to the alphabet right merrily,
Pray lend us your capital letters O. P.
For a battle 'em, &c.

But Kemble, proud as he was, was nearly worn out: the people had fairly beaten him; and, after all, an actor lives on the breath of popular applause. Mr. Clifford was to be in the chair, at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand, supported by 500 convivial rioters. As soon as the cloth was taken away, Mr. Clifford announced that Mr. Kemble had expressed a wish to be present, but was afraid of foul invectives and rough treatment. He requested therefore a cordial greeting for him. Mr. Kemble then came in, and said that, distressed as he was at the popular complaints, he wished for peace, and the private boxes would be henceforth free. Mr. Brandon's instant dismissal was then requested; and here Kemble generously hesitated. The O. P.'s then demanded to be conceded at once :—

"1.—That the private boxes shall be reduced to the same state as they were in the year 1802.

"2.—That the pit shall be 3s. 6d., the boxes 7s.

"3.—That an apology shall be made on the part of the proprietors, and Mr. Brandon shall be dismissed.

"4.—That all prosecutions and actions on both sides shall be quashed."

The result of this treaty was then at once carried by Kemble to the theatre, where they were playing the "Provoked Husband" and "Tom Thumb." Kemble said he should not repeat past follies, and announced that prices were to be reduced and all legal proceedings to be at once stopped. But now arose angry cries of "Discharge the box-keeper; discharge him." Kemble making no reply, Munden, who played *King Arthur*, was kept running to and fro with messages from pit to managers. At last, poor, faithful, over-zealous Brandon came on amid loud shouts of "Off, off; be gone, or go down on your knees." Sticks were then thrown at him; Munden ran off, poor, friendless Brandon followed, and then the roar increased, and the dance that night was to the words of "D. B." (discharge Brandon.)

The next night, the last of this civil war, Kemble, who played *Penruddock*, announced that Brandon had resigned, and, on a public apology being demanded from him, made one, and was received with shouts of approval. The playbills contained a notice of the concession. Kemble also ac-

allusion to the year 1421 in the words "post conquestum Angliæ." What does this refer to, and are there other instances of the use of this peculiar expression?

G. B.

THE WORD "ELEVEN."—What is the derivation of this word, as signifying one and ten, whilst two, three, four, &c., are distinguished as twenty, thirty, forty, &c.?

M. D.

LORD NELSON.—Some time back a series of narratives, entitled "Old Stories Retold," was published in *All the Year Round*. One of them professed to give an account of the Battle of Trafalgar, and the death of Lord Nelson. It described the man who shot Nelson, as a Tyrolese zager, and spoke of his round frock (a white one if I remember rightly), and his glazed hat, and how after killing Nelson, he was picked off by some one on board the "Victory." Is not this all purely apocryphal? I have seen other accounts of the man who shot Nelson, one asserting that he was taken prisoner; but in some cuttings I had from newspapers of the time, giving minute accounts of Nelson's death, nothing was said to lead any one to suppose that it was known who killed him. That the shot was fired from the top of the enemy's ship, there can be no doubt, from the downward course taken by the bullet. I should be glad of any information on this subject, that is, if anything is known concerning it.

B. AIKEN.

BROWNE, OF ELSING.—William Browne, next brother to Anthony, 1st Viscount Montagu (*temp.* Elizabeth), married Anne, daughter and co-heir of Hugh Hastings, Esq., of Elsing, Norfolk (the last male descendant of the old Barons Hastings), and thereby acquired that estate. Who now represents the family? The male line is extinct, and I believe the Pratts of Ryston Hall, Norfolk, and the Astleys, Barons Hastings, intermarried with daughters of one of the later members of the family, but am not sure that they represent the line.

W. D. PINK.

THE BROAD ARROW.—I should be very glad of any information relative to the circumstances which led to the adoption of the "Broad Arrow," as it now is used, and also to the time when that device began to be used with its present signification. I am aware of what the periodical bearing the title of the "Broad Arrow" has published on this subject.

CHARLES BOUTELL.

COLONEL PRIDE.—On December 8, 1660, it was "resolved by the Lords and Commons, assembled in Parliament, that the carcasses of Oliver Cromwell, Henry Ireton, John Bradshaw, and Thomas Pride, whether buried in Westminster Abbey or elsewhere, be, with all expedition, taken up and drawn on a hurdle to Tyburn, and there hanged up in their coffins for some time; and after that, buried under the said gallows." Although three bodies, said to be those of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw, were treated in this disgraceful manner, yet, for some reason, now unknown, no search appears to have been made for the body of Colonel Pride. I should be glad to hear if his burial place is known, and whether he has left any descendants. He is said to have been a foundling.

W. WALKER.

"POWIS WELLS."—In a tradesman's old day-book (A.D. 1744), I find an entry made of work done at "Powis Wells." I find from a map (1777), Powis House was bounded on the North, by (now) Guildford Street; South, Great Ormond Street; East, Lambs Conduit Street; and West, Queen's Square. Previous to the formation of the New River, there existed (near this spot), for the supply of a conduit at "Snow Hill," many accumulated springs formed into a reservoir.

Has "Powis Wells" anything to do with "Powis House, or to a locality or particular spot in the neighbourhood?"

J. L.

AUTHOR WANTED.—"Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, adapted for general use in other Protestant Churches;" published by Pickering, in 1852. Who was the author of this edition of the Prayer Book?

CURIOSUS.

SKEW BRIDGE.—I shall be glad if any gentleman will inform me who is the real inventor of that most valuable invention the skew arch, or bridge. It has been claimed by several engineers?

EBOR.

THE RED PRIEST OF APPLECROSS.—Who was the Red Priest of Applecross alluded to in some of Captain Grant's novels, as an individual known in Scottish tradition, and when did he flourish?

W. CARNABY.

AUTHOR WANTED.—Who is the author of the following lines?

"Heaven grant the man some noble nook;
For, rest his soul! he'd rather be
Genteelly damned beside a duke,
Than saved in vulgar company,"

T. HARDWICK.

CHURCHWARDENS' WANDS.—What is the proper ornament for the heads of the wands of the churchwarden and sidesman (Synodsmen)? I see both the *mitre* and *crook* in all, but I think erroneously.

M. D.

BARRICADES IN FRANCE.—I thought street barricades were first used in the first revolution, until the other day, when I read in an old history that the Parisians used them as early as 1588. Is this the time they were first used?

G. BEDD.

REAR, OR AREA LANE, OXFORD.—Will some of the numerous readers of the *Antiquary* kindly inform me if there is (or was) a place in Oxford called Rear or Area Lane, or some similar name?

HENRICAS.

WOTY. Where was William Woty, the poet, born?

J. DYMOCKE FLETCHER.

Replies.

FIRST DUKE OF LEEDS (Vol. iv. 19).—Information respecting the political life of this statesman, who acted a conspicuous part in the reigns of Charles II. and William III., may be found in *Macaulay* or *Hume*. Perhaps the following brief summary of his history will be useful to your correspondent. Sir Thomas Osborne, afterwards Duke of Leeds, was the son of Sir Edward Osborne, Bart., of Tiverton, York, whose grandfather, Sir Edward, laid the foundation of the fortunes of his family by marriage with the daughter and heiress of Sir William Hewett, Lord Mayor in 1559, and one of the most considerable merchants of the city of London. The story of this marriage is somewhat romantic. It appears that young Osborne was placed apprentice with Sir William Hewett, and while serving in that capacity, it is said, his master's infant daughter, through the carelessness of her nurse, fell into the Thames from a window of the house on London Bridge. The young apprentice instantly leaped into the river, and with great difficulty and danger, rescued her. In after years, when several suitable proposals were made for the hand of the

second Earl of Suffolk, to Algernon Percy, the tenth Earl of Northumberland, in 1642. Jansen is supposed to have been the architect; the front part, however, is attributed to Christmas, who rebuilt Aldersgate in the same reign. A fourth wing was added by Earl Algernon, under the supervision and from the designs of Inigo Jones. No doubt the date given on the screen refers to the erection of this new addition. Towards the end of the eighteenth century, two more wings were added to that part of the mansion fronting the garden; and the whole, save that part facing the Strand and the gateway, the work of Christmas, was rebuilt.

J. P. S.

FOND FELLOW (Vol. iv. 7).—To *Fonne*, to be foolish.—*Chaucer*. *Fon*—a fool. *Fond*—silly, weak.

"Thou art a *fon* of thy love to bost,
All that is lent to love will be lost."—*Spenser*.

"He that is young thinketh the olde man *fond*, and the olde man knoweth the young man to be a foole."—"Wher is the wise man? where is the wise lawiere? where is the purchasour* of this world? whether God hath not maad the wisdom of this world *fonnyd*?"—*Wiclif's New Testament*, Corinthians, 1st chapter, the part corresponding with verse 20 of the authorized version. And again, from the same chapter, verse 27:—"But god chees tho thingis that ben *fonnyd* of the world to confounde wise men."

NUMMUS.

The word *fond* is derived from *fon*, a Scottish word, now obsolete. *Fon* means, or rather meant, a fool, an idiot. *Fond* in English means foolish, silly, indiscreet, or imprudent. In the reading which your correspondent quotes, *fond fellow* may mean either of the four above quoted, thus, for instance, foolish, indiscreet, or imprudent fellow; the word *fellow* being also of Scottish derivation, from *fallow*, meaning a companion, &c.

Stoutest *fond fellow* would read—and stoutish foolish fellow that ever I knew.

Again, *fond foolish fellow* would read indiscreet, silly, or injudicious fellow; or, taken in Scripture, would mean a wicked or sinful fellow, although the first-named, I believe, bears the true signification; the reading *fond foolish being*, as I take it, a repetition, *fond* meaning foolish, and foolish, *fond*. It would also admit of another meaning, namely, a ridiculous, contemptible fellow.

VERITAS.

THE TICHBORNE FAMILY (Vol. iv. 7, 36).—Mark Noble, in his "Lives of the Regicides," states that this citizen, who was by trade a linen-draper, and by company a skinner, "was, it is supposed, descended from those of Hampshire;" and Grange, in his "Biographical History of England," (edit. 1824, v. 172) directly asserts that he was so. I have seen his seal attached to the king's death-warrant, and it bears a shield of arms, vair, and a chief; crest, on a helmet, a hind's head between two wings erect. This certainly claims consanguinity with the house of Tichborne of Tichborne. From Herbert's "City Companies," ii. 318, I find he was the son of John Tichborne, of Cowden in Kent. He was Lord Mayor in 1656-7, and received the honour of knighthood. There is an equestrian portrait of him as Lord Mayor, which is a very scarce print; but there are two cheap copies of it. To what member of the family Tichborne Court in Holborn owed its name, I am not able to say.

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS.

Sir Robert Tichborne, Knt., was a native and alderman of London, but descended, most probably, from the Tichbornes of Hampshire. There are some particulars about

him in Wilson's "History of Dissenting Churches," Vol. i., 401. It appears from Maitland, that he resided in a wooden house at the upper end of Fitchi's Court, Noble Street, Falcon Square. This house was strangely excepted in the dreadful fire of London, when the surrounding houses were entirely consumed.—*Maitland*, Vol. ii., 762.

In Raleigh's "Story of Harecourt," London, 1871, are notices of Sir Robert Tichborne, who was a member of the church at Harecourt, some say he presided there during the Interregnum. Among the sacramental plate of Harecourt is a cup engraved with Sir Robert's arms—a gift to the church of which he was a member—of which there is a cut in Raleigh's book.

SAMUEL SHAW.

GEOLOGICAL TIME (Vol. iii. 307; iv. 33).—The application of the notation of time as by "years," "months," &c., in relation to the history of man, or to records of the human race, fails in reference to physical indications of the lapse of time prior to such history or records. There can be, therefore, no demonstration or "agreement" as to periods concerned in physical changes, if attempted to be expressed by a notation used in and applicable only to so insignificant a period of cosmical time as is included in the history or traditions of mankind.

RICHARD OWEN.

DERIVATION OF THE WORD "STIME" (Vol. iv. 19).—To *stime* (or rather *styme*) says Jamieson, is "to look at one whose vision is indistinct." Denoting the awkward objects of one who does not see well. Again, *Styme*—the faintest form of any object—the slightest degree perceptible or imaginable, as, "I couldna see a *styme*." A glimpse, a transitory glance, as "there's no a *styme* o' licht here." *Stymel*, "a name of reproach given to one who does not perceive quickly what another wishes him to see;" the word is synonymous with a *Stymie*, "one who sees indistinctly."

W. WINTERS.

The word "stime" is a Scottish word, current in Scotland at the present day. It is used as follows: "The night was so dark I could not see a *stime*," meaning "I could not see a bit, or at all, or a glimpse." A blind person to convey his total blindness would say "I cannot see a stime." For its derivation consult Jamieson's "Scottish Dictionary."

H. WRIGHT.

RELICS OF CHARLES I. (Vol. iv. 7, 33).—These are no longer kept in the church at Ashburnham, but are very carefully preserved at Ashburnham Place, under the personal charge of the countess.

J. G. N.

WOODEN EFFIGIES (Vol. iv. 7).—In *Notes and Queries*, Vols. vii. and viii., 1853, is given some information relating to early specimens of wooden effigies on tombs. A few examples from the above source are here appended, and which are stated as being in existence at the period above-mentioned, 1853:—"In Fersfield Church, in Norfolk, is a wooden figure to the memory of Sir Robert Du Bois, knight, ob. 1311. (See Bloomfield's 'Norfolk,' Vol. i. p. 68). In Burnham Church, in the same county, is also a fine effigy of Sir Hugh Bardolph. Woodford Church, Northamptonshire, has a wooden monument to Sir Walter Trayll and his lady; and in Layton Church (same co.) is the effigy of a Knight Templar, recumbent, in a cross-legged position, his feet resting on an animal: over the armour is a surcoat; the helmet is close-fitted to the head, his right hand is on the hilt of his sword, a shield is on the left arm." A writer under the pseudonym "SPKS" gives the following interesting particulars respecting one of these specimens of mediæval monumental carving:—"In a chapel adjoining the church of Heveningham, in Suffolk, are (or rather were in 1833) the remains of a good altar-tomb, with recumbent effigies carved

in Burke's "Untitled Nobility" (I think that is what he calls his book), and the "crest and motto" doubtless there also. I would, however, take leave to remind R. E. W. that the arms of a particular family ("crest" as your correspondent oddly enquires after) cannot with propriety be used by all persons of the name; that no one, in the legal and restricted sense, may use armorial insignia but such as have obtained a specific grant from one or other of the accredited offices of the three kingdoms, or who may be descended from some one properly entitled.

J. Ck. R.

CREMATION OF HUMAN DEAD (Vol. iv. 18).—I have no special knowledge about the incremation of the dead, but my impression is that it was never a custom in England since the occupation by the Romans, and then only to a very limited extent; the great cost and inconvenience of that mode of disposing of dead bodies necessarily confining it to the richer classes, and would offer formidable obstacles to its adoption, even if there were no other objections; moreover, the quick decomposition by fire offers no real advantage over the slower but equivalent process of gradual decay, while it is one very difficult to conduct without disgusting offensiveness.

P. H. HOLLAND,
Medical Inspector.

THE FIFTH MONARCHY MEN (Vol. iv. 7, 33).—For these enthusiasts, see Wilson's "History and Antiquities of Dissenting Churches," Vol. ii., pp. 416, 417, where the celebrated John Goodwin is cleared from the charge made against him by Bishop Burnet, of holding thin millenary notions. There are particulars of Venner and his insurrection in the same Vol., pp. 425, 430. John Canne, the Puritan biblical writer, was also a Fifth Monarchy Man, theoretically; he never took any part in the insurrection, though he suffered imprisonment. (See, also, Neal's "Puritans," Vol. iv., and Edward's "Gangrena.")

Pagitt, in his "Heresiography," gives some of these opinions, which were disowned by the Independents, Baptists, and Quakers, in printed memorials.

The "Early English Baptists," by B. Evans, D.D., London, 1864, Vol. ii. pp. 213, 226, 270.

SAMUEL SHAW.

ROCK CIRCLES OF NORTHUMBERLAND (Vol. iv. 20).—For all that is known respecting these rock sculptures, I refer your correspondent to "The Ancient British Sculptured Rocks of Northumberland and the Eastern Borders," by George Tate, originally published in the "Transactions of the Berwickshire Naturalist's Field Club," also to "Incised Markings on Stone found in Northumberland, &c.," with an introduction by Dr. Bruce, a large folio, privately printed at the expense of the Duke of Northumberland. The conclusions arrived at respecting these rude sculptures are, that they have been made by a Celtic race inhabiting Britain previous to the Christian era, and that they are symbolical, most probably, of religious ideas.

WILLIAM DODD.

WOLVES IN ENGLAND (Vol. iv. 7, 35).—If Mr. Brand will consult Sir Walter Scott's "Tales of a Grandfather," chap. 46, he will find it there stated, that a chieftain known as Evan Dhu, "slew with his own hands the last wolf that was ever seen in the Highlands of Scotland." His proper name was Evan Cameron, of Lochiel; he was born in 1629, and was chief of the numerous and powerful clan of Cameron. He was called MacConnuill Dhu, the son of Black Donald, from the patronymic that marked his descent, and Evan Dhu, or Black Evan, a personal epithet derived from his own complexion. He embraced the cause of Charles II., in 1652, at the solicitation of Sir Robert

Spottiswood, but subsequently made submission to the Government of Cromwell.

SHAGRIT.

VISCOUNT DUNDEE (Vol. iv. 19).—See Scott's "Tales of a Grandfather," chap. 56, in which it is stated that, "observing the stand made by the two English regiments, he galloped towards the clan of MacDonald, and was in the act of bringing them to the charge, with his right arm elevated, as if pointing to the way of victory, when he was struck by a bullet beneath the arm-pit, where he was unprotected by his cuirass. He tried to ride on, but being unable to keep his saddle, fell mortally wounded, and died in the course of the night."

SHAGRIT.

GUY FAWKES' FAMILY (Vol. iv. 7, 33).—The title of the small volume inquired after by Mr. James Austin is "The Fawkeses of York in the Sixteenth Century; including notices of the early History of Guy Fawkes, the Gunpowder Plot Conspirator. Westminster, 1850" (small octavo, pp. 67). Its author is Robert Davies, Esq., F.S.A., of York, the late town clerk of that city.

J. G. N.

EDISBURY HALL, CHESHIRE (Vol. iv. 7).—Some account of the Edisbury family may be found in the *Gossipping Guide to Wales*, by Askew Roberts (London: Hodder and Stoughton), see pages 56, 57. Mr. James Fisher Edisbury, of Bersham Hall, Wrexham, is the present representative of the family.

E. T.

Miscellaneous.

ROMAN LONDON.—An interesting tessellated pavement has just been discovered in the city of London. It was only seven feet below the street level, on the site of some old buildings recently pulled down on the north side of Bishopsgate-street Within. The portion exposed comprises the red-brick bordering—a *guilloche* pattern, with conventional trefoils in red, white, and black, carefully worked in small tesserae, in the usual mortar of pounded brick and lime. It originally formed part of an elegant and large design, and it is impossible to say how far it may still extend beneath the roadway. Its proximity to the surface would indicate a period late in the Roman occupation, the average depth of such remains in this locality having been about 12 or 13 ft. In consequence of the rapid progress of the works it has had to be covered in.

HOLLAND PARK.—Another suburban house, rich in old associations and pleasant memories, is about to pass into other hands—we mean the residence of the late General Fox, in Addison-road, at the north-west angle of Holland-park. Many of our readers who have been guests and visitors there within the last forty years and more will remember its charm and the genial hospitality of its owner. The garden and lawns, for the most part planted and laid out by the General himself, embrace seven acres, and along the northern side, facing the Uxbridge-road, still stand some of the elms that formed part of the avenue of Holland Park, and under which Addison probably walked and sat.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—On the 11th inst., was opened at the South Kensington Museum, the new east architectural court, which was begun some six years ago, when the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos was Lord President, as part of a plan which provided for another court of equal height on the west side of the museum. The court contains so many features of interest, that we merely observe, as a guide to intending visitors, that architecture is illustrated by examples of monuments

Notices of Books.

Holiday Papers of the Circle Club. A Series of Tales and Sketches. London: Grant & Co. 1873.

THE literary and artistic society known as the Circle Club have published their annual collection of *Holiday Papers*, and the result is a pleasant and companionable little volume, well suited to while away idle hours by country or sea-side. Mr. Alfred R. Phillips contributes a spirited "Dramatic Story, in a Prologue and two Acts," illustrated by Mr. V. Bromley. Mr. Alfred Perceval Graves is represented by an interesting poem called "Shiel the Singer;" and Mr. W. Jerrold Dixon, in "Mars in Clover," gives evidence of considerable literary talent. His story is cleverly illustrated by Mr. C. Birch. Mr. H. S. Marks, in the initial drawing, shows his usual power of artistic characterization, and Mr. J. W. McIntyre's view of Tantallon Castle, illustrating the account of the Douglasses, by Mr. A. H. Wall, is extremely effective. Mr. George Measom is the engraver, and has executed his work with ability.

The Englishwoman's Review of Social and Industrial Questions. London: Trübner & Co. July, 1873.

THE *Englishwoman's Review*, which has grown into quite a standard and representative publication of its kind, contains the usual quarterly complement of information on subjects relating to the intellectual and industrial well-being of women. One of its most useful and practical features consists in the list of institutions, offices, homes, and associations existing for the use and benefit of the upper, as well as the humbler classes of women.

On Schools, as Centres of Children's Epidemics, and on the means of preventing them. A paper read at the Annual Congress of the Social Science Association, by Edwin Chadwick, C.B., London.

THE highly interesting and useful sanitary improvements to which Mr. Chadwick so unremittently devotes his energy and skill, claim the attention of all concerned in the great question of public health. Mr. Chadwick believes that the imperfect construction and ventilation of schools render these places of constant resort the most active centres of children's epidemics. He has, therefore, invented a new kind of tile, to be made of very cheap materials, and of which the outside surface may be painted any colour desired. These tiles are to have rabbetted joints, and with a view to warming the apartment of which they are to form the floor, walls, and ceiling, a column of hot air may be maintained between the double row composing the sides, &c., of the room. The smooth, pleasant surface being easily washed, renders it far superior to the ordinary papering and painting. Thus, cleanliness and warmth are at once provided for. Mr. Chadwick also advocates half-time schools, believing that long hours only stupefy the intelligence of children, and that as much can be learned in half the usual time, if the mind is kept fresh and bright by wholesome variety of occupation. The pamphlet is very suggestive, and contains important facts and information deserving extensive circulation.

Athalie; or, A Southern Villagiers. By "Filia." Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen, and Haffelfinger. New Orleans: J. A. Gresham, 1872.

THE literature reaching us from the Southern States of America is comparatively so rare, that we welcome any occasional evidences of intellectual activity with increased interest and curiosity. The present story is from the pen of a lady residing in Texas, and well known among the upper circles of society for her spirited and energetic efforts on behalf of the education and improvement of classes hitherto debarred from the great benefits of culture and instruction. "Athalie" is a description of life in a large country house in the South. The authoress has a bright and natural style, and writes with characteristic appreciation of facts and individuals. We shall look forward with interest to her future publications.

The Price of Silence. By Eleanor Stredder. 3 vols. London: T. Cantley Newby, 1873.

THE plot of this novel is cleverly imagined, and is carried out with consistency and skill. Its chief interest turns upon the disappearance of a will, and the guilty persons in connection with the transaction are the nearest relatives of the deceased testator. The evil effects of secret-mongering are well exemplified throughout the story. The heroine, a gentle and amiable girl, by her weakness in resistance, and her steadfastness in self-sacrifice, becomes the victim of the cupidity and love of power of her elder brother—the villain of the tale. Miss Stredder, as usual, excels in telling delineations of character, which have the merit of being well sustained to the end of the book. She has a *penchant* for effective situations, and she exhibits much address in arranging these. Her personages are certainly lifelike, and the energy and precision with which they are sketched suggests their being transcripts from real life. Mrs. Tregarron, the haughty and overbearing mother; Irene, the wilful and independent—but who develops into the good genius of the family drama; the yielding and self-torturing but conscientious Erminia, with various others, strike us as highly probable portraits of actual individuals. The author's *forte* appears to be in penetrating and revealing the motives and actions of human beings, rather than in description. A somewhat freer introduction of the latter would, however, be an improvement, and

would afford repose and variety. As it is action and scenes follow closely upon each other with exciting rapidity. They would gain all the more if relieved by a certain amount of descriptive writing. Miss Stredder owes this in justice to the energy and vigour with which her talent is so signally endowed.

Answers to Correspondents.

J. P. S. (Warrington).—Wright's "Court Hand Restored," published by Hotten, of Piccadilly; the "Early Record Commission Reports," "Dictionnaire des Abbreviations," and "Paléographie des Chartes," by Chasson, and obtained through Messrs. Bartlett, 186, Fleet-street, are the best guides we know of for deciphering medieval MSS. For abbreviations, see the preface to "Rothli Normannic," and also the general introduction to "Rothli Litterarum Clausarum," both by Sir T. Duffus Hardy, and among the Record publications.

F. Cornish.—The lines quoted occur in Sir Walter Scott's "Rokeby," and have reference to the villages of Monckton and Mitton, in Yorkshire, near the junction of the Ouse with the river Nidd.

J. T. S.—The rich wall-hangings known as "Gobelin tapestry," is so called from having been first manufactured at a royal establishment founded in 1666, at Paris, upon the spot where once stood the house of a celebrated French dyer, named Gilles Gobelin.

O. R. (Windsor).—The "Memoirs" of Cardinal Pacca have been translated into English by Sir G. Head.

X.—The translation of the Old Testament from Hebrew into Latin, by Leo Judah, was not completed by him, as that learned divine died before the work was finished. Judah was a native of Alsace, where he was born in 1482.

S. R.—General Sir William Nott returned from India on the conclusion of the Afghan war, and died in 1845.

H. R. T.—The pastoral entitled "Colin Clout's come home again" was written by Edmund Spenser, and published in 1591.

H. K.—The "Act of Uniformity," which was passed in 1666, was sometimes called the "St. Bartholomew Act," because it was to take effect on the 24th of August, the feast of that apostle.

F. R. (Lewes).—The song you allude to was very popular at Brighton towards the end of the last century. The names in it have reference to William Miles, commonly called "Old Smoaker," the principal bathing man, and Martha Gunn, the superintendent of the ladies' bathing department. The first verse of the song is as follows:—

"There's plenty of dippers and jokers,
And salt-water rigs for your fun;
The king of them all is "Old Smoaker,"
The queen of 'em "Old Martha Gunn."

J. Edwards.—Rigby, of Harrick, co. Lancaster (1664): *Arms*—Argent, on a cross patee azure, five mullets or. *Crest*—A goat's head erased, sable, armed or. Rigby, of Layton, co. Lancaster (1664) *Arms*—Bendy indented of six, argent and azure, on a chief sable, three cinquefoils or. *Crest*—A goat's head erased, sable, bezants, armed and tufted or.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 4, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 4, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 81A, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

'a general muster." Bolingbroke wrote to Sir William Wyndham, and declared the trial would bring in the Tories. In vain Kennett, Dean of Peterborough, wrote down the sermon, in vain Hoadley stood up for the Restoration. The Tories cried aloud in every coffee-house, from the Devil to Jonathan's, that the Whigs were going to pull down the Church, and that the trial of Sacheverell was intended to show their strength.

To gain time for hiring partisans and inflaming the mob, whose only religion consisted in hatred of dissent, it was proposed to hold the trial in Westminster Hall. At last, on February 27, 1710, the trial began with great solemnity. The articles of impeachment specified that:—

"The said Henry Sacheverell preached a sermon at the Catholic Church of St. Paul's, before the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and citizens of London, on the 5th day of November last, being the anniversary thanksgiving to Almighty God for deliverance from the gunpowder-treason, and for beginning the late happy revolution, by giving His late Majesty a safe arrival here, and for completing the lame, by making all opposition fall before him, till he became our King and Governor; which said sermon he, the aid Henry Sacheverell, likewise published in print, with a dedication thereof to Sir Samuel Gerrard, baronet, Lord Mayor of the city of London; and with a wicked, malicious, and seditious intention to undermine and subvert Her Majesty's Government, and the Protestant succession as by law established; to defame Her Majesty's administration; to asperse the memory of His late Majesty; to traduce and condemn the late happy revolution; to contradict and arraign the resolution of both Houses of Parliament; to create jealousies and divisions amongst Her Majesty's subjects; and to incite them to sedition and rebellion."

Sacheverell came to the Bar attended by Dr. Smalridge and Dr. Atterbury, who wrote his speeches, and stood by him, nearly the whole three weeks of the trial. The counsel for the arrogant martyr were, Sir Simon Harcourt, Mr. Constantine Phipps, Mr. Dodd, Dr. Hinchman. The managers for the Commons were the Lord William Paulet and Lord Coningsby, Sir Thomas Parker, Sir Joseph Jekyll, Sir John Hollis, Sir John Holland, Sir James Montague, and Sir Peter King; Mr. Henry Boyle, Mr. Robert Eyre, Mr. James Stanhope, and Mr. Robert Walpole; Mr. Spencer Cowper, Mr. John Smith, Mr. John Dolben, and Mr. William Thomson; Sir David Dalrymple, who was appointed to be one of them, was, by some sickness or indisposition, prevented from attending the trial.

Robert Walpole, with his usual good common sense, denounced "the seditious, discontented, hot-headed, ungifted, unedifying preacher," who had no hope of distinguishing himself in the world but by a matchless indiscretion. The Queen was present every day of the trial, and on one occasion the High Church mob, pressing round her chair, shouted, "God bless your Majesty and the Church. We hope your Majesty is for Dr. Sacheverell." Subsequently the doctor, brought to the Bar on his knees, was suspended from preaching for three years, and his two sermons were ordered to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman before the Royal Exchange, in the presence of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs.

This mild sentence was considered a triumph by the High Church party, and addresses to the Queen poured in from all parts of England, expressive of approval. From a mass of these high flown documents preserved at the British Museum, we select one or two passages from the most violent. The magistrates of Salop say—

"Since we have thus presumed to approach your sacred person, we shall take this opportunity of expressing our utmost detestation of that vile and Jesuitical doctrine of *resistance*, which has of late been so insolently asserted in the most public manner; a doctrine destructive to monarchy and all civil government; a doctrine which brought your

royal grandfather to the block; the guilt of which horrid fact still lies heavy upon the nation, and will be felt by distant posterity."

The Oxford clergy wrote—

"And we beg leave to assure your majesty that we shall, on all occasions, give the highest instances of our unalterable affection to your sacred person and government; that we conscientiously observe those oaths we have willingly taken; that our prayers for your long and happy reign over us proceed from our hearts as well as lips; that we preach up an absolute submission to the supreme authority, without fanatical distinctions or Jesuitical reservations; which, not being warranted by the Word of God, we verily believe that those who teach men so, how great soever they may be in this world, shall be called the least in the Kingdom of Heaven. That your majesty may long live and reign over us to see the Church enjoy the advantages of your royal bounty and piety; that your princely wisdom may be no less successful in suppressing schism and faction, blasphemy and atheism, at home, than your arms have been in subduing atheism abroad; and that you may late resign the undoubted prerogatives of the crown, the pure doctrines of the Church, and the just liberties of the subject, secure to the illustrious House of Hanover, are the daily prayers of your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects."

The doctor, whose arrogant manner and studied conduct of his handkerchief the terrible Duchess of Marlborough has described, was escorted home daily during his trial by a body-guard of butchers, who watched his sedan chair lest their idol should be torn to pieces by the Whigs. On the second night of his trial, Sacheverell's partisans scattered money among the mob, and excited a riot. The crowd then guarded the doctor to his luxurious chambers in the Temple, swearing loudly that the next night they would pull down the meeting house of the celebrated Dr. Burgess, situated in a court out of Carey-street. The High-flyers and Tantives were for rising at once, and, if possible, burning the dissenting doctor in his own pulpit. The majority, however, were for delay, and so things ripened.

In the meantime, the town was all in a buzz with lampoons, parodies, and songs, for and against Doctor Sacheverell:—The fire-brand, the martyr; the saint, the impostor; the angel-guarded divine, the empty hot-headed fool. Few volumes, probably unique, of these productions, which abound with curious touches, are preserved in the British Museum, and from these we have filtered and culled the oddest and the cleverest. Here are several specimens—

ADVICE TO THE QUEEN.

O! Anna! Think, thou poor, unhappy queen,
How thou'rt surrounded by a vile brood of men;
Rebels to monarchy, sworn foes to God;
Serpents and vipers that would drink thy blood;
Whose principles took off thy grandsire's head,
And from whose rage thy unhappy father fled,
Forced in a foreign land to beg his bread.
And canst thou warm these snakes within thy breast?

Love, mercy, goodness, piety, are thine,
Thou want'st but courage, and thou'rt all divine;
Fear not, whole myriads in thy cause will join, &c.

HIGH CHURCH LOYALTY.

Let us join hand in hand, and we'll heartily pray,
That the Church may stand safe for e'er and a day.
Then fill up a bowl, fill it up to the brim;
Here's a health to all those who the Church do esteem.

Old England is true to the queen and the crown,
Whilst the Whigs would the mitre and surplice pull down.
Then fill up a bowl, &c.,
Here's a health, &c.

While the Phoenix stands up, and the Bow bells do ring,
Here's a health to Sacheverell, and God bless the queen.
Then fill up a bowl, &c.,
Here's a health, &c.

WORMLEY CHURCH AND MEMORIALS, HERTFORDSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 30.)

THE churchyard is plentifully dotted with tombs and grassy mounds, upon some of which may occasionally be seen bouquets of flowers; and as we saunter along the paths, a host of thoughts come crowding the mind, while

"Some frail memorial still erected nigh"

seems to—

"Implore the passing tribute of a sigh;"

and the person's heart must indeed be hard, who can wander among the sacred mementos of those sleeping the sleep of death, with unruffled feelings.

The oldest tomb in the churchyard is situated east of and near to the chancel, bearing to the north side. It is an ordinary square tomb, nearly level with the turf, and covered with a black slab; the slab now being split down the centre. A deal of patience and trouble is required in making out the inscription, which runs thus:—

HERE LYETH INTER'D (IN EXPECTANCE OF
THE RESURRECON) THE BODY OF FRANCIS
FORSTER OF SVTTON MARDOCKE IN Y^e COVNTY OF
SALOPP ESQ WHO MARRIED MARIE ONE OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF ARTHVR SHEERE ESQ AND
MERCHANT OF LONDON & DECEASED Wth OVT
ISSVE Y^e 14th OF DECEMBER IN Y^e 54th YEARE OF HIS AGE
IN Y^e YEARE OF OVR LORD GOD 1652.*

On the south side, near the chancel door, is an ancient-looking monument, obelisk-shaped, the inscription on which is entirely effaced.† An ordinary shaped tomb on the north side (also near the chancel) is inscribed to "Jacomina Maria Deane, wife of John Deane, Esq., late of Wormley Bury, in Hertfordshire," who died 14th Aug., 1739, aged 43 years. But the most conspicuous monument in the churchyard stands near to the north wall of the nave, and is erected to the Hume family.‡ It is in the form of a large pillar, but hollowed out above where the tablets are placed, and has a leaden roof covering the top. There are four marble tablets on this monument recording respectively (according to their specified situations) the deaths of the following:—

(Tablet facing the west) Mary Hume, daughter of Sir Thomas Frederick, Knt.; "Alexander Hume, of Wormleybury, Esq., her disconsolate husband, erects this monument in testimony of her merit and his affection." She died 22nd June, 1758, æ. 47; (north) Miss Mary Hume, daughter of Alexander Hume, Esq., 5th May, 1763, æ. 28 (also on the same), the above-mentioned A. Hume, Esq., obt. 15th Sept., 1765, æ. 72; (east) Hannah Lady Hume, sister to the aforesaid Mary Hume, and wife of Sir Abraham Hume, Bart., who died 23rd Jan., 1771, æ. 47, and the above-mentioned Sir A. Hume, Bart., obt. 10th Oct., 1772, æ. 69; (south) "The

* See memorials in the chancel to Mary Sheere and Mary Glascock.

† Salmon mentions four tombs as existing in the churchyard at the time of his visit commemorating the demise of the following persons:—(1) Francis Forster, of Sutton Mardocke, co. Salop—see above; (2) Eliza Sheere; (3) Mary Sheere; (4) "Arthur Shiers, [? Sheere] Esq., obt. August 24th, 1636, æ. 66. The memorials erected to the three latter persons were *circa* 1728 almost defaced; and, excepting the supposition that the monument above mentioned may be one of the three noticed (and which is perhaps questionable) not a single relic remains; nor can the original position of the tombs be indicated.

‡ This monument is enclosed with iron railings, and a capacious vault, running close to the monument, but extending some little distance in a westward direction beyond the rails, contains the remains (in addition to those commemorated on the four tablets) of Sir A. Hume, Bart., and of Lord and Lady Farnborough, the memorials of whom on the north wall of the nave have been already described.

Right Hon^{ble}. Lady Amelia Hume, wife of Sir Abraham Hume, Bart., and sister to John William, the present Earl of Bridgewater. She was the daughter of the Right Rev^d. John Egerton, Lord Bishop of Durham, by the Lady Anne Sophia Egerton, daughter of Henry de Grey, Duke of Kent. Born 25th Nov. 1751. Died 8th Aug., 1809, &c. At a short distance from this, and on the same side, is another monument to a member of the Hume family. This monument is surmounted by an urn, and below this is figured an anchor, and a ship in full sail. It is thus inscribed:—"To the memory of Alexander Hume, Esq., nephew of the late, and cousin-german to the present Sir Abraham Hume, Bart.; he was many years commander of a ship in the service of the Honourable East India Company, and departed this life on the 18th day of November, 1800, aged 71 years. This monument is erected, in pursuance of the directions in his will, by his executors, who among his numerous friends most sincerely lament his loss." A vault, covered with a large white slab, fenced in with iron railings on the south side of the chancel, contains the remains of Richard Gough, Esq., of Forty Hill, Enfield, &c. (*see* tablet). The other tombs noticed in this burying-ground are of the ordinary description, and commemorate the following persons and families:—

George Nail, "a worthy citizen of London," obt. 29th July, 176—, æ. 67; Richard Payne, "citizen and clockmaker, of London," 9th March, 1763, æ. 29; Mary, wife of John Miller, of Turnford, 13th January, 1771, æ. 59 (and on the same), the above John Miller, 26th Jan., 1779, æ. 61. Near this is a tomb to Mary Poole, wife of Henry Poole, of Little Stanmore, Middlesex, and daughter of John Miller, 24th Jan., 1786, æ. 42. Rev. Sherlock Willis, M.A., "36 years Rector of this parish, and constant resident," 21st April, 1783, æ. 62, and his wife Sarah, 28th March, 1784, æ. 53; John Glen King, D.D., "Rector of this parish," obt. 2nd Nov., 1787, æ. 56; Elizabeth Goodwin, wife of James Goodwin, of Nazeing Bury, 5th April, 1795. The tomb erected to this person also records the demise of the above James, and of Jasper Leigh Goodwin and wife (*see* tablet in the chancel), James Collis, 1st Aug., 1797, æ. 74; the Rev. Bernard Fowler, B.L.L., "Rector of this parish," 9th June, 1798, æ. 59; Elizabeth Weistead, "widow of the late George Weistead, of the Custom House, London," obt. 2nd July, 1799, æ. 55; Thomas Ker, Esq., "of a respectable family near Dundee, in Scotland; he was the early preceptor and ever-attached friend of Sir Abraham Hume, Bart., during a term of 43 years," obt. 5th May, 1800, æ. 67—"Multis ille quidem flebiles occidit;" the Akers family, embracing from 1802 to 1843; Bartram and Cotterell family 1814 to 1863; (and adjoining this tomb) the families of Newby and Cotterell, 1823 to 1873; Margaret Major, "nurse to Sir A. Hume's children," obt. 1814, æ. 80; Major Hare, Aug. 1831 (the greater part of this inscription is obliterated); Rev. Thomas McCulloch, "fourteen years resident rector," obt. 11th May, 1832, æ. 68; (tomb and vault to) Dobson and Dobson-Baker family (*see* tablet); William Tongue, 5th Feb., 1845, æ. 54, and William, commemorated in the chancel; John Key, of Water Fulford, York, "formerly of this parish," 9th Jan., 1850, æ. 62; Peter Edwards, Esq., son of the late Thomas Edwards, Esq., of Hoddesdon, 31st May, 1850, æ. 29, and his twin brother John, 3rd Dec., 1850, æ. 29, &c.; Edwin White, 6th April, 1860, æ. 39; Henry John Grant, of The Gnoll, Glamorganshire, and Wormleybury, 17th April, 1861, æ. 82, (and on the same) Maria Louisa Grant, 9th May, 1866, æ. 77, sister to the above; Mary Evans, 7th Oct., 1862, æ. 57; Edward Henry Jones, "of the Cedars, Turnford, born 6th Nov., 1790, died 12th Oct., 1865;" Elizabeth, wife of Leitchfield Gillett, of Waltham Cross, 24th Dec., 1865, æ. 73; James Hatton, 7th Oct., 1867, æ. 62; William Finch, born 21st July, 1787, died 15th Nov., 1867, &c., and members of the Sheppey family (two tombs).

The other memorials in the churchyard consist of head-

"*Dr. Kenealy*: There was some dispute between the English and Irish Parliaments on the subject. The Irish Parliament gave the claimant there the Irish title of Earl of Mountnorris. He died soon afterwards, and did not get the English peerage. Who succeeded to that title I do not know."

Now, as a matter of fact, the case in point never went before the House of Lords at all, either in England or Ireland, nor did the claimant in question receive from the Irish Parliament the title of the Earl of Mountnorris. He died before his claim to the peerage could be established. Both the Chief Justice and *Dr. Kenealy*, therefore, were in error; but the mistake was one that might be easily made, and arose from their confusing *two distinct* trials, both remarkable, both involving the succession to the Annesley titles, and occurring within a few years of each other.

The circumstances were briefly these:—Arthur Annesley, fourth Baron Altham (in Ireland), grandson of Arthur, first Earl of Anglesey, in England, died in 1727, as was supposed without issue. The peerage was immediately assumed by his brother Richard, fifth Baron, who, in 1737, also inherited from his cousin the Earldom of Anglesey. But in 1743, a claimant arose, calling himself James Annesley, Lord Altham, who assumed to be the son and heir of the fourth Baron Altham. His case was, that through the influence of his father's mistress, he was at an early age disowned by his father, who wanted to raise money upon his estates, in conjunction with the next heir at majority. On his father's death he was kidnapped, and sent to America, where he was sold as a slave, at the instance of his uncle, who had taken possession of the title and estates. After thirteen years of slavery, he managed to escape, and appealed to Admiral Vernon, then the British Admiral at Jamaica. Through the intervention of that gentleman his cause was taken up by many persons of eminence. An action of ejectment was brought against the uncle, and although everything that wealth and influence could do was brought to bear against him, he eventually, after a fifteen days trial at the bar at Dublin, obtained a verdict, declaring him entitled to the peerage and estates. This verdict, however, it appears, was set aside upon a writ of error, and the claimant died in 1760, before his claim was finally decided upon, leaving an infant son, whose death three years afterwards left the uncle,—or rather the uncle's son, for the Earl died in 1761—the indisputable heir of the family, so far at least as this claim was concerned.

The other case, which led to a most extraordinary collision between the English and Irish Houses of Lords arose thus:—The before-mentioned Richard Earl of Anglesey, who died in 1761, left a son Arthur, whose succession to the Irish honours, was strongly opposed by his distant cousin and next heir male, on the ground of some informality in the marriage of his father and mother. After an investigation by the Irish House of Lords of nearly four years, the legality of the marriage was affirmed, and on attaining his majority in 1765, the young peer took his seat among the Irish peers as Viscount Valentia and Baron Altham. Claiming then a similar right in England as Earl of Anglesey, he petitioned the Parliament of Great Britain for his writ of summons. But here the judgment went against him; the House of Peers determined, by majority, that the marriage between the father and mother of the petitioner was not proved. Upon this the matter came on a second time before the Peers of Ireland, for revision, but after an argument of twenty-one days, the House confirmed its previous judgment. The effect of these opposite decisions was that the claimant, as legitimate in Ireland, inherited the Irish honours, but being declared illegitimate in England, he could not succeed to the English titles. No further steps in the matter appear ever to have been taken, and the Earldom of Anglesey was never afterwards assumed, being deemed extinct. As a sort of set off against the injustice of this extraordinary decision, Lord Valentia was afterwards created Earl of Mountnorris. Upon

the death of his son, the second Earl of Mountnorris in 1844, that title became extinct, as also then would the Earldom of Anglesey under any circumstances.

AUTOGRAPH OF JOHN BUNYAN.—Collectors of autographs have lately been much interested by the discovery of an undoubted autograph signature of the author of the "*Pilgrim's Progress*," written on the fly-leaf of a copy of a once popular work of Puritan theology, by J. Bryan, late pastor in Coventry, entitled, "*Dwelling with God, the Interest and Duty of Believers*," and published by James Allstreet, at the Rose and Crown, in Paul's Churchyard, in 1670. This book appears to be precisely of the character that would be likely to attract the attention of John Bunyan, containing as it does a variety of quaint religious verses not unlike the style of the poetical introductions to the "*Pilgrim's Progress*." The first part of the "*Pilgrim's Progress*" was published in 1678, eight years after the work of Mr. Bryan, and although it is not recorded that when John Bunyan wrote his spiritual romance in his prison at Bedford, he had with him any other book except the Bible and "*Fox's Book of Martyrs*," yet in all probability, in the six years which elapsed between his imprisonment and his appearance as an author, he read extensively and altered his original text, embodying much of what he gleaned from various quarters. As the copy of "*Dwelling with God*" to which we refer has been well used and worn, there can be little doubt that this is the very copy which John Bunyan had in use while preparing the "*Pilgrim's Progress*" for the public eye. The signature of John Bunyan, though not of course so rare as that of Milton or Shakspeare, is of very rare occurrence; and the present specimen—though written in a round and not a printed hand—bears a very strong similarity to the undoubted originals which are to be seen in each of the three volumes of "*Fox's Book of Martyrs*," which were the companions of his imprisonment, but which are now carefully preserved as relics and curiosities in the County Library at Bedford. The autograph may be seen and inspected by the public at Messrs. Kerslake's, 13, Booksellers' Row, Strand.

CHEAPSIDE CROSS.—In the diary of Sir William Dugdale is the following entry respecting it:—"1643, May 2, Cheap-side crosse pulld downe." Vicars, in his "*Jehovah Jireh*," says:—"The gorgeously guilt laden coat of Cheapside crosse was pluckt over its eares, and its accursed carkase also peece meal tumbled down to the ground even on that day which the Popish asses glasses say, was Inventio crucis, was now at London, in Cheapside, 'Destructio crucis.'"

Proceedings of Societies.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The annual meeting of this association commenced on the 29th ult. at Exeter, the Earl of Devon delivering his presidential address. After offering the members a cordial welcome, he said:—"Few of us can observe such indications of the habits and physical condition of the earliest inhabitants of this island as are afforded by the remains of their rude dwellings, and by the rude implements occasionally found, without a sense of thankfulness that our lot has been mercifully cast in times of improved knowledge, of advanced civilization, and more refined habits, or, as I trust that I may add, without readily recognising the truth that greater advantages entail greater social, moral, and religious responsibilities. Again, in examining the remains of our early castles and our later domestic buildings, we cannot fail to be struck with the contrast between the numerous and carefully-studied provisions for attack and defence, indicating a state of society where every man's hand was against his neighbour, and might held sway over right, and the indications of a more peaceful, free, and well-ordered

buted to the pious cause, but even those persons who persuaded others to do so, and the very mechanics who laboured in the work received these privileges. Mr. Longman describes the ancient wall encircling Old St. Paul's, built with its six gate-houses, in the time of Edward I., as a protection against the divers robberies and crimes occurring within the precincts of the churchyard. The citizens, we learn, had the right of meeting in the east part of the churchyard at their Folk-motes, and the bell in the great steeple was used to summon them together. An interesting account is given of the celebrated Paul's Cross, standing in the churchyard, and from which learned divines preached every Sunday in the forenoon. A view is inserted of this cross, adapted from an original picture in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, with King James I. and his court, and the Lord Mayor, bearing Bishop King's sermon for the restoration of the cathedral.

Sir Christopher Wren, who is said to have had no love for Gothic architecture, found much fault with the construction of Old St. Paul's; but, as Mr. Longman remarks, the cathedral which had stood 400 years, and the walls which, in various instances, required gunpowder or battering-rams to destroy them, did not altogether reflect discredit upon the men who had planned them.

The chapter on curious customs connected with St. Paul's will be found well worth perusing. The old cathedral seems to have been used very much as a modern Exchange, except that the social intercourse in its aisles was even less ceremonious. It was the general promenade and *rendez-vous* for all classes, from the cavalier, merchant, or wit, down to footmen, porters, and grooms. It was a regular gossip-shop, and as Evelyn says, was "made a stable of horses and a den of thieves." The first recorded lottery in England was drawn at the west door, in 1569; rope-dancing feats from the battlements were exhibited before King Edward VI.; and to crown the indignities to which this chief metropolitan representative of the religion of the country was subjected, the Jews endeavoured to buy it for a synagogue.

It was the Great Fire which destroyed the second cathedral, and it had twice before that event suffered by lightning. Although Queen Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., successively headed the various enterprises for its renovation, it was not until it had passed through many vicissitudes, and had endured "dark and troublous times" with Puritanism in the ascendant, that in the reign of Charles II. the restoration was substantially taken in hand. Sir Christopher, then Dr. Wren, furnished numerous plans, but becoming annoyed with the constant interference in his designs, he declared "he would make no models, or publicly expose his drawings." With the king's authority, he therefore transformed his approved designs into a totally different building: the old cathedral was doomed to total destruction, and on May 1, 1674, operations for the new edifice were commenced.

The quarries of the Isle of Portland were devoted exclusively to the rebuilding of St. Paul's, the king commanding that no stone should be taken away from them but with the express order of Sir Christopher Wren. The architect's son laid the last stone in 1710, in the presence of his father and others, and the cathedral was now nominally finished. "A shade," remarks the author, "is cast over the great event by the 'melancholy meanness with which Wren was treated.' His salary was only £200 a year, a sum utterly inadequate to the value of his services, and even a portion of this was systematically withheld from him by the Commissioners, in order to spur him on to increased despatch in the completion of the work. He was subjected to numerous petty obstructions in the work of interior decoration, much being carried out in a style entirely contrary to his wishes. Finally, to the disgrace of all concerned, King George superseded his patent, apparently, that William Benson, a royal favourite, might be installed in the place of the great architect, who died in five years from that time."

Mr. Longman refers to the proposal made by the Royal Academy, at the suggestion of Sir Joshua Reynolds, that the interior of St. Paul's should be painted. But the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of London, successfully opposed the scheme. Nothing more was done until 1858, when Dean Milman instituted special services in the cathedral, and about £10,000 were spent on decorations. The national thanksgiving in 1871, for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, largely augmented the funds for the completion of the building. In 1872, Mr. William Burges was elected architect for the works in contemplation, and the subscriptions in March, 1873, reached the sum of £56,000.

Mr. Longman enters into an elaborate description of the cathedral as it at present stands, giving the details of its construction in a style not too technical for the general reader, and yet sufficiently scientific to interest and be of service to the special professors of architectural science.

Upon "The Future of St. Paul's," Mr. Longman expresses some very sensible and judicious opinions. The question of internal decoration appears to have been thoroughly considered, and the conclusion arrived at seems to be that mosaic should be the style of ornament adopted. Variety of colour is a desideratum in a vast classical edifice like St. Paul's. This necessity is not so much felt in Gothic architecture, probably because there is more synthetic thought about it, and less seeking for mere effect. The decoration which in the one case would improve, in the other would only debase and vulgarize. Mr. Longman offers his opinions on this part of the subject with diffidence, but they reveal excellent taste, and merit attentive consideration. To all who are interested in the history of our great national monuments, we

heartily recommend Mr. Longman's able and conscientious volume. Not only the archaeologist, but the general reader also, will discover in its pages a collection of facts well worth knowing, and related in a manner as agreeable as systematic.

Answers to Correspondents.

F. R.—Thomas Hobbes was one of the first great writers on English government. For a full exposition of his system, see his "Leviathan, or the Matter and Form of a Commonwealth, Ecclesiastical and Civil," published about the year 1666. There is a portrait of this distinguished philosopher in the National Portrait Gallery.

L.—No order is necessary.

S. T. (Ashford).—The change of name must be made in due form, and registered at the College of Arms.

R. J. H.—Rousseau was compelled to leave France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and died in London in 1694.

P. F.—Refer to "Thom's Almanac and Official Directory," where you will find all the information you require.

X.—Millin, the eminent French archaeologist and naturalist, was born in Paris in 1759. Among his principle works are the "Dictionnaire des Beaux Arts" and "Galerie Mythologique."

T. A. (Kew).—St. Paul's School was founded by Dean Colet, in 1512.

H. R. Ray.—Pennant, the antiquary, was born at Downang, in Flintshire, in 1726, and died there in 1798.

J. Archibald.—The lines you quote occur in "Mother Grim's Tales," a series of burlesque poems written by William Meston, a native of Aberdeenshire.

N. S.—Daniel Mytens quitted England soon after the arrival of Vandyck. His portrait, painted by his great rival, appears in the collection of Vandyck's portraits, engraved by Pontius.

R. A.—Orcagna, or L'Arcagnuolo, is the name by which Andrea di Cione, a celebrated old Florentine artist, is generally known.

Historicus.—Bishop Bonner was buried in St. George's Churchyard, Southwark.

F. Weltherby.—George Vancouver, the circumnavigator, was a captain in the British Navy. He served as a midshipman under Captain Cook on his second and third voyages.

A. Z.—The principal work of Dr. Stukeley, the antiquary, is the "Itinerarium Curiosum; or, an Account of the Antiquities and Curiosities of Great Britain." Dr. Stukeley died in London in 1765.

S. L.—The work you require can be obtained at Messrs. Wallis and Sotheran's, in the Strand.

F. R. A.—Spanheim, the distinguished numismatist, was born in 1629, at Geneva. He died in England in 1710.

H. A. L. (Bath.)—Reference to Burke's Peerage would have elicited all the information you desire.

ERRATUM.

CÆSAR'S LANDING IN ENGLAND.—Vol. iii. p. 316.—In the sentence commencing "Several vessels were driven to windward," for "windward" read "leeward."

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 4, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 38, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 4, 20, 38).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, [81A, Fleet Street, London, E.C.]

identifying, as we must do, the 'Brunhild's Stone' of the chroniclers with the 'Brunhild's Bed' of popular tradition, we come to the conclusion that Brunhild, the famous, or rather notorious Queen of the Austrasians, or Eastern Franks, must have had on this identical spot some castle or hunting seat. When we consider, too, the comparative nearness of these monkish chroniclers to the events they record (Aimoin writing in the year 812, only 200 years after the death of Brunhild in 613), we are still more inclined to give an historical origin to the tradition. Other spots in the neighbourhood, too, confirm the legend by their names. There is a 'Brunhild's Spring' on the eastern side of the Feldberg, and not far off a wood was known as far back as the year 812 as the 'Brünforst.' * *

Having discussed with Herr Schudt the historical part of the subject, we turn to the more romantic and mythical, investigating how far the historical Brunhild is to be identified with the heroine of the "Nibelungenlied." The outlines of the plot of that marvellous old epic are probably known to most of our readers, but a great portion of the story of Brunhilda is omitted in it, and is only to be found in the older Icelandic version of the story. Brunhilda, a maiden of extraordinary beauty and talent, was thrown by magic into a sleep, which could only be broken if a knight dared to break through the wall of flame which environed her enchanted castle, and any one who thus sought and woke her was entitled to claim her hand. Sigurd, or Siegfried, the Dragon-slayer, the hero of so many a tale and lay,† dared to pierce the flame, "Wafurlogi," as it is called in the older legends, and to wake the Sleeping Beauty. Thus far the tale resembles our childhood's fairy tale of "The Sleeping Beauty in the Wood," and yet more so the German version of it, "Dornröslein," so called because a hedge of thorns (*dornen*) surrounded the magic castle. Both stories are doubtless derived from the legend of Brunhilda—in the German nursery-tale thorns having been substituted for flames. Herr Schudt considers it highly probable that by Brunhilda's Castle, the one on the Feldberg is signified by the old romancers; consequently we may imagine the event of the fairy-tale of our childhood as having taken place here. Still drawing from the older sources, we find Brunhilda (she is called *Brynhildur* in the Norse and Icelandic legends) described as being betrothed to Sigfried; indeed, according to some accounts, as becoming his wife and the mother of his daughter, Aslauga,‡ afterwards the wife of the Danish King Regner Lodbrog. Be that as it may, Sigfried, either through inconstancy of disposition, or the effects of enchantment, forgets his bride, and in the "Nibelungenlied" we read of his espousal with Chriemhild,§ sister to King Gunnar, or Gunther (who became Brunhilda's husband). In that remarkable epic itself there is no allusion to any love passage having passed between Brunhilda and the Dragon-slayer, her hatred and revengeful sentiments towards him being there ascribed to quite another origin, namely, his having, in one of the many disguises which magic enabled him to assume, stolen from her a mysterious girdle she wore, conferring on the wearer supernatural strength, and having thus tamed her down into a submissive wife to his friend, King Gunther. Whatever the cause of her vengeance, it proved fatal to Siegfried. Discovering

Siegfried to be, like Achilles, vulnerable but in one place (a spot on the back or shoulder upon which the wind had blown a linden-leaf when he was bathing in the blood of the dragon Fafnir), Brunhilda desired Hagen, one of her knights, to wound him in the very spot, when he is separated from his companions during a hunting-party. The sequel is variously related. The older version of the story represents Brunhilda as being seized with remorse for her crime, and as throwing herself on the funeral-pyre on which the body of Siegfried is consumed. Herr Schudt indeed, speaks of one version in which she meets with the horrible punishment of the historical Brunhilda. He identifies the time by their fates, their names, their characters, the period when they are supposed to have lived, and the locality, for Worms seems to have been the capital of Austrasia, and "Worms beyond the Rhine," is constantly alluded to in the "Nibelungenlied," as the seat of King Gunther's government. The rivalry between Brunhilda and her sister-in-law, Chriemhild, finds also a parallel with that between Brunehaut and Frédégonde.

As we made our way back to Homburg amid the afternoon shadows, we were struck with the beauty of the delicate lilac autumn crocuses which empurpled the meadows. Cropped one day by the scythe when the autumn "aftermath" was mown, these lovely flowers were sure to spring up again on the following—fit emblem of popular tradition, which, with its marvellous tenacity of life, manages to survive change of race and dynasty, steam-power and popular education.

J. Y.

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA BY THE WELSH.

THAT America was visited by the Northmen of Northern Europe, and probably by inhabitants of the British Islands, long anterior to the discovery of the Western Continent by Columbus is a fact that can scarcely be disputed. The rude inhabitants of former times may have, and did most probably visit Greenland and portions of North America; but as they died and left no sign, as they had no means, and did not proclaim to the world the existence of another and a fairer continent, to Columbus must belong the honour and glory of this great discovery. As the story of the visit of a Welsh chieftain, in the twelfth century, to the shores of America is an interesting one, I shall try and tell what I know about it very briefly.

In the "History of Wales, first wrote by Caradoc, Abbot of Llanancarvan, and Englished by David Powell," we are informed that, in the year 1170, Madoc ap-Owen Gwynneth, perplexed by the distractions of a civil war at home and all its attendant calamities and troubles, resolved to seek peace in some remote country. He, with a number of courageous followers, trusting to the tempests and dangers of the ocean, rather than the turmoils and dangers which surrounded them, took to the sea, and, sailing due west, in course of time landed on some part of the vast continent we now call America. Madoc was charmed with his new-found world, its soil, and the evidences of fertility he saw on every hand. Building, we are told, some slight fortifications to protect his people (the first thing our first English colony was obliged to do 400 years later), he returned home to Wales, leaving 120 men behind him. I presume the civil broils were now over, for he collected his countrymen, and, relating to them his successful voyage, and describing to them the beautiful, fruitful, and glorious country he had found out, prevailed on many of his people—both men and women—to embark their fortunes with his, and to return with him and enjoy, across the mighty waters, peace, happiness, and plenty. Madoc and a goodly company accordingly set out in ten barges, prepared for the mighty voyage, and by God's good keeping, we are told, they landed safely in the same

* "Brunhild (called in French histories Brunehaut), was daughter to Athanagil, King of the Visigoths, and wife to Sigebert, King of the Austrasians, or Eastern Franks, murdered in 578 at the instigation of his sister-in-law, Frédégonde; Brunehaut herself, having been accused by her nephew, Clothaire, of as many as ten murders, was by him, in the year 613, sentenced to be torn to pieces by wild horses. Her body was afterwards burnt."

† Some antiquaries identify Sigurd with the Northern divinity Balder, and it is probable that these traditions are many of them derived from Scandianavian mythology.

‡ If Aslauga were the daughter of Brunhild, the latter cannot be identified with Brunhild, an interval of more than a century elapsing between her death and the reign of Regner Lodbrog.

§ Called *Gudrun* in the older legends.

mark settled the point, and to most of us it appeared both original and characteristic, but I have since been told repeatedly that it was *not* original. Perhaps some reader of the *Antiquary* will kindly decide the question, and refer me to the probable source whence Mr. Browning derived the remark.

S. R. TOWNSHEND MAYER.

JOHN CRAWFORD.—Where is there to be found an account of the presentation of a large gold medal by the inhabitants of Sunderland to John Crawford for his heroic behaviour at the battle of Camperdown, October 11, 1797? Where 'may be read, or procured, a copy of the favourite nautical song beginning—

"The colours of old England he nail'd to the mast,"

which celebrates his brave conduct?

J. W. FLEMING.

BISHOPS-SUFFRAGAN.—Can any correspondent of the *Antiquary* furnish me with a list of Bishops-Suffragan appointed under the Act of Henry VIII.? I believe they were in number but few, and that no appointment was made from the reign of Elizabeth until the recent revival of the office by the consecration of the Bishop-Suffragan of Nottingham, in 1870.

W. D. PINK.

BEAN FEAST.—Is this designation of an annual festival applied only by, or peculiar to the building trade, and is it common to all parts of the country? Any information on this subject, and on the origin of the term, will be both acceptable and seasonable.

A. WATSON.

THORNVILLE.—May I be allowed to enquire, through the medium of your publication, for some information regarding a soldier of the name of Thornville, whom, I presume, fought on the side of the Stuarts, at the battles of Preston Pans and Culloden? I have, in my custody, a sword something after the claymore style, bearing the following inscription:—

"Colonel William Thornton
gained this sword
at the Battle of Culloden
in 1745, of Thornville."

JOHN LEWIS GAY.

OLD BALLAD.—I have often, when a boy, heard an old officer, long since dead, sing a ballad which he spoke of as being an old one even in *his* younger days, but though I have frequently looked among the ballad sellers' stores, I have never been able to secure a copy. The song was descriptive of a jovial fox-hunting parson, and to the best of my recollection commenced thus:—

"Doctor Mack no more employs,
The burden of my song, sir,
I'll tell you the life the priest enjoys,
With his constitution strong, sir,
'Tis his delight to drink all night,
His care in wine to drown, sir,
And the next morn to wind the horn,
With tally ho! the hounds, sir."

I should be glad to hear of any collection in which I can meet with a copy of this old ditty.

W. BARTON.

WAYZ GOOSE.—This euphonious term is applied to the yearly "outing" observed by letter-press printers. Its origin, I am told, is ancient, but I have been unable to trace it. Will some of your correspondents kindly help me?

QUERRENS.

Replica.

MEDAL BESTOWED BY THE POPE ON BRITISH TROOPS (Vol. iii. 200, 293, 322).—Through the courtesy of Surgeon-Major Fleming, whose unique collection of naval and military medals we have had frequent occasion to notice, we are enabled to present our readers with an engraving of this famous medal, together with a few particulars regarding its presentation.



Shortly after the taking of Bastia, in Corsica, in May, 1794, a portion of the 12th Lancers proceeded to Italy, and landed at Civita Vecchia, where the conduct of the officers and men was such as to gain the notice of Pope Pius VI., who ordered gold medals for the officers, as will be seen from the accompanying letter from Cardinal de Zelada, Secretary of State to his Holiness:—

"From the Vatican, May 30th, 1794.

"The marked consideration which the Holy Father has always entertained, and never will cease to entertain, for the generous and illustrious English nation, induces him not to neglect the opportunity of giving a proof of it, which is now afforded by the stay of a British regiment at Civita Vecchia. As his Holiness cannot but applaud the regular and praiseworthy conduct of the troops in question, he has determined to evince his entire satisfaction by presenting a gold medal to each of the officers, including General Sir James Stuart, Bart., and Colonel Erskine, though absent; and since these medals, twelve in number, are not, at the present moment, in readiness, nor can be provided before the departure of the regiment from Civita Vecchia, the Holy Father will be careful that they shall be sent, as soon as possible, to Sir John Cox Hipplesly, who will be pleased to transmit them to the respective officers, making them acquainted, at the same time, with the feelings by which his Holiness is animated, and with the lively desire which he entertains of manifesting on all occasions his unalterable regard, whether it be towards the nation in general, or towards every individual English-

man. In thus making known to Sir John Cox Hippesly, member of the British Parliament, the dispositions of the Supreme Pontiff, the Cardinal de Zelada, Secretary of State, begs leave to add an offer of his own services and the assurances of his distinguished esteem."

General Sir James Steuart and Colonel Erskine, above mentioned, were the colonel and lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. Some of the officers proceeded to Rome, and were introduced to the Pope, who received them very graciously, and taking a helmet into his hand, expressed a hope "that Heaven would enable the cause of truth and religion to triumph over injustice and infidelity," and he then placed it on Captain Brown's head.

Shortly after this occurrence, a rumour was circulated that the regiment had marched for, and was actually doing duty in Rome, and the ludicrous appellation of "The Pope's Guards" was given it.

Lieutenant Richard Sainthill, R. N., also received a similar complimentary letter and gold medal, "as a mark of his Holiness's particular esteem, and in remembrance of being his guest at Civita Vecchia, commanding the convoy of his Majesty's 12th Regiment of Light Dragoons."

The medal was originally struck in commemoration of the Pope's restoring the harbour of Civita Vecchia to its present state.

EDITOR.

THE BAYONET (Vol. iv. 41).—If we understand by the word bayonet a weapon used in conjunction with a musket, either before or after its discharge, then there cannot be a doubt that the cutting from the *Military Magazine* of 1838 is wrong. If, however, the word may be applied to *any sharp weapon* fixed at the end of a pole, it ceases to possess the signification now and always given to it. A sword fixed at the end of a leaping-pole to keep off cavalry would be called a pike, and not a bayonet (such as is alleged to have been used by a Welsh contingent at the Battle of Bosworth).

The English forces of those early days had usually a great number of fighting Welshmen in their ranks, and we are informed they generally fought with the lance, or glaive. Holinshed informs us that "the wild Welshmen, pitching the end of their spears in the ground, turned the points against their enemies, stood at defence, and so kept off the horsemen."

Long after the use of the musket had become common, it was felt that the musketeer was comparatively defenceless until he could reload and again fire. Attempts to remedy this by his using a sword or a dagger, nay even by screwing the staff of the musket-rest into the muzzle of the musket, were tried and failed, until some genius fell upon the expedient of a plug-bayonet, a dagger fixed at the end of the musket. It is believed the military bayonet was first used in the French Army about the year 1647, and that its first mention is in the "Memoires de Jacques de Chastenot, Chevalier, Seigneur de Puysegur," Paris, 1747. It is there stated:—"The soldiers did not carry swords, but they had bayonettes with handles one foot long, and the blades of the bayonettes were as long as the handles, the ends of which were adapted for insertion in the barrels of the fusils, so that the men could defend themselves when attacked, after having fired." In Randle Colgrave's "French and English Dictionary," London, 1611, "bayonette means a kind of small pocket-dagger, or a great knife to hang at the girdle like a dagger." As nothing is heard of the bayonet for some time, it is supposed it had only been very partially adopted; but in 1671 a corps was raised in France, and it was armed with bayonets carried in sheaths alongside the sword. In 1672 our Charles II. raised a regiment of dragoons, "the souldiers of the severall troopes are to carry each of them one matchlocke musquet, with a collar of bandaliers, and also to carry one bayonett or greate knife." Up to this time, the bayonet was plugged in the muzzle of the piece after firing, and con-

sequently the soldier could only thrust at an enemy near to him, but could not fire. But about, or prior to, 1678, the Marechal de Puysegur says he had seen "a regiment armed with swords without guards, but in lieu thereof a brass ring, and another at the pommel, and through these the barrel of the fusil was passed." This was an approach to the socket-bayonet now in use. In 1688, Louis XIV. tested the effect of socket bayonets, but they were not successful in consequence of the fusils being of so many different sizes, and not of uniform pattern. Shortly after, other powers having laid aside their pikes, and adopted fusils and socket-bayonets, the French followed the example. It is probable that *ringed* bayonets did not go out of use until the eighteenth century had been some years on the way, but gradually the present form supplanted all others, both in our own, and the armies of other countries.

As for the name, although disputes have been raised by various writers, the majority assign it to the town of Bayonne. Bayonne was long and early renowned for its cutlery and iron manufactures. In a French dictionary published in 1694, a bayonette is thus defined:—"Bayonette, sorte de poignard ainsi appelée de la ville de Baionne;" and Voltaire has immortalized the circumstance, be it true or otherwise, in the lines:—

"Cette arme, que jadis, pour dépeupler la terre
Dans Bayonne inventa le démon de la guerre."

From its introduction into this country down to 1735, it was generally, though not invariably, called a baggonet, and therefore this word (baggonet), if ever heard, is not to be deemed a pure vulgarism or modern corruption; it is rather the remains of a designation at one time used by generals in command, in officials' documents, and by military authorities.

Probably the above account of the bayonet will be accepted as showing that it was not first borrowed from the Welsh and Bretons, and if a Welsh division beat off at Bosworth the bravest chivalry in England, as stated in the *Military Magazine*, it was with the pike and not with the bayonet.

H. WRIGHT.

The first allusion to bayonets in the English army, occurs in a military warrant of Charles II., dated April 2nd, 1672, of which an account is given in Carter's "Curiosities of War," p. 239.

J. W. FLEMING.

RELICS OF OLD LONDON (Vol. iv. 32, 45, 56).—There was no street in ancient London so celebrated for inns, as was the High-street of Southwark, for within that street stood the "Tabard" Inn of Chaucer. Stowe, writing some centuries later (about 1598), says they formed the principal feature of this part of High-street, and eulogizes in the following words:—"In Southwark be many fair inns for receipt of travellers;" he further proceeds, "Amongst the which, the most ancient is the Tabard, so called of the sign which as we now term it, is of a jacket or sleeveless coat, whole before, open on both sides, with a square collar, winged at the shoulders, a stately garment of olden times. But now, these tabards are only worn by the heralds, and be called their coats of arms in service."

The Tabard Inn is situate opposited St. Margaret's Hill, where stood the Town Hall of the Borough in 1851, and is now known by the sign of the Talbot. On the "frieze or crossbeam," supported upon two posts, from which hung the ancient sign swaying to and fro, creaking on its hinges with every gust of wind, was the following inscription: "This is the inne where Sir Jeffry Chaucer and nine and twenty pilgrims lay in their journey to Canterbury, anno 1383." The beam was removed in 1766.

Tyrrwhitt (See "Notes to his Dissertation on the Canterbury Tales," prefixed to his excellent edition of the poem) is of opinion that the writing was not older than the seventeenth century, and he supposes the inscription to have

artists, and the revival of learning, were the cause of the more general diffusion of Italian, Spanish, and some German examples of illumination. At the dissolution of monasteries, we read that persons were appointed to "search out and destroy all missals, services, and books of hours, legends, &c." Thus many embellishments were obliterated. The distinctive schools of illumination seemed to have died out after the sixteenth century, and the work done from that period till the commencement of the present century, when a reaction took place, consists of servile and meagre imitations.

Mr. Kershaw distinctly traces out the connection between Christian and Pagan art, as evidenced in symbolism. It was, he observes, "the purer faith arising from the struggle between Paganism and Christianity in the fourth century, which led to a revival of art in a new spirit, causing fresh types to be applied in illustration of such change." Entering into a description and explanation of numerous symbols, Mr. Kershaw concludes this very interesting portion of his subject with the following observation: "The knowledge of symbolism is a first necessity to the comprehension and enjoyment of Christian art, and nowhere can its history be better studied than in the page of an illuminated manuscript."

One of the practical uses of illuminations is to bring the phases of national character, costume, manners, life, and thought of our ancestors before us. Thus, to the art student and antiquary, the study of illuminations is of pre-eminent importance. Mr. Kershaw has arranged the manuscripts specially meriting the attention of art students under countries and in order of date, and while it is frequently next to impossible to determine with perfect certainty the nationality of a manuscript, every possible care has been exercised in the classification. The volumes in the Lambeth Library, which can be called illuminated, are about thirty in number, and, as regards the finer examples, a full description has been given.

In illustration of English art, the splendid manuscript of the Chichele Breviary is referred to. It is richly embellished with marginal ornaments, and a profusion of initial letters of English art of the first class. A copy of the New Testament portion of the rare so-called Mazarine Bible is also mentioned. It is the earliest known edition of the Bible, and is probably of the edition printed by Gutenberg and Fust at Mentz. The illuminated portion is by an English hand. French art is splendidly represented. One of its prominent examples is the manuscript known as the "Lambeth Apocalypse," a gem of the library, and, as the author observes, offering "a rare field for study to the artist, archaeologist, and student of biblical literature." It contains 78 coloured designs, equally remarkable for drawing and colouring. A Psalter of the fourteenth century, the most noteworthy of the Lambeth Psalters, is also described. The Limoges Missal comes in for high encomiums, its two large illuminations affording fine illustrations of French pictorial art towards the close of the sixteenth century. "The Old Testament," and "A Portion of the Bible," are the two examples given of German art. The first is an unusually fine specimen of the twelfth century. The colouring, observes Mr. Kershaw, is fresh and vivid, and, aided by backgrounds of burnished gold, contributes greatly to the splendour of the volume. Italy is represented by a psalter of the thirteenth century, and a manuscript copy of the "Jura et Privilegia, &c.," relating to the Rights and Privileges of the English clergy. The embellishments of both these, however, are mentioned as "probably" by an Italian hand.

In illustration of Persian art, two copies of the Koran are described. The first was found in the Library of Tipoo Saib, at Seringapatam, on the capture of that place by the British Armies, and the text is written in Arabic. The special artistic features of the work are the "gorgeous and dazzling brilliancy, variety, richness, and harmony of colour," characteristic of eastern decorative ornament. The genealogical and heraldic manuscripts, the mention of which Mr. Kershaw has included in his work, consist of about eighteen in number, and relate chiefly to English and foreign nobility, with the exception of two volumes of arms and pedigrees of Kentish families. Two printed books are included in the catalogue. Of these, one is a volume of "Christian Prayers and Meditations," considered to rank specially among the historical and artistic treasures of this library, and once belonging to Queen Elizabeth. It contains page and border illustrations after Holbein and Albert Dürer, and other enrichments and scroll devices, displaying the style of embellishment in vogue at the time of the Tudors. The other printed volume is a fine copy of the French version of the celebrated work called "La Danse Macabre," printed at Paris, probably towards the close of the fifteenth century. All the subjects are coloured, and gold is much used in the outlines of the drapery, many interesting examples of mediæval costume and details being introduced.

Mr. Kershaw concludes his able and valuable epitome by a few remarks upon the printed books with illustrations contained in the Lambeth Library, and in which some noteworthy examples of the engraver's art may be found. Seven outline drawings, by Mr. J. A. Burt, contribute to the interest of the volume, and add to its completeness.

Exhibition of Drawings and Sketches in Norway. By Mr. W. B. Thelwall.

THE Exhibition of Drawings and Sketches of Norway, lately on view at Messrs. Hogarth's, was specially interesting from the circumstance that the land of the Fjords is still comparatively untrodden by our English artists. The Düsseldorf painters have in its sombre forests and picturesque waterfalls, long found congenial subjects, and views of Norwegian scenery form a marked feature in the annual

picture exhibitions of North Germany. Mr. Thelwall's drawings bear evidence of close study from nature. They are by no means equal in execution, some exhibiting far more technical skill than others. Among the most important and best in point of finish, may be mentioned, "The Trolltinderne," in which the remarkable and fantastic formation of the rocks is well rendered, "The Quartz Mountain in the Stahleimsleift," "The Saloclevfos," "Glade near Rosendalen," "The Rinkan Fos or Smoking Fall," and "Ullesvang." The tints and contours generally resemble those of Scottish scenery. A view of Throndjem and the Throndhjem Fjord attracts attention from its being the ancient capital of Norway, and containing the fine old Gothic cathedral, in which the King of Sweden was lately crowned King of Norway. This edifice, we learn, was formerly the equal of some of our English cathedrals, and has for some years been in process of careful restoration.

Answers to Correspondents.

T. K.—Horace, otherwise Quintus Horatius Flaccus, the most popular of the Roman poets, was born at Venusium, B.C. 65. He died suddenly, at the age of fifty-six.

L. S. R.—The turning of the first sod for the formation of the New River, took place in May, 1609, the springs selected being at Amwell and Chadwell, near Ware; and on Michaelmas-day, 1613, the entrance of the waters into London was celebrated by a public pageant at Islington.

A. B. J.—The romance you allude to was written by Mrs. Ann Radcliffe.

R. Edwards.—The Society of Jesuits was founded by Ignatius Loyola, and received the confirmation of Pope Paul III., in 1536.

F. R. L.—The family you allude to trace their origin from the Bullens. The present surname of Williams has been borne by them since the time of Henry VIII. Their armorial bearings are—Arg., a chevron gules, between three bulls' heads sable.

X. (Reigate).—The principal works of Giraldus Cambrensis, or Gerald de Barry, are "Gemma Ecclesiastica," "Speculum Ecclesiæ," "Topographia Hiberniæ," "Expugnatio Hiberniæ," "Descriptio Cambriæ," "Itinerarium Cambriæ," and "De Rebus a se Gestis." A complete edition of his works has been compiled by Professor Brewer, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls.

R. Elmsley.—Lord Brouncker, the celebrated mathematician, and first president of the Royal Society, died in 1664.

T. S.—Kenrick's "Roman Sepulchral Inscriptions," was published by J. R. Smith, of Soho-square.

L. J. H.—Write to the secretary of the Numismatic Society, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

T. F. A.—It does not follow that the locality always determines the peerage to be English, Irish, or Scotch. Thus, for instance, though Farnham is in Surrey, Lord Farnham is an Irish peer: whilst, singularly enough, the Earl of Life, whose second title is Viscount Macduff—a name certainly well-known in the annals of Scotland—enjoys an English and an Irish peerage, but not a Scotch one.

S. A. R.—The modern English expression "dubbed," as applied to persons receiving the honour of knighthood, is derived from the French *adoubé*, which, according to Ducange, signifies *adopted*.

F.—The arms of the University of London are—Az., a cross of St. George, thereon the Union Rose, irradiated, and ensigned with the Imperial Crown, ppr.; on a chief az., an open book, also ppr., clasped gold.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 4, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 4, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 81A, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

This man it appears had been out all day drinking with the beadies of Blue Coat Hospital, where he had been inquiring for an apprentice.

"God bless the Queen, gentlemen," he said; "I will do anything you would have me, only do not knock me on the head."

Captain Orrell then warned some of the rioters, who were carrying wood to the bonfires, that the Guards were on their way; but the men only cursed the Guards and bid them come.

Some one then began to ask where the fellow was that said the Guards were coming, and Orrell thought it time to slip off.

Another witness deposed to seeing the mob break in two, and one part led by a tall man rush down towards Queen Street. Some went down Duke Street, but the Queen's waterman and the majority into Queen Street, shouting "We'll have them all down." Some were for sacking the chapel in Wild Street, others one in Drury Lane. The waterman cried to his howling followers,—

"Curse it! the Wild Street one is a hen-roost, the other is worth ten of it. I'll lead you on boys. Huzza! to Drury Lane! High Church! Sacheverell!"

And on they poured like a deluge, with clubs, cudgels, and swords. When they at last found the door, and were about to break it open with a pickaxe, a woman who belonged to the place ran out, with her arms thrown up, and said, "My sister's in the house, and she'll be killed."

Captain Orrell, who had again tracked the rioters, said, "Do not be afraid, mistress, I will endeavour to pacify them, if I can." Just then a second man came and struck a hatchet twice through the door, shouting, "You don't know how to break down a meeting house door!"

Orrell still interfered, till a soldier in a white waistcoat and white stockings threatened him for trying to save the poor woman's room, which only contained an old rickety bedstead.

"Curse you, cried the soldier, are you against Sacheverell? The church!—d—n it. The church for ever! We will go up."

The mob then rushed up into the minister's room, and destroyed the notes and papers, threw the clock and pulpit cushions out of window, and stove in the galleries. They then called out for the waterman, and some one said he had gone to the palace; others declared he had led a mob to Lord Wharton's, while others cried out that he was breaking in the back door of the chapel. Orrell then went over to the "Griffin and Parrot," at the end of Queen Street, and expressed his sorrow to the by-standers at what the mob had done.

As he and a friend went to Wild Street to see the ruins of the other chapel they met a detachment of the Guards charging along at full speed. Orrell waved his hand to the captain, and said "This is the best way, through Wild Street." Another troop of the Guards went round another way.

Presently Orrell was witness of another scene. In Drury Lane the Horse Grenadiers drawn up near the bonfire, had just returned their bayonets and lugged out their swords, when Purchase came up to the soldiers shouting "Sacheverell, Sacheverell." Standing in the gutter he fronted the men, who remembered him as an old comrade. Orrell, pitying him, laid his hands on his chest and pushed him back. He warned him he was opposing the Guards—opposing the Queen's person.

"Are you against Sacheverell?" was the reply. "I'm for High Church and Sacheverell! I will lose my life in the cause. I will fight the best of them. Boys I will lead you on for High Church and Sacheverell."

Orrell again pushed him back out of reach of the swords.

Two foot soldiers then came up and said to Orrell, "What do you do? He is drunk, but he is an honest gentleman."

"Take him away then, if he is your friend," said Orrell. Purchase, however, was not to be put down. He passed on towards an officer of the Foot Guards, and on his raising his hand, offered the point of his sword as if about to thrust.

"You're mad, go to your lodgings," cried the officer.

"I've been one of the Life Guard's," stammered and hiccupped Purchase.

"The more shame for you to be here," retorted the officer, striking at him with his sword.

Purchase, still bent on mischief, then pushed between the Guards' horses, though the mob hung back. "Cut him to pieces," cried the Captain. He made a thrust at another officer, but a Life Guardsman beat down his point. Another soldier slashed at him, but the drunken rioter escaped once more to vainly lead on the mob near Fleet Ditch, and finally escape. Orrell saw all this, and, thinking a fight inevitable, retreated down Drury Lane, stopping at a tavern door to talk to a clergyman till the Foot Guards came by. As they passed, Purchase called out to the captain—

"Captain, the mob is very strong. I wish you good success."

In spite of this ubiquitous witness, who seems to us evidently to have been a Government spy, the footman and the bailiff were acquitted. Other footmen had been seen in the crowd, and other drunken ringleaders. Dammerel, the Queen's waterman, too clearly recognized to escape, was, however, sentenced to death; but eventually, by Tory exertions, no doubt, acquitted.

And now the lampoons, songs, and parodies, went up again like flights of rockets. The paid writers of such things were indefatigable. Here is a bouquet of the best:—

ON THE DOCTOR'S IMPEACHMENT.

Impeach'd! why pray, sirs, what's the Doctor's crime?
Because the truth he spoke was out of time?
If so, you're right indeed, I'm forced to own
'Twas past the hour of twelve before he'd done.
But that wasn't it, for some people say
You thought it fitter for another day;
On that sad day on which great Charles did die,
That meek, good Prince of pious memory.
Had he done so, you'd then have let it rest;
Neither would you him for his words molest,
For most would then have been at Calves-head feast.

Some of these street songs were cynical, and laughed at by both parties, as for instance—

THE AGE OF WONDERS.

The year of wonders is arrived,
The devil has learnt to dance,
The Church from danger just retrieved
By help brought in from France.
Nature's run mad, and mad men rule,
The world's turned upside down;
Tumult puts in to keep the peace,
And popery the crown.
In all the ages of the world
Such wonders ne'er were seen;
Papists cry out for th' English Church,
And rebbles for the Queen.

THE HISTORY OF THE IMPEACHMENT,

OR,

THE NATION'S GONE MAD.

A New Ballad.

The nation had always some token
Of madness by turns and by fits;
Their sense was both shattered and broken,
But now they are out of their wits.
Can any man, say, the Lord Mayor,
Of Parliament likewise a member,
Did wisely to set up a bear,
To preach on the 5th of November?
Was the Doctor less touched in his brain,
To stuff his discourse with gunpowder;
Or Do—ben, who fired the train,
And made it bounce louder and louder

THE PINK, PINKE, OR PYNKE FAMILY.—Can any of your numerous correspondents give me information as to the arms borne by this family, and any further details concerning it? I especially refer to the *Hampshire* family, who were seated at Kempshott Park, in the parish of Winslade cum Kempshott, for many years. The family were also, I believe, connected with Farringdon, Alton, and Hambleton. I have understood that Robert Pinke, D.D., was warden of New College, Oxford, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

J. PARKER.

THE LORTON FAMILY.—Would any of your readers be kind enough to give me some information regarding the origin of the Lorton family? Is the title of Earl Lorton in abeyance, and if not who is the present earl? I should also like to know the arms of the Lorton family, being a member of it myself.

L. WHITE KING.

[There never has been an *Earl* Lorton. The Hon. Robert Edward King, second son of the second Earl of Kingston, was created *Viscount* Lorton in 1806, which title, on the death of Robert, second Viscount, in 1869, became merged in the Earldom of Kingston, as reference to any Peerage would have shown. The arms of the family are—Gules, two lions rampant-combatant, supporting a dexter hand, couped at the wrist and erect, arg.—Ed.]

CARVING AT NUREMBERG.—I have before me an engraving of a carving representing St. George and the Dragon, described as being at Nuremberg. The equipment of the warrior saint is most peculiar, and unlike anything of the kind I have ever seen represented. He wears a basnet, without a visor, and a camail, but whether the latter is meant to be of chain mail or of cuir bouilli, I know not. A shield, charged with a cross (more like a Maltese cross than a cross of St. George), and having the *douche* scooped out of the corner, is slung round the neck by a ginge. A jazerine jacket, quilted, and covered with innumerable rivets, protects the saint's body to below the hips, which are crossed by a broad studded belt. The sleeves are apparently of some quilted material, and are further defended by brassarts and coudieres, with short gauntlets. The saint wears pointed sollerets, but his legs appear to be unprotected by any kind of armour, below the jazerine. To remedy this, however, the front of the saddle, which appears to be of steel, is brought low down on each side, so as to cover the legs to the ankle, and terminate in a curved point. There are neither spurs nor stirrups, but the rider's legs are fastened to the saddle by two straps, one over the upper part of the thigh, the other round the ankle. The horse's head is defended by a chanfron. Can any one inform me whether it was ever the custom for knights to fasten themselves in their saddles in this way? In England, at least, it seems that to do so in a combat *Poutrance* was considered foul play, for when Sir David Lindsay, first Earl of Crawford, fought Lord Welles on London Bridge, in the presence of Richard II., the Scottish champion sat so firm in his saddle, that an outcry was raised that he was "locked in his selle," and the indignation of the crowd was only quelled by the earl leaping from his horse, and quickly remounting, in order to convince them to the contrary. Perhaps, however, the awkward and dangerous practice of thus tying themselves to their horses was peculiar to German knights. I should like to hear an opinion on the subject.

J. FRASER.

NEWINGTON NUNNERY.—I am told that at the village of Newington, near Sittingbourne, Kent, are the remains of a monastic building, to which a strange tradition is attached. It is said to have been at one time a nunnery, but in the reign of Henry III., the nuns strangled their prioress in her bed, and concealed her body in a pit; the murder, however, was discovered, and the nuns tried by a secular judge and executed. It is said that after this the king handed over the vacant building to seven secular canons; but, as

though there was some evil influence in the place, these canons had no sooner settled down in their new residence, than four of them conspired and carried out the murder of one of their brethren, for which crime the four were executed, and the other two expelled. I should like to be informed whether this strange legend is corroborated by any authentic history.

G. BOWKETT.

OLD BELL INN.—On the front of the Old Bell Inn, Holborn, appears a coat of arms cut in stone. It appears to be—Quarterly, first and fourth, on a chevron, three crosses Maltese; second and third, a stork. The crest, which is placed above an esquire's helmet, looks like a horse's head, couped, having in the mouth a flower of some kind. Is it known to whom these arms belong?

F. PARKER.

Replies.

THE WORD "ELEVEN" (Vol. iv. 42, 70).—Were I simply to answer "M. D." by stating the crude fact that the word *eleven* is an instance of the not uncommon interchange of *d* and *l* on the one hand, and of *c* and *v* on the other, and that *eleven* is therefore allied to *undecem*, as twelve is to *duodecem*, I fear he would be inclined to class me with those etymological maniacs who, according to Voltaire, would derive *vertu* from *chaudron*, by the simple process of changing *chau* into *ver*, and *dron* into *tu*.

For, taken apart, many corresponding words in different languages would seem to have no affinity with each other; but when classified and compared with other words of the same series, the links which connect them become at once apparent. This I perceived as a boy; and being blessed with the vilest memory for words, and yet, withal, tormented by an unquenchable thirst for the literature, history, and philosophy of all nations, I set to work making tables of useful words, chiefly in perpendicular columns, each column being devoted to a particular language. These I carefully compared, drawing conclusions as I went on, as to the modifications words underwent in different periods and localities; and, after testing these conclusions by a comparison with other words, became convinced that all the languages of Europe, and a few of South-western Asia, are ONE, being, as it were, merely dialects of some much older form; and, for every new language I wished to acquire, I laid down rules which satisfactorily made up for a defective memory.

These tables and rules I was afterwards induced to put into a more regular form, and they were published in Paris in 1847-9, under the title "*Essai sur l'Analogie des Langues*," in "*La Phalange, Revue de la Science Sociale*." The chief aim of this essay was to seek the laws by which words are transformed, that they might help students of foreign languages to recognise easily their old friends in a new dress. With this help, the learner may consider the vocabulary of any European language new to him as a masked ball, in which the majority of individuals are merely old acquaintances in disguise.

From the first chapter of this essay, I have extracted, as an answer to "M. D." the table of numerals herewith enclosed, but dare not, considering its length, claim your indulgence for its insertion in the pages of your very interesting publication. Yet, if it could be the means of drawing the attention of some of your readers to the fact that a little careful examination of the phenomena of language would vastly increase their powers of acquiring foreign tongues, rendered so indispensable by the new conditions of society, neither you nor I would feel much compunction at having inflicted so heavy an article on the rest, especially as they enjoy the indisputable privilege of passing it over unread.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF NUMERALS IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

	Sanscrit. . . .	eka	dwi	tri	chatur	panchan	shash	saptan	ashtan	navan	{dasan {dasan	yāzdah {yāzdah {gārah	dawāzdah dawazdah
Eastern.	Zend	āeva	dwa	thri	chatwar	panchan	eswas	hapfan	astan	navan	dasan		
	Persian	yik	dā	sch	chehaur	penj	shesh	heft	hesht	nuh	dch		
	Persian (mod.) .	yak ; ek	do	suh	chahar	panj	shaah	haft	hasht	nuh	dah		
	Hindoustani . .	yak ; ek	dou	teen	chār	pānch	chhah	haft ; sā	āth	nau	das		
Western.	Moors (Pop. Ind.)	eck	doo	teen	chaur	paunch	chah	saut	aut	nou	das	agearah	bārah
	Welsh	un	dau	tri	pedwar	pump	chwech	saith	wyth	naw	deg	un-ar-ddeg	deuddeg
	Gaelic	aon	dha	tri	ceithir	csig	sa ; sia	seachd	ochd	naoidh	deich	aon-deng	dha-theig
	Greek	en ; eis	duo	treis	{ tessares } { ptaures } { tettar	{ pente } { pempe }	h-ex	h-epta	okto	ennea	deka	endeka	dōdeka
Southern.	Latin	unus	duo	tres	{ quatuor } { petora }	quinque	sex	septem	octo	novem	{ decem } { deni }	undecem	duodecem
	Romanche . . .	uno	doī	tre	patro	cintish	shusse	shapte	aht	noo	zecke		
	Italian	uno	due	tre	quattro	cinqe	sei	sette	otto	nove	dieci	undici	dodici
	Spanish	uno	dos	tres	cuatro	cincio	seis	siete	ocho	nueve	diez	once	doce
Northern.	Portuguese . . .	hum	dous	tres	quatro	cincio	seis	sete	outo	nove	dez	ouze	doze
	French	un	deux	trois	quatre	cinq	six	sept	huit	neuf	dix	onze	douze
	Gothic	am	twa	thri	fidwor	fimf	saihs	sibun	ahtan	nium	{ taihun } { tuga	einlif ellif	twaalif tulf
	German	ein	zwei	drei	vier	funf	sechs	sieben	acht	neun	zehn	eilf	zwölf
East-Central.	Swedish	en	tva	tre	fyra	m	sex	sja	atta	nio	tio	ellofva	tolf
	Danish	een ; eet	to	tre	fire	fem	sex	syv	otte	ni	ti	elleve	tolv
	Dutch	een	twee	trie	vier	vijf	zes	zeven	acht	negen	tien	elf	twalf
	English	one ; an	two	three	four	five	six	seven	eight	nine	ten	eleven	twelve
East-Central.	Lithuanian . .	wena	du	tri	keturi	penki	szeszi	septyni	aztum	devyni	deszimt		
	Russian	adna	dva	tri	chetyres	piatt	shest	stenn	vossem	d'eviat	d'essiat	adiunatsatt	dvenatsatt
	Bohemian . . .	yeden	dva	tri	chtyri	pet	shest	sedm	osm	devet	deset	yedenatzt	dvanatzt

On comparing any two of these words apart from the rest, such as *chatur* and *four*, *panchan* and *five*, we must admit that the differences are sufficiently great to awaken doubts as to their identity; but an *integral* instead of a *fractional* view of the whole series of transformations the words undergo in their progress through time, and their migrations through space, will soon convince the most sceptical of their common origin.

I will not, however, encumber your pages by translating the analysis of the above table, in which almost every interchange of letters, and every contraction, is accounted for by strict phonetic laws, and exemplified for each language by examples of numerous similar transformations; but I will content myself with drawing your correspondent's attention to the numbers *eleven* and *twelve*.

He will perceive that they are compounded of the numbers *one* and *ten* (literally in Welsh, *un-ar-ddeg*), and *two* and *ten*; but like most compound words in constant and popular use, they are subjected to softenings of sound and contractions, similar to the Latin *male*, *nolo*, and the English *don't*, *can't*, *won't*. Thus, in Italian, *uno-e-dieci* becomes *UNDICI*, and *due-e-dieci*, *DODICI*. In Spanish, Portuguese, and French, the change is still greater, the middle syllable *di* having completely disappeared, leaving only, *once*, *ouse*, and *doce*, *dose*, *douse*. But when we arrive at the northern dialects, the changes are so numerous as to leave in them no letter or sound in common with the other dialects, and yet the words are undoubtedly allied; for, as a rule, the *d* of other languages corresponds to *s* in German (compare Latin *dens*, *ducere*, *domare*; and Dutch *dwingen*, *dwerg*, *dwaars*, with German *zahn*, *ziehen*, *zähmen*, *zehen* or *zehn*; — *zwingen*, *zwerg*, *zwerch*); hence *duo* becomes *zwo* (old form) and *zwei*, which form it of course retains in *swölf*. (Greek scholars will here remember that the interchange of *d* and *s* is often met with between the various dialects; thus, *zeus*, *za*, *zorr*, co-exist with *deus*, *da*, *dorr*.) On the other hand, *c* and *v* are frequently interchanged, as in Latin *nix=nic-s*, *ni-vus*, *vox=voc-s*, *vo-veo*, *focus*, *foveo*, *vix=vic-si*, *vivo*, and English *quick* compared to Latin *vivus*. (This partly explains the connection between *pump*, *quinque*, *cinq*, *cinq*, and *fünf*, *funf*, *five*; as well as the relationship between *CHATUR*, *QUATTRO*, *pedwar*, *fidwor*, *vier*, and *FOUR*). This not uncommon interchange of sounds at once gives *undenven* and *two-deven* as corresponding to the Latin *undecem* and *duo-decem*; and finally *d* and *l* being both *dentals*, and therefore having a physical affinity with each other, often take each other's place; as Greek *lacryma*, *alakrus*, *kadmeia*, — Latin *lacryma*, *alaceris*, *calamina*; *dasan* co-existing in Sanskrit with *lasan*, and *lingua* (English *tongue*), *capitodium* co-existing in Latin with *lingua*, *capitolium*. This interchange had indeed been noticed ages ago by Varro, who writes, "Saepe antea, pro L, littera D utebantur."

Combining this modification with the preceding one, we arrive easily at *unleven* or *ELEVEN* as corresponding to (but by no means directly derived from) the Latin *undecem*; and *twolven* or *TWELVE* as corresponding to the Latin *duo-decem*.

These changes did not, of course, take place in that noble amalgamation called English; but were derived from one of its chief parent stocks, the Scandinavian; in Anglo-Saxon, the oldest known form of the Norse, or Danish language (Icelandic perhaps excepted), we find the forms *ÆNDLEFENE*, *endleaf*, *enlyfa* from the first of these the English word *eleven* is directly derived.

I am aware that Old Etymologists give *one-left*, *two-left* (after the ten fingers are counted), as the origin of the words *eleven* and *twelve*. But this derivation seems to me more ingenious than satisfactory. "M. D." must use his own judgment, and choose for himself.

Q. E. D.

BARRICADES IN FRANCE (Vol. iv. 42).—The word *barri-*

cade is derived from *barrigue*, the French for a wine head, or from *barrigot*, a wine barrel. The barricades were thrown up across the streets of Paris about 150 years before the Revolution which placed Louis Philippe on the French throne, and gained for him the nickname of the King of the Barricades. They date as far back as the war between the League and the Huguenots, and were erected for the first time across the chief streets of Paris on the 12th May, 1588. The historical student is reminded here of the bad feeling that existed between the French monarch, Henry III., and the Duke de Guise, who was called in his day the Victor of the Barricades, and King of Paris as well. The king hated and was jealous of the great Catholic leader; and the duke, with the concurrence of the civil and ecclesiastical authorities of Paris, meditated the dethronement, if not the death of the sovereign. The population took the side of the clergy and municipality, and all Paris loudly proclaimed its opinion that Henry was guilty of not prosecuting the war against the King of Navarre with vigour, and of not taking effectual means to prevent the succession of a heretic prince to the throne of St. Louis. In fact, the Sorbonne issued a decree, stating that monarchs and rulers misconducting themselves, so as to give reasonable grounds of suspicion to their subjects that they are betraying their trusts, might be lawfully deposed.

A night or two after a violent interview had taken place between the duke and his sovereign at the Louvre, which ended in their separating more convinced than ever that the struggle between them could only be decided by force, a body of Swiss mercenaries, numbering 4000, with a regiment of the French guards, entered Paris; and matters looked as if the king was about to try conclusions with the duke and the disaffected citizens. We hear now—for the first time, or in any serious historic affair, at least—of the *seize* or leaders of the sixteen sections, the descendants of whom were mowed down so mercilessly by Napoleon (then General Buonaparte) with his artillery in front of the Church of Saint Roque, in the Rue Saint Ignore. The sectional leaders of 1588 were on the alert for some hours before the arrival of the troops in Paris, which took place late at night, when the king and his advisers thought that the citizens were all in bed. When they had arrived, however, which they did by a forced march, and, after some refreshment and rest, had proceeded to their quarters, the whole population rose up by preconcerted signal, and getting under arms, barricaded the principal streets and commanding avenues at daybreak.

Under the superintendence of the sixteen sectional chiefs the barricades in question were formed of beams of timber, rafters, carts and cars, piled round and amongst thousands upon thousands of the hogsheds and barrels from the quais and the wine-shops, after the fashion, although much more hastily and loosely thrown up, of ordinary field works, in which the barrels are interspersed with fascines, sand-bags, &c. Gigantic chains were thrown across the entrance of the street where a barricade was erected, to guard it against a sudden charge of cavalry, and hold the latter in check, whilst the leaguers picked them down from behind their extemporized fortress. The barricades were well armed and well commanded, and they not only held their own positions resolutely, but sallied forth in the combined movement upon the Place Saint Antoine, the Place Manbue, where the troops had rallied towards afternoon, and awaited orders.

After a brief and furious contest, in which the poor, rushed in like demons upon the bayonets of the soldier, the Swiss surrendered, and the guards fought their way to Palace, where they joined the troops stationed there to guard the royal family and the ministry. Here, as the evening drew to a close, the biggest barricade of the day was erected in the very front of the Louvre. The king, either from fear or remorse, commanded the household brigade not to attack the gigantic structure, and sent

Marshall Biron to the Duke de Guise to stop the effusion of blood.

Such were some of the circumstances that signalized the erection of the first barricades in the streets of Paris in the month of May, 1588. They are essentially a summer amusement, as insurgents can bivouac behind them at night, without consuming more fuel than will suffice for a single watchfire for each barricade, and without requiring any camp furniture whatsoever, not even bedding or canvas. This was the case in 1848, when the red republicans of Paris rose in insurrection, and their leaders for three days had only to find them ammunition, food, and drink. The same year the formidable character of the street barricade was done away with for ever, when the Prussian guards took possession of the houses on either side of the streets leading up to the barricades in Berlin, and breached the internal walls as they proceeded along, until at length they turned them, and their defenders, taken in flank, had to surrender or run for it.

Narrow streets also, like summer weather, favoured the barricade system of insurrection. In 1588, the people could almost shake hands from window to window across the majority of the streets of Paris. Elderly people, who remember the French Revolution of 1830, will not need to be reminded that the chief contests between the troops and the populace took place in the narrow and intricate quarters of the city; whilst those of middle-age will easily call to mind the same feature of the similar contest which took place in the great revolutionary year, 1848, when kings and established governments were knocked about like nine-pins, and revolutions came tumbling out of old Time's wallet like potatoes out of a sack.

Napoleon III., and his Prefect of the Seine, Baron Haussmann, razed the old narrow street fastnesses and nests of unhealth and scoundrelism to the ground, and converted Paris into a magnificent series of streets, boulevards, and avenues, the causeways of which are wide and spacious as their buildings are beautiful and majestic, and the length of which the eye can see for miles, whilst a single piece of artillery would suffice to protect their straight range against ten thousand ragamuffins—at all events, during a natural state of things, and under a firm and well-ordered Government. In none of those grand and spacious quarters will barricades ever be erected again to decide questions of civil or religious controversy.

Politicians of the advanced school may maintain their socialist theories in the wine-shops as violently and as long as they please, but they will never again draw from them, as they would from plundered gun-shops and arsenals, materials for their deadly defence. The *tonneau* of Bacchus will henceforth be a vessel of peace and good-fellowship, never more to be tapped by hostile bullets, never more to be bestrode by a redder republican than our respectable old friend, the rotund and ruddy-cheeked Silenus.

THE KNIGHT OF INNISHOWEN.

ANNIE LAURIE (Vol. iv. 54).—I much fear that a writer of fiction (like Mr. Grant) is not a thoroughly reliable authority for the details of an antiquarian subject, if the details have to be picked out from the web of his story. If given as an illustrative note (like those of dear Sir Walter) then they are above suspicion. The history of this beautiful song, and as beautiful melody, to whose strains our soldiers marched to victory at the "Alma," and many another bloody field in the Crimea, is as follows:—That distinguished Scottish antiquary, Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, of Hoddam Castle, who first published the song in "A Ballad Book," Edinburgh, 1824, p. 107 (30 copies only printed for private distribution), on 14th December, 1848, wrote to Mr. Graham: "I long ago wrote down these verses from the recitation of Miss Margaret Laurie, of Maxwellton, my father's first cousin; she and he being the children of sisters, daughters of the Lord Justice-Clerk Alva. By-and-by, I

put some queries to my cousin Peggy in a letter from Hoddam Castle, and this is her answer verbatim:—'Dumfries, 10th September, 1812.—My dear Sir, I received yours, but I am afraid I can give but a very imperfect account of what you wish to know. I have heard that the admirer of Annie Laurie was a Douglas of Fingland, and ancestor to your friend Miss Douglas, of Holmhill, and that he was the poet who made the song; but this I certainly know, he was not a successful lover, as she was married to Fergusson of Craigdarroch, and was grandmother to the late Mr. Fergusson of Craigdarroch, and aunt to my father. And I have heard she was very handsome, but I know no more of the history.—Margaret Laurie.' See "The Songs of Scotland," by G. F. Graham, 1851, Vol. iii p. 167.*

Mr. Sharpe, in his very rare book, has the following note to the song:—"Sir Robert Laurie, first baronet of the Maxwellton family (created 27th March, 1685), by his second wife, a daughter of Riddell of Minto, had three sons and four daughters, of whom Anne was much celebrated for her beauty, and made a conquest of Mr. Douglas, of Fingland, who is said to have composed the following verses under an unlucky star, for *the lady married Mr. Fergusson, of Craigdarroch.*" Here we have a very complete history of the song, its author, and its subject. I much fear the pedigree of the first baronet your correspondent has consulted is defective, in not shewing the children of his second wife. As for the fact that the third baronet (Sir Walter) had a daughter named Anne who also married a Mr. Fergusson of Craigdarroch, it only shows that cousins, then, as now, sometimes married. There is no other song, or poem, attributed to Douglas of Fingland. I may add that the air of Annie Laurie is quite modern, having, says Mr. Graham, been composed by Lady J—S—t. The modern words of the song differ somewhat from the original words recovered by Mr. Sharpe—both will be found in Mr. Graham's truly valuable work above quoted.

H. WRIGHT.

A CURIOUS DURHAM CUSTOM CALLED "PUSH PENNY" (Vol. iv. 41).—In reply to the above-mentioned query, I venture to forward you an account of the custom, written by Mr. Cuthbert Carlton of this city, a local antiquary, and author of the "Durham and Chester-le-Street Charities," &c., taken from the *Durham Chronicle* of Nov. 29, 1872:—

"*Push Penny.*—This custom, which has been discontinued nearly a quarter of a century, is thus referred to in the *Derbyshire Times* of Saturday last:—'There is a custom which has been upheld from time immemorial by the Dean and Chapter of Durham on three days in the year—30th of January, 29th of May, and 5th of November, the anniversary of King Charles's Martyrdom, Royal Oak Day, and Gunpowder Plot, which is known among Durham lads as "push penny." On these days the Chapter causes twenty shillings in copper to be scrambled for in the college yard by the juveniles, who never fail to be present.' The practice observed every 29th of May and 5th of November, was to throw away within the College, thirty shillings in penny-pieces. Whether the custom dates 'from time immemorial' it is difficult to state, but the two last dates would seem only to point to the origin of the custom at the end of the seventeenth, or beginning of the eighteenth centuries, to testify the loyalty of the Dean and Chapter to the Throne, and their appreciation of the 'happy restoration' of the 'Merry Monarch,' and the escape of the King and his parliament on the 5th of November. There was some such custom, however, during the monastic period, and before the

* Robert Chambers, another equally distinguished antiquarian in songs and ancient ballad lore, says:—"The verses were written by a Mr. Douglas, of Fingland, upon Anne, one of the four daughters of Sir Robert Laurie, first baronet of Maxwellton, by his second wife, who was a daughter of Riddell of Minto. As Sir Robert was created a baronet in 1685, it is probable that the verses were composed about the end of the seventeenth, or the beginning of the eighteenth century."—"Chambers's Scottish Songs," Edinburgh, 1829, Vol. ii. p. 294.

accession of the Stuarts to the English throne. There were always a certain number of children as well as aged people maintained and relieved by the inmates of the Cathedral during pre-Reformatory times, and at certain seasons—such as the visit of the Bishop to the 'Lord Prior,' the arrival of a crowned head, or some distinguished nobleman with his retinue of attendant squires and retainers—when pennies were thrown away to the multitude of citizens who were wont to assemble in the vicinity of the Prior's mansion. At Bishop Auckland the Bishop was accustomed to throw away 'silver pennies' at certain times of the year, and it is even said that so much as a peck of copper was in earlier times scattered broad-cast among the people who went up to the College to feast their eyes upon the grantees to be there seen. The Reformation swept these and many other old customs away; but old traditions linger for a long period in certain places, and after the restoration of Charles II., the Dean and Chapter no doubt considered the 29th of May and the 5th of November two great events, so dear to every loyal heart, that they ought to be kept as days of rejoicing, and as one means of doing so, caused one of their officials to throw a bag full of pennies to the people who met in the College. This duty was entrusted to the senior verger of the Cathedral, the late Mr. Tyler being the last one who performed it. For many years it was the practice for the children of the Blue Coat schools to attend divine service in the Cathedral, who were drawn up rank and file in the nave, for the inspection of the Prebends, who minutely examined the new scholastic garments of the Blue Coat scholars. This being done, they were ushered into the choir, and at the end of the service, a regular pell-mell rush was made for the 'cloister doors,' in order to be present at 'push penny.' The scenes on these occasions were almost beyond description. The verger, bag in hand, awaited at the College gates the arrival of his company, and slowly marched up the centre of the quadrangle, followed by a miscellaneous crowd of men—of all ages—and women, as well also of lads of almost every age and position. To the latter 'push penny' was a red letter day, and they entered into it with all the zest of juvenile felicity, in spite of torn hands and broken shins, from the boots of men of larger growth. The old men, however, had no chance, and the youths had often to retire before roughs who regarded neither life nor limb. The waits—old Billy Ritchley and Jacky Lightfoot—were always present, as well as Hutt Alderson, the Bishop of Butterby, and George Hickey; and Dr. Marshall, the political poet, might have been detected beneath the shady elms of the Dean's garden surveying the scene from under his bushy eye-brows. The proceedings became a source of terror to the aged, and as many as were disposed to attend received 3d or 4d each, one aged and veterinarian Jehu—old 'Billy Lindsey'—received 4d annually for 'baccy' at the College entrance. The rest was scattered to the miscellaneous mob round about, whose antics yielded a fund of amusement to the spectators at the prebendal windows. For a few years it thus continued, the attendants at 'push penny' gradually diminishing as the remembrance of 'Royal Oak Day' appears to have grown smaller by degrees and beautifully less in popular memory. For twenty-five years the ancient institution of 'push penny' has been discontinued, nor is it now likely to be revived, but as a relic of earlier times it is worthy of being held in remembrance."

WILLIAM MARSHALL,
Town Clerk of Durham.

CROMWELL'S GRAVE (Vol. iv. 32).—I remember reading the article in *Chambers' Journal*, to which your correspondent, Mr. C. Hughes, refers. I am not able to test the truth of the statement, but it would be well if a combined effort were made to search the place named on the Field of Naseby.

HENRY VINCENT.

THE BISHOPRIC OF WESTMINSTER (Vol. iv. 55).—Thomas

Thirlby was the first and last Bishop of Westminster. He was consecrated December 19, 1540, and is reported to have greatly impoverished his see by granting long leases of the estates, but he was necessitated to surrender the bishopric, on March 29, 1550. It was shortly afterwards suppressed, when the diocese became reunited to London. Dean Stanley remarks that it was on this occasion that, out of the appropriation of the estates of Westminster to fill up the needs of London, the proverb arose of "robbing Peter to pay Paul," a proverb which, indeed, then carried with it the fullest significance that the words can bear.* The Bishop of London, Nicholas Ridley, had several of the Westminster estates in exchange for those of his own see, and the convicts' prison, which stood between the west end of the abbey and the gate-house was granted to him as well. The bishop's palace was at the same time given to Lord Wentworth, and a small parcel of the lands were sold to Bishop Thirlby who, after his surrender, was translated in 1550, to the see of Norwich, which he held until 1554, when Queen Mary advanced him to the Bishopric of Ely, and made him a Privy Councillor. He died on the 22nd of August, 1570, and was buried in the chancel of Lambeth Church. A good account of this prelate will be found in Bloomfield's "History of Norfolk," Vol. iii.; Strype's "Memorials," Vol. ii, 217, and Dart's "History of Westminster Abbey." The subjoined note is from the Lansdown MSS. 446, folio 131, 1540:—"And as K. Henry the 8th converted this Abby Church into a Cathedral & Episcopal See, and put therein Bishop Thirlby the first and last Bishop of Westminster, who held it about ten years, as King Edward the 6th changed it into a Cathedral Church, Philip & Mary into a *Benedictine Monastery*, and Queen Elizabeth into a *Collegiate Church*, without any of them separating or reserving K. Henry the 7th Chapel to the Crown, nay, without subjecting it to any use, trust, or purpose whatsoever, other than that of the Body they were found in. The Crown, if it now has any property therein, must have acquired it since that time. But how any such thing could be acquired it is difficult to understand, the restraining Acts of the 13th of Elizabeth and of the 1st of K. James the 1st having disabled Ecclesiastical Bodies from surrendering, & the minority, which the Church is under, from forfeiting from any but themselves."

W. WINTERS.

Upon the dissolution of the monasteries in 1539, the Abbey Church of Westminster was erected into a deanery, Dr. Benson, the last abbot, being nominated the first dean. The next year, December 17, 1540, it was further converted into a cathedral with a bishop, dean, and twelve prebendaries. The diocese included the county of Middlesex. Thomas Thirlby was the first and only bishop appointed. He was consecrated December 19, 1540, and presided over the see for nearly ten years. Upon his translation to Norwich, April 1, 1550, the Bishopric of Westminster was formally dissolved by letters patent, being merged into that of London, from whence originally it was taken. In the course of the next few years the abbey underwent several changes. The dean continued to preside over it until the accession of Queen Mary, who restored the abbot; but Elizabeth, in the first year of her reign, displaced the abbot, and in effect restored the cathedral foundation of Henry VIII., with the exception of the bishopric, by erecting it into a collegiate church, with a dean and twelve prebendaries, as it still continues.

W. D. PINK.

This bishopric was created in 1540, by King Henry VIII., the county of Middlesex, which before had belonged to the diocese of London, being assigned to it as a diocese. The other five erected at the same time were Oxford, Peterborough, Gloucester, Bristol, and Chester. In about nine years Thirlby, the first and only Bishop of Westminster, was

* Vide "Memorials of Westminster Abbey," p. 465.

Coleridges. The home of the venerable Sir John Taylor Coleridge lies almost under its shadow.

In the section of Antiquities, on Monday, a very important paper was read by Mr. W. C. Borlase, on "The Ancient Inhabitants of Cornwall and their Dwellings;" and in the Historical Section, Mr. T. Kerslake read a paper on "Part of the Early History of Exeter."

On Tuesday, the proceedings at Exeter were brought to a close. The principal event of the day was the tour of the city walls, led by Mr. Edward A. Freeman, who delivered an interesting lecture, pointing out the various features of what remains of the walls, some portions of which he had no doubt were vestiges of the wall of Athelstan, and might have been part of that on which the Exonians resisted the entry of Vespasian. The closing meeting of the institute was held in the Guildhall, Lord Devon presiding, when the customary votes of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation, the local Reception Committee, and others were passed; and the members of the institute were so pleased with their reception that they have resolved to present the city with a gold chain in addition to the mayor's official regalia.

The late meeting of the Archaeological Institute was marked by a very interesting novelty. Attempts had been made on former occasions to bring together portraits of the chief worthies of the district in which the meeting was held; but until this year they were unsuccessful. Many of the portraits brought together had already been seen at Kensington, but a far greater number never found their way thither, and the local character of the recent gathering gave it peculiar interest and value. The earliest portrait—at least that which represents the earliest school—was the small figure of Sir John Fortescue, author of the famous treatise, "*De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*," and the first writer on English law. He was born at Winston, in Devonshire, became Lord Chief Justice of England in 1442, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury. He is in his red judge's robe, with hands uplifted as in prayer—an excellent instance of the profoundly religious feeling of early art. The picture came from his descendant, Earl Fortescue, and in the catalogue is given to Hemling. It is a fine and well-painted portrait, in which respect it has the advantage of one not very much later, and perhaps more directly from the subject, that of Dr. Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, from 1501 to 1519. He was the especial benefactor of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, whence the picture was sent. Here the treatment is still serious, and the fine alab marks the churchman, but the features are hardly and severely drawn, and we may hope better things of the true "presentment" of Bishop "Owldom," as, from his rebus remaining in the cathedral, an owl with a label held in the beak inscribed with the word "dom," we may conclude his name was pronounced. For the earlier part of the sixteenth century the most striking portraits were a succession of mayors and civic dignitaries of Exeter, brought from the Guildhall. These are almost unrivalled. They have been untampered with, but happily "unrestored," and, except in the case of the City of London, there seems to be no such series of mayors in existence. They are for the most part painted in their scarlet robes, with the dates of their birth and age on the canvas or panel. Among them, one of the most curious is the portrait of John Hooker, first Chamberlain of Exeter, and uncle of the famous and "judicious" divine. John Hooker has not come down to us with too agreeable a visage. He lived through the famous "commotion" of Edward VI.'s time, and has told the story of it at length, supplying materials for the graphic narrative in Froude's history. In the last half of the century we reach the golden days of Devon, the great days of Elizabeth, who appeared on the walls, not, indeed, "girt with many a baron bold," but with those famous captains and adventurers who drew the eyes of all the world to these western regions, and made the name of Plymouth a terror to Spain. From Trelawne, the old home of the Trelawnys, came a remarkable portrait of the Queen, in black, with large gold

chain, coronet, and ruff, which is given to Nicholas Hilliard, the Queen's grace's goldsmith, carver, and portrait painter, who was born at Exeter in 1547, and lived until 1619. Mr. Scharf insists that as the ruff was not introduced until quite late in the century, no portrait which represents Elizabeth as wearing it, and which also makes her young in appearance, can be other than at best a memorial picture—one of those painted after the Queen's death, for some especial and regretful admirer. This may very well be such a picture; and the black dress may be supposed in some degree to support the theory. The Devonshire birth of the artist gives it great interest in this place, where, on the same walls, appeared the portraits of the most famous Elizabethian worthies—Drake, Raleigh, and Hawkins. Of Sir Francis Drake there were two portraits; one from the corporation of Plymouth, the right hand resting on a globe, and dated 1504, ætat 53—the year before his death. Below is a poetical description, recording—

"Sir Drake, whom well the world's ends knew"—

—"Whose shippe about the world's wide waste
In three years did a golden girdle cast,
Who both a pilot and a magistrate
Steered in his turn the shippe of Plymouth's state."

The other picture came from the present Sir Francis F. E. Drake, at Nutwell Court, and is ascribed to Zuccherio; a possibility, since although Zuccherio was only four years in England, he remained here one year after Sir Francis sailed from Plymouth on his famous voyage round the world. Drake is here represented wearing the jewel given to him by the Queen—a miniature of Elizabeth, the work of Vicentio Vicentini, still preserved at Nutwell. Of Raleigh the only portrait was one sent by his descendant, Colonel Walter Raleigh Gilbert, in black, with a plaited ruff, and dated 1569, when the future Sir Walter was only 17. The portrait of Sir John Hawkins—the terrible "Achines" of Philip's despatches, the great singer of the King of Spain's beard, one of the admirals at the coming of the Armada, and unhappily the founder of the slave trade, is of the highest interest. It is, perhaps the only authentic portrait in existence, and is dated ætat suæ 57,—1591. He is in black, with a great chain of gold of many folds, and a hat set round curiously with pearls. The chain is still in existence, and might well have accompanied the picture.

These three Elizabethan portraits are, of course, most noticeable. There was no portrait of Hooker the divine; born, like his uncle, at Exeter, whence he started on his famous pilgrimage to Oxford. Of his contemporary, Jewel, author of the well-known "Apology," once kept chained in all churches—the Bishop of Salisbury, of whom Fuller writes that "it were to be wished this 'use of Sarum' were prece-dential to all posterity," there was a small head in black, with a hat, sent from Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The old barton in which Jewel was born, in 1522, and where his earlier years were passed, still remains in the parish of Berry-narbor, not far from Ilfracombe. Here, too, still, of the same age, was Carew, the historian of Cornwall, a remarkable picture, with one of the "imprese" then so popular, on one side of the panel, a hand with mallet striking a diamond on an anvil, with the motto "*Che verace durera*." Among the many portraits of churchmen belonging to the next and succeeding ages was that of John Prideaux, rector of Exeter College, whence the picture was sent, and afterwards Bishop of Worcester. It is a fine, thoughtful head—the figure in black, with a small ruff. Of the pictures which illustrate the great civil war, and the struggle between Royalists and Parliamentarians in the west, there was a superb full-length portrait, by Cornelius Jansen, of Sir Francis Basset, of Tehidy, in Cornwall (whence the picture came)—the great Royalist leader of his county, where he long held out St. Michael's Mount against the "Roundheads." This magnificent "presentment" literally opens a door into a past century. It is not so much a help to history as a fragment of

history itself. Here is the very man, "in his habit as he lived;" and before it we pass back again into all the tumult of the stormy time, when the King, after the brief interval of success which for a time made him master of Cornwall, "did ride from the field, and waving his hand to Sir Francis Basset did say, 'Farewell, Master Sheriff; I leave Cornwall to you, safe and sound.'" At a short distance from this picture hung the portrait of John Lord Robartes, the first Earl of Radnor, Puritan leader in Cornwall, as Sir Francis was Royalist—a favourite of Fortune, who knew how to bend to her changes, and the founder of the existing house of Lanhedock, with its curious library of Puritanical divinity, collected by his lordship's chaplain, one Hannibal Gammon. And by him was the portrait of a nobler man—Sir Beville Grenville, one of the "four wheels of Charles's wain," as the Cornishmen Slanning, Godolphin, Trevannion, and himself were called, who, when dissuaded from joining the King's adherents, wrote, "God forbid but that I should join a cause which must make those who fall in it little less than martyrs." With one other portrait of this time we must conclude. This was the famous Hugh Peters, born at Fowey, in Cornwall, in 1590, Oliver Cromwell's chaplain, and a great Parliamentary preacher. In 1660 he was tried and executed with the regicides. This portrait, dated October 26, 1627, came from Place, in Fowey, the house of the Rev. Dr. Treffry.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The inaugural meeting of this association was held at the Assembly Rooms, Knighton, on Monday, Aug. 4th, when the President-elect, the Hon. Arthur Walsh, was introduced to the members, and delivered the inaugural address, in which he gave the members a hearty welcome to the district, and wished them every success in their researches. The Rev. E. L. Barnwell, secretary, then read the annual report of the committee. It congratulated the members on assembling in a district which, notwithstanding its archaeological attractions, did not appear to have received that careful examination with which so many other parts had been explored by the society. He mentioned that through the interposition of members of the society an attempted "barbarous vandalism" had been defeated. This was the contemplated demolition of the mediæval walls of Tenby. This had been twice attempted, and on the second occasion, the proposal having been approved by a majority of the Town Council, the work of destruction would at once have commenced but for the interference of certain persons, among whom were members of the Association, who appealed to the Court of Chancery and obtained an injunction to stop all action in the matter. On the motion of Professor Babington, the report was adopted. Professor Babington also congratulated the meeting on the satisfactory character of the report. He complained of the removal of many objects of antiquarian interest for utilitarian uses, and specially protested against what was called "church restoration," observing that a church which was rebuilt could not be said to be "restored." Papers were then read by Mr. Bloxsome on the Chapel of Patricio, near Crickhowell, and by Mr. James Davies on Wapley Camp and its connection with the resistance of Caractacus to the Romans. On Tuesday night there was an evening meeting at the Assembly Rooms, which was presided over by Professor Babington. The Chairman "reported progress," and gave a *resumé* of the events of the day's excursion, which were discussed by the members. Llanbister station, on the Central Wales Railway, was the first stopping place, and from this point the party had walked to Castle-cwm-Arran, a Norman structure. Thence they went to Llandewy, where are two British camps, and so on to Abbey Cwmhir, or rather the site of it. Mr. Williams, county surveyor, gave a valuable and interesting account of numerous churches in Radnorshire. It was suggested that a history of the churches in Radnorshire should be got up, thus following the example set in Denbighshire. Mr. Bloxsome said he had taken notes of all the

sculptured monuments in the cathedrals of Wales—Bangor, St. Asaph, Llandaff, and St. David's—and in St. David's Cathedral last year, two monuments to ecclesiastics particularly attracted his attention. Mr. Ernest Hartland, of Cheltenham, sent a paper of "Notes on a Radnorshire Cross," in Llowes churchyard. This was a stone about 7ft. 4in. in height from the surface of the ground, measuring 36in. across at the bottom and 27in. at the top. It was called Moll Walbec, and on either side was a carved cross—that on the east side being of singular geometrical pattern, and that on the west being a Latin cross with bifurcated arms. The Rev. James Greaves, treasurer to the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, considered the form of the Llowes cross to be distinctly Irish, but not the ornamentation. In the "Sculptured Stones of Scotland," Mr. Hartland had found, at plate 104, a stone partly resembling it in outline. The crosses in Cornwall were very dissimilar, and he was inclined to think the Llowes cross was almost, if not quite, unique. The date was a matter of great uncertainty; but he was inclined to think that it was of the 11th century. The Rev. D. R. Thomas read a paper on the "Monks of Mochrauder." On Wednesday and Thursday excursions were made to the Camp of Caractacus, Glum Church and Castle, Brampton Brian Church and Castle, Hopton Castle, and Wigmore Castle.

ESSEX AND SUFFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.—On the 5th inst., there was a general meeting of the members of the Essex Archæological Society, and the Suffolk Archæological Institute, at Dedham, near Colchester. After the transaction of some formal business two parties were formed, one of which proceeded to view the churches of Dedham, East Bergholt, and objects of interest in the neighbourhood, while the other went into Suffolk, where they inspected the churches of Shalford St. Mary, near Colchester, Wenham Church and Hall, Raydon, near Hadleigh, and various other churches and objects of antiquity in the neighbourhood. After their tour of inspection the members dined together.

Notices of Books:

A Critical Examination of the Life and Teachings of Mohammed.
By Syed Ameer Ali, Moulvi, M.A., LL.B., of the Inner Temple,
Barrister-at-Law, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, &c., &c.
London: Williams & Norgate. 1873.

THE special value of this life of Mohammed consists in the fact that it treats of Islām, or Mohammedanism, from a Mohammedan point of view, and, better still, it has the advantage of being written by a Mohammedan familiar with European life and modes of thought. A devoted champion of his faith, the author believes steadfastly that Mohammedanism is the religion of the future. The volume is replete with interest, and, as the work of a young author to whom English is only an acquired medium of expression, must be regarded as most praiseworthy and even surprising, both in its mastery of our language and the familiarity with the moral and intellectual tone of English life which it reveals. While we of the Western world have been in the habit of regarding Mohammed as an encourager and upholder of sensualism, Syed Ameer Ali endeavours to prove that the religion of the Prophet was a great advance upon the idolatry and immorality of the age in which he appeared. This view probably admits of little doubt. From the Koran, extracts are given full of a deeply spiritual and reflective character. Mohammed's private life, various circumstances of which, especially with respect to his numerous wives, have frequently been made the subject of severe comment by Christian writers, the author explains on the ground that, with one exception, all these unions were contracted with widows or helpless women, for whom the prophet thus provided a subsistence by taking them into his family. Syed Ameer Ali contrasts the position of women in Europe with that of wives among the Indian Mohammedans. The latter, he says, "possess more privileges than are allowed even in Europe." Among the Mohammedans, he affirms, a wife "is a perfect free agent; there is no law of 'coverture' or 'merger'; if a husband feels inclined to keep his wife waiting till the small hours, he has to submit to be 'chained out.' Within her own domains she is an absolute sovereign." Of the reputed prohibition against the imitation of animated life in design or sculpture, Syed Ameer Ali gives an interesting elucidation. It was, according to his account, originally forbidden in the apprehension that Mohammedanism, having only just escaped from idolatry, might relapse into it, if the represen-

with the meanest of his subjects in his particular duty. The personal character of our present amiable sovereign makes us easy and happy that so great a power is lodged in such hands; but the favourite has given too just cause for him to escape the general odium. The prerogative of the Crown is, to exert the constitutional powers entrusted to it in a way, not of blind favour and partiality, but of wisdom and judgment. This is the spirit of our constitution. The people, too, have their prerogative, and I hope the fine words of Dryden will be engraven on our hearts:

"Freedom is the English subject's prerogative."

Lord Bute pretended to see in this article, so often alluded to by historians, but so seldom read, "a rude attack on the sovereign," but all the world knew that it was the taunts on a despotic minister that roused him to rage. On the 30th of April, Wilkes was served at his house in Great George Street with a general warrant (a relic of the Stuart times), and hurried into the Tower. An application was instantly made at the Court of Common Pleas for his *habeas corpus*; he was brought up on the 3rd of May, and on the 6th his plea of privilege was allowed, and he was discharged. That night bonfires and illuminations announced his delivery. He instantly renewed the publication of the "North Briton," and gaily defied the Government. He had already fought Lord Talbot at Bagshot, now on his return from Paris, where he had been challenged by a Scotch captain who, however, would not fight; he had a duel with Mr. Martin, member for Camelford, and ex-Secretary to the Treasury, and was badly wounded in the groin. On the first day of the Sessions of 1763, Wilkes rose and addressed the Speaker on the subject of the breach of privilege. The right to discuss a breach of privilege before all other matters was, however, illegally overruled, and a message from the sovereign was conveyed to the Commons, informing them that Wilkes was the author of a most dangerous and seditious paper, against which measures had been taken. The House then voted (on receiving proofs of the libel) that No. 45 of the "North Briton" should be burnt by the common hangman. A day was fixed for Wilkes's defence; but he pleaded his wound, refused to see the doctors sent by the House of Commons, employed with witty malice two Scotch surgeons, and a week after, being over head and ears in debt, fled to Paris.

The burning of the "North Briton" at the Royal Exchange, December 3, 1763, led to a riot that proved the popularity of the demagogue. A vast and angry mob collected, and pelted the sheriff, the constables, and the hangman with rotten eggs and filth of all kinds. The rabble hissed and groaned, and were encouraged by gentlemen from the adjoining windows. The fire was extinguished, the faggots were tossed about, and thrown at the officials. One of these billets broke the front glass of Mr. High Sheriff Harley's carriage, and struck Mr. Harley in the forehead. The frightened hangman in vain attempted to hurriedly burn the "North Briton" with a lighted link, but the flame was instantly extinguished, and a man dressed in livery ran forward and thrust the sacred paper into his pocket. The bleeding sheriff, alarmed at what he called "the licentiousness of the multitude," drove back as fast as he could to the Mansion House, to inform the Lord Mayor of the danger, but failed to obtain even a vote of thanks for his exertions. The hangman, not willing to show more zeal than his superiors, followed the high sheriff with no little alacrity, and the constables, outnumbered, and with most of their staves broken, slunk off with prudent deliberation.

It was rumoured that the man in livery who carried off the signed "North Briton" was a person of distinction in disguise, but he turned out to be a journeyman carpenter of Shoreditch, who refused a guinea and a half for the precious relic, which was that same evening displayed at a bonfire at Temple Bar, where the triumphant mob, with furious acclamations, committed to the flames a large jack-boot

stuffed with straw. We find in the *Public Advertiser* of December 6, 1763, that—"this day the North Briton" will be burned at Temple Bar and at Charing Cross," and the ceremony was repeated, no doubt, with more success. Only one rioter was seized, and he proved to be the son of a country gentleman, lately come to London to obtain a situation as clerk on board a West Indian man just about to sail. Parliament discussed this riot for four days, and it was seriously expected that the city would be for a time deprived of its charter. During the examination of witnesses, Lord Grafton extracted from some of them an avowal that the whole city was for Wilkes.

On December 6, the patriot's action against Robert Wood Esq., Under Secretary of State, for the illegal seizure of his papers, was tried by a special jury and 1000*l.* damages given. Lord Chief Justice Pratt pronounced the warrant to be "unconstitutional, illegal, and absolutely void." "If the higher jurisdictions," said the judge, "should declare my opinion erroneous, I submit, as will become me, and kiss the rod; but I must say I shall always consider it as a rod of iron for the chastisement of the people of Great Britain."

The tone of popular feeling at this time, before the outbreak of the second riot, can be excellently gathered from the following letter in the *Public Ledger*, on Wilkes's committal to the Tower:—

"To the Editor of the 'Public Ledger.'"

"THE CONTRAST."

"Col. Wilkes is a contrast to those that have been prisoners in that repository of rebellious and tyrannical Scots, the Tower of London.

"He is a staunch Whig; they were notorious Jacobites.

"He is zealously attached to our present royal family of Brunswick, the glorious maintainers of our civil and religious rights. They were bigotted to the tyrant family of the Stuarts, which, for repeated attempts to enslave a free people, and reduce them to the state of Scotch vassals, was banished.

"His conduct has been sturdy. He was a Whig by family, and he remains so, though Whigs are deserted and Tories are promoted. He was a Whig in 1745, when the Scotch were in arms against our king, our laws, and our religion. He was at that time a friend to liberty. When the Scotch were in arms in the cause of popery, slavery, and arbitrary power, he was a friend; nay, he revered the Duke of Cumberland, because he crushed the Scotch Rebellion, for which reason he is deserted by the Scotch.

"Col. Wilkes's attachment to the present royal family has been gratis; where is the Scot that can say the same?"

"Col. Wilkes, with all his true English merit, his zeal for our king, his detestation of our ministry, his opposition to the extension of the excise, his support of the liberty of the Press, his attention to the privilege of Parliament, and his attachment to the Habeas Corpus is, in the Scotch administration, rewarded with being a close prisoner in the Tower, and treated with a severity unknown to a rebel Scot; while the Scotch, whose supposed affection, and whose change of principles bear date with their commissions or patents, and whose loyalty is an appurtenance to office, and will expire with the loss of it, are the rulers of the English. O, Terrible!

"I, and every other Whig, and true Englishman, most devoutly pray for the welfare of our present excellent sovereign, George the Third, and that his reign may be long and happy. To obtain the latter, they wish him a ministry not totally obnoxious to the people, nor absolutely ignorant of their duty, nor quite regardless of our liberties; a ministry who neither loves the excise, nor detests, through fear, the liberty of the Press.

"I am, Sir, yours, &c."

kiss her, and both fell on the cellar floor. He, rising up, went towards the stair—but, unfortunately, she laid her hand on a knife close by, and stabbed him in the back, and he instantly died. She was found guilty, and sentenced to death (of course), and between nine and ten o'clock on a lovely summer morning, this miserable creature, "one (says the Reverend Ordinary) that never could be brought to any knowledge of religion, who forgot everything that was told her in public or private, who was one of the most sottish, wicked, stupid creatures I ever saw under like misfortunes," was put in a sledge at Newgate, along with a good many other wicked, stupid creatures, and taken along the Oxford Road, until they came to the neighbourhood of the present Marble Arch, to a stout and memorable tree, called Tyburn. There, says the reverend historian, all being adjusted in the cart (there were no scaffolds, traps, and falls, in those days), Sampson (aged 22, crime, stealing a hat valued 6s.) desired that he and Simmons (aged 25, crime, stealing 5s.), might be tied up to the tree together—*both of them having taken their shoes off.** Just before the cart drew away, † Simmons kissed a gentleman twice (who was in the cart with him) and desired him to give one kiss to dear old mother, and the other kiss to his dear and loving wife, whom he had only lately married. Then prayers being ended, Ann Mudd was taken out of the cart, and carried to the stake, and in a very short time was burnt. Ann Mudd, a woman 22 years of age, of poor but honest parents, although a very ignorant and stupid creature, with no more sense of her duty than a brute, was thus burned alive on Wednesday, 29th June, 1737. Can any one say whether any woman subsequent to that date, in this country, was put to death by so savage and cruel a method as being burned alive.

Since writing the foregoing, I find an account in the same volume of two other women having been burned at the stake at Tyburn, subsequent to the above. Elizabeth Harwood (32), for the murder of her bastard child, and Susannah Brown (67), for the murder of her husband, were, on 21st December, 1739, drawn on a hurdle to Tyburn, tied to a stake, and burned.

H. WRIGHT.

POST-OFFICE ORDERS.—I had no idea till now that the system of "Post-Office Money Orders" is as old as the year 1818, if not older. In a pamphlet which I picked up to-day at a book-stall, dated 1818, I find this notice, of which it may be worth while to "make a note" in the *Antiquary*. "Very few persons are aware that a Post-Office Order is a most *safe, secret, and facile plan* of transmitting small sums from one part of the kingdom to another, as no other but the person they are *really* intended for can obtain the amount." It is possible that some of your readers may be able to produce an earlier example.

E. WALFORD, M.A.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.—At the recent visit to Exeter of the Archaeological Institute, a medal of the likeness of Sir Walter Scott was exhibited, with the following motto beneath the figure—

"Bardorum Citheras Patrio qui reddidit Istro."

Many attempts were made to render "Patrio Istro" as

* It was a theme of reproach to die with their shoes on. In the old songs and ballads this always meant that the person of whom it is spoken should die by the hands of the executioner.

† Many affecting scenes must have been witnessed at cruel Tyburn in the days of old, when the poor creatures suffered from a cart, and this occasion when poor Simmons sent a kiss to his young wife and to his mother, was probably one of them. Prior has most beautifully portrayed the feelings of a wretched creature anxious to prolong out dear life to the last, in the following lines:—

"Now fitted the halter, now traversed the cart,
And often took leave, yet seemed loath to depart."

applicable to Sir Walter, but none seemed satisfactory. No doubt some of your learned readers can oblige me with the right translation.

FKARD.

SURGEON-MAJOR FLEMING'S WORK ON MEDALS.—I have seen in the *Antiquary* several allusions to a work on war medals and clasps, by Surgeon-Major Fleming. As I have never seen that work, and cannot find it in the Catalogue of the British Museum Library, would Surgeon-Major Fleming be kind enough to inform me, through the medium of the *Antiquary*, whether any clasp was given for the gallant though unsuccessful attack on Burgos, in 1812. I should be glad also to hear when Mr. Fleming's work was published, and where, and also its price. I have read Carter's work on War Medals, but from the notices in the *Antiquary* I infer that Mr. Fleming's book is much nearer to a complete and exhaustive review of the subject.

D. KNELL.

DOUBLE HELMETS.—The enclosed tracing appears to represent a double helmet, similar to that of the Ashington knights, described by E. Dalling, on p. 54, *ante*. The tracing is from a cutting in my possession, entitled "Pipinos II., Herstattius Cognom," and represents a knight in plate armour, wearing a surcoat, and a long cloak that reaches to the ground; a dagger hangs on his right side, and his two hands hold a double-handed sword. On his left



arm is a triangular shield which, together with his surcoat, is charged,—*Quarterly, four eagles displayed*. On the pennon of a lance which leans against a wall near the knight, is a very different coat of arms, but it is so hidden by the twisting of the pennon as to be difficult to make out. A greyhound is seated at the feet of the knight, and a walled town on a hill, by the side of a river, is in the background. I shall feel greatly obliged to any of your correspondents who would tell me from what book this print was obtained.

J. P. EMSLIE.

EISTEDDFOD.—At what date was this session for the contests of Welsh bards and minstrels established? I shall feel obliged if any of your readers can favour me with some particulars concerning these gatherings.

T. LLOYD.

MONKS AND FRIARS.—I shall be glad to know on what points monks differ from friars, and something about the way in which these religious orders were instituted.

J. C. WATSON.

The disastrous field of Flodden also gave birth to another old ballad (representing the Scottish side of the question), which has long since been lost, with the exception of a line or two still preserved in the beautiful and touching ballad of "The Flowers of the Forest," written by Miss Jane Elliot, of Minto, about 1775, the last two verses of which we give:—

"Dool for the order, sent our lads to the border,
The English for once by guile won the day,
The Flowers of the Forest, that fought aye the foremost,
The prime of our land, lie cold in the clay.

"We'll hae nae mair liltin' at the owe milkin',
Women and bairns are heartless and wae
Sighin' and moanin' on ilka green loanin',
The Flowers of the Forest are a' wede away."

The body of the gallant king was taken to London, and then sent to the monastery of Sheyne, in Surrey. It remained there unburied for years, although Pope Leo X. wrote earnestly to Henry VIII. to allow the body to be buried with the royal honours due to it in the Cathedral of St. Paul's, London. The savage Mormon, with the ruthlessness of a Modoc Indian, declined so humane and reasonable a request. In consequence, the body was thrown into a waste room, amongst old timber and rubbish, and the workmen, for their savage pleasure, played with it and hewed off the head. At length, Lancelot Young, master-glazier to Queen Elizabeth, rescued the corpse and head from further indignity (the form yet remaining—with the hair of the head and beard red—and dried from all moisture) brought it to his house in Wood-street, London, and in the end caused the sexton of St. Michael's, Wood-street, to bury it amongst other bones taken out of their charnell.

The stream and force of contemporaneous testimony to the finding of the body of James IV., after he so bravely fell at Flodden, is so strong and irresistible, that, with Sir Walter, we must believe the story of the Home Castle skeleton to be very mythical indeed. If, however, your correspondent can give further and explicit particulars, it may not be too late to discover whether, in this instance, the truth really lies in the bottom of a well.

H. WRIGHT.

POST CONQUESTUM ANGLIÆ (Vol. iv. 41, 83).—This phrase, upon the Graveney brass, contains no "political allusion to the year 1421." It was the usual formula by which our kings, after the Conquest by William of Normandy, were described. In the Graveney brass commemorating Judge Martyn, the year of his death is described as "Anno Domini Millesimo, ccccxxxvi^o et Anno Regni Regis Henrici Sexti post conquestū Angliæ Quintodecimo." Here the king is described as the sixth Henry who, since the Norman Conquest, had occupied the throne of England.

In the "Ilchester Almshouse Deeds," edited by the Rev. W. Buckler, and published in 1866, "G.B." may find many instances of the use of this phrase, I will cite some of them.

Deed No. 108, 3 Henry V., A.D. 1416, is thus dated, "sexto die Marcii ann: reg. Reg. Henrici Quinti post conquestum tercio" (page 102).

Deed No. 105, 14 Henry IV., is dated "vicesimo die Novembris ann. reg. Reg. Henrici Quarti post conquestum quarto decimo" (page 99).

Deed No. 77, 14 Richard II. is dated "die Veneris prox. post Fest. S'ci Martini Episcopi et Confessoris Ann. reg. Reg. Ricardi S'ci di post conquestum quarto decimo" (page 79).

Deed No. 70, 47 Edward III., is dated "le Lundy proschein devant le Feste de Seint Thomas Translacion l'an du regne le Roy Edwarde Tierce puis le conqueste quaraunte septisme" (page 73).

Deed No. 25, 3 Edward III., is dated "die Lune in Crastino Sancti Georgii anno regni Regis Edwardi Tercii a conquestu Tercio" (page 35).

In one case we find the form "*post conquestum Angliam*" (page 86).

Numerous other examples of this usage will be found in this valuable collection of Deeds, the publication of which by the present Rector of Ilchester is a boon to antiquaries.
M. D. T. N.

This is one of the commonest expressions in mediæval descriptions. There are no end of examples of the use of the phrase "*Post Conquestum Angliæ*" to distinguish the kings of England subsequent to that event from those who preceded it. It is more generally applied, however, to the Edwards as more likely to be confounded with Edward the Confessor. If the Duke of Edinburgh succeeded to the throne, he would, if called Alfred I., be properly distinguished as "*Post Conquestum Angliæ*."

J. F. THORPE.

BEAN-FEAST (Vol. iv. 67).—If your correspondent will refer to Dr. Brewer's "*Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*," 2nd edit., p. 73, he will find what follows anent this festival, much the same as Wayz-Goose: "A feast given by an employer to those he employs. The bean-goose is next in size to the grey-lag-goose. The term comes from the northern counties, where the bean-goose is common."

FREDERICK RULE.

WAYZ-GOOSE (Vol. iv. 67).—Dr. Brewer, in his "*Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*," 2nd edit., p. 947, says:—"An entertainment given to journeymen. The word *Ways* means a bundle of straw, and wayz-goose a 'stubble-goose,' the crowning dish of the entertainment (see Bean-Feast, Harvest Goose)." The above is all Dr. Brewer says, and I fear the replies will not be quite satisfactory to your correspondents.

FREDERICK RULE.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TRADESMEN'S TOKENS (Vol. iii. 263, 293).—In acknowledging J. LL.'s reply to mine respecting the motto "*Mallia Cadreene*," on the Oxford token, and following up the transposition of the letters, may not the following suggestions be more feasible, getting thereby both name of place and date of issue, viz.,

AEREA, LANE. M.D.C.L.I.

OR

REER, LANE. A (anno). M.D.C.L.I.

Allowing for the orthography, I asked, under the pseudonym of "Henricus," if there is or was such a place in Oxford as Area, or Rear Lane, and failing a reply thereto, I presume there is not, and, if there was, all trace has been lost.

Although J. LL.'s suggestions respecting the "*Candle*" are very good, I can hardly think Thomas Applebee was a tallow-chandler, in consequence of the coat of arms being placed on the token instead of the customary representation of a man making candles, or the arms of the Tallow-Chandlers Company; and there is nothing to indicate what business he was in, if any.

J. LL. is in error in respect to suggestions No. 5 and 7, and I think Candle (Candle Maria Lee), can hardly be called a female's name, no young lady would stand that.

HENRY CHRISTIE.

CREST AND MOTTO OF THE WAY FAMILY (Vol. iv. 20, 45, 69).—Give me leave to explain that for reasons which need not be related, notices of the death of Mr. Albert Way, had that event happened, might very well have appeared in the public prints without being seen by me. I had not heard of this gentleman's decease, but concluded my own information at fault, rather than that your correspondent, R.E.W., should imply, without reservation, the knowledge of an event of which he was not absolutely certain. The blunder is sufficiently absurd; but I hope M.D. will forgive me in consideration of the pleasure he has been

were the "Christian Religion," substantially treatised by Felix Kingston, the first book received from the Stationers' Company, in 1611. Chinese literature had been received previously, also Russian, Persian, and Finnish works.

RUDSTON MONOLITH.—In Allen's "Yorkshire," Vol. ii, p. 316, it is stated that this stone was covered with lead for preservation from meteorological influences. There was a similar block of stone, of mill stone grit, some yards eastward. Camden believed them to be Roman trophies. In Domesday Rudston is called Rodstane. In Yorkshire Rud means Red, and it is spelt Rudstan or Ruddestan. Near Boroughbridge are three similar stones, the Devil's Arrows, near the ancient Tseur. Rudston may have been so named from the stone, which is stated to be below ground the same depth which it is above in height.

Notices of Books:

Journal of the Liverpool Numismatic Society. Edited by J. Harris Gibson. Liverpool: Henry Young. London: Reeves and Turner. July, 1873.

THE Journal of the Liverpool Numismatic Society for July contains two extremely interesting contributions by the editor, Mr. J. Harris Gibson, and the well known antiquary, Mr. Henry Ecrold Smith. Mr. Gibson's paper gives an account of the founding of the Liverpool Theatre Royal in 1771. To accomplish this object, thirty gentlemen subscribed the sum of 6000*l.*, which was divided into thirty shares. Each shareholder received "A Silver Ticket to admit the bearer to any performance, and to any part of the house." One of these silver tickets was discovered last October, by the workmen engaged in pulling down a large house, once the residence of Mr. Staniforth, and latterly the Waterloo Hotel. Mr. Staniforth's name is upon the ticket, and on the reverse is the inscription, "Theatre Royal," with the Liver, the typical bird of the borough arms, with a sprig or olive branch in its beak. The medal is surrounded by a tasteful ornamental border. Mr. Gibson seems to think the bird upon the silver ticket does not in reality represent the Liverpoolian ornithological emblem, "that heraldic anomaly, yclept the Liver," but imagines it to be "the crest of the Ireland-Blackburn family of Hale, and the Mores of Bankhall." But the bird on the theatre-ticket is clearly *web-footed*, and as such may well be intended to represent the seagull, which, as in all maritime places, may be seen circling and careering in the neighbourhood of Liverpool in great numbers. The bird in the crests above-named is, on the contrary, *not* web-footed, and can therefore hardly be supposed to represent the same as the one on the theatre ticket, which would most naturally bear the crest of the borough arms. A copy of a play-bill of 1785 is given, in which the names of Mr. and Mrs. Kemble appear. A curious item of the same is the following announcement relating to the first character on the list:—

"Zanga . . . By a GENTLEMAN of the ARMY.
(For his own amusement, being his second appearance on the stage.)"

Prefixed to the second part of Mr. H. Ecrold Smith's "Local Numismatic Waifs and Strays," is a map of the hundred of Wirral and the North Meols coast, from which so rich a numismatic harvest has been gleaned. A vertical section of the sea-beach of Cheshire, with admirable elucidations, is also added, and will be found most instructive. Mr. Smith remarks that the farthings and halfpence in Edward the Confessor's reign were formed by cutting the pennies into two or four pieces. A list of the coins found in this district from 1861 to 1870 is given, preceded by detailed descriptions of those discovered since the year 1867.

A Life's Love. By George Barlow. London: John Camden Hotten.

MR. BARLOW'S book of sonnets, entitled "A Life's Love," reveals earnestness of feeling, refinement of taste, and some aspiration. His verses, however, are characterized by an occasional morbidity, in reality, perhaps, more of expression than of feeling. The endeavour after an elevated artistic ideal is apparent, but the poems are less remarkable for what they are in themselves than suggestive of what their author, with his idealistic tendency and tenderness, and charm of sentiment may one day produce. The contents of the present volume harp all too much upon one theme, and we should be glad to have some evidence of the writer's abilities in the larger forms of the poetic art, where the imagination has greater scope. In the regions of the higher idyllic, there is ample room in our language for a pen wielded with truth and grace.

Much of the mystic element is perceptible in Mr. Barlow's verse, and perhaps something of a kindred emotional nature prompts his indulgence in repeated and too familiar reference to the Deity. The way in which this is done might indeed occasionally be stigmatized as irreverent, if it were not so evidently meant to be in sober earnest.

It is therefore probably a mere error of taste when such passages occur.

It is impossible not to wish well to a young poet whose faults are evidently those of youth and inexperience. When the early subjectiveness of intellect and feeling have progressed into a more objective stage, these slight inartistic blemishes will doubtless disappear. But in many instances, this transformation period of an incipient poet changes the chrysalis into an insignificant moth, instead of a brilliant butterfly; and the enthusiasm of feeling which brought forth the first volume of poems, exists no longer for the production of even a second. It has been truly said that at one period of their lives, most men are, to a certain extent, poets. Time is the test to show what real creative power may be behind the downy shoots of the first growth. We shall, however, look forward to Mr. Barlow's further efforts in the hope that his rôle of poet may not have been undertaken lightly to be abandoned.

Answers to Correspondents.

B. G.—John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, was created Duke of Exeter, in 1397, but reduced to his former title by Henry IV., and imprisoned two years later. He was beheaded at Pleshy in 1400.

K. T. H.—See "Inquiry into the Origin and Early History of Engraving upon Copper and on Wood," by W. Young Ottley, formerly Keeper of Prints in the British Museum.

A. Calthorpe.—A list of many of the poetical works of Thomas Churchyard will be found in Ritson's *Bibl. Poetica*, Biog. Brit., Lowndes's *Bibl. Manual*, and in Athen. Oxon.

R. T.—You will find an interesting biography of Mr. Thomas Hope, of Deepdene, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1831.

L. A.—Particulars of the ancient custom of Hunting the Ram, formerly observed at Eton, are given in Carlisle's "Concise Description of the Endowed Grammar Schools in England and Wales," p. 89.

F. Gibson.—The famous collection of coins, &c., formed by Thomas, eighth Earl of Pembroke, were dispersed by public sale in 1848.

H. T.—Refer to D'Aubigne's "History of the Reformation," as abridgment of which has been executed by the Rev. E. Dalton.

D. N. R.—The lines you allude to occur in the "Parish Register," written by the poet Crabbe, and are as follows:—

"That Bible, bought by sixpence weekly saved,
Has choicest prints by famous hands engraved;
Has choicest notes by many a famous head,
Such as to doubt have rustic readers led,
Have made them stop to reason *why?* and *how?*
And, where they once agreed, to cavil now.
Oh! rather give me commentators plain,
Who with no deep researches vex the brain."

S. R.—The poems of Alexander Hume were first printed in 1594. You will find them in Sibbald's "Chronicle of Scottish Poetry," vol. iii., pp. 367-97.

E. C. L.—You will find an account of the libraries in ancient monasteries in Leland's "Collectanea," vol. vi., p. 86 *et. seq.*, also in Warton's *History of English Poetry*, Diss. ii.

R. J. T.—The Countess of Blessington died in June, 1849. Her portrait was many times engraved, one is prefixed to her *Idler* in Italy.

A. D. is referred to the answer given to *Heraldicus*, on p. 83, *ante*.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 4, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 4, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 31A, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

noisy, and the Colonel's guard was accordingly doubled. A charge was at last made, and eight of the ringleaders captured and committed to the new gaol at Southwark (Horse-monger-lane), by two Surrey magistrates—Daniel Ponton and Samuel Gillam.

On the Tuesday the crowd was far greater. The people had come with the full intention of welcoming their favourite, and escorting him with full honours to Westminster. When the gates remained closed, the rough faces grew darker, and the clamour greater. A paper of verses written by a poetical Wilkite being torn down from the prison gate, the cry was "Give us the paper," and the people would not be pacified. The soldiers (most unfortunately a detachment of the 3rd Foot Guards, a Scotch regiment, and nearly all hot-blooded Highlanders or Lowland Scots, whom the mob detested as being countrymen of Bute), commenced to push back the people with their muskets, and to force them away with rough threats. The rioters' fists began to close, their sticks to brandish. Showers of blinding and stinging gravel were thrown, and then the rioters took to stones and brickbats. In vain the Surrey magistrates read the Riot Act as the soldiers advanced, and the people for a time gave way. A young fellow in a red waistcoat was seen by the soldiers, as they thought, urging on the stone throwers. Three Scotch soldiers, breaking from the ranks, made at him, and chased him, as they imagined, into a cow-house, 500 yards distant, in St. George's Fields. In the cow-house they found a man in a red waistcoat, and he fell from an intentional or accidental discharge of one of their muskets. He turned out, however, unfortunately, to be an entirely innocent spectator, the son of Mr. Allan, landlord of the Horse Shoe, an inn in Blackman-street, in the Borough. The ball had passed through his collar bone, and come out at his back. His hand also was pierced.

In the meantime, the riot had grown so alarming that the soldiers had received orders to fire. At the first volley six persons fell dead, and fourteen or sixteen were seriously wounded. Two pregnant women were trampled to death. The mob then dispersed, reassembling in different places in the Borough to force persons to illuminate their houses; but they were by degrees scattered by patrols of light horse. The next day there was a second attempt at a riot, although the Foot Guards had barracks erected for them in the out-houses of the prison.

On May 17th two inquests were held in the Borough, the evidence in which enables us to describe the details of the riot with more minuteness.

"The first was at the parish of St. Saviour, on the body of Mary, the wife of William Jeffs. It appeared that last Tuesday, about eleven in the forenoon, the deceased and her daughter were attending close to the Haymarket, in St. George's Fields, with a double-handled basket, with oranges, in order to sell them; that about two that afternoon they heard that the soldiers were going to fire, upon which they and several other persons were removing to avoid the danger; and as the deceased and her daughter were carrying away the basket between them, some of the soldiers fired, and the deceased fell down directly, and when taken up said *she was only frightened, but not hurt*; that she was soon after speechless, was let blood immediately, and then carried to St. Thomas's Hospital, where she expired about an hour after the firing. On her being undressed at the hospital, a large gun-shot wound was discovered a little below her navel, which she received about two hours after the proclamation had been read. The jury brought in their verdict, that she was accidentally and by misfortune killed by a soldier unknown, in endeavouring to suppress the rioters.

"The second inquisition was taken at the parish of St. George the Martyr, on the body of William Bridgeman. Mrs. Elizabeth Egremont, the wife of a surveyor, living in Weston Street, in St. Olave's parish, appeared as a witness, and swore that last Tuesday, a little before three in the

afternoon, she was returning from Spring Gardens in Charing Cross, on foot, with one Mrs. Goodbine, and, on their arrival at the Asylum in St. George's Fields, some Horse-Guards passed by at full speed, on which a gentleman, a stranger to both, came up to Mrs. Egremont and offered his service to conduct her and Mrs. Goodbine along the road, saying it was dangerous walking on account of the crowd and the Guards coming up; that instantly Mrs. Egremont heard the discharge of fire-arms, and afterwards, being near the middle of the New Road, near the Windmill, and endeavouring to cross, to avoid the next firing, she heard a second firing, and the gentleman with her desired her to look across the road, whereupon she discovered a woman lying upon the ground, appearing to be wounded; and, at the same instant, a ball passed under her left arm, the gentleman with her having his arm about her waist in order to protect her. She then cried out she should be killed, and he immediately said he was a dead man; that she fainted away, and, on coming to herself, found she was bloody, but not wounded; that she desired the people at the sign of the Windmill, a public-house, to let her in, but they refused, alleging that they were in danger of their own lives, and could not open the door, but somebody handed a tumbler of water to her out of window; that, being feeble, she went to the second hay-cart in the Haymarket there, and sat down upon one of the shafts, where she had not been above a minute before there was another discharge of fire-arms, and the deceased William Bridgeman being upon the hay in the same cart where she was sitting, said, 'They are firing away,' on which the deceased directly dropped to the ground, saying, 'Lord Jesus Christ!' then, in a low voice, 'My wife and children!' and uttered some words, but not to be understood. The deceased then put his hand to his side, where he had received a shot, and a stranger unbuttoned his waistcoat and said the man was shot with a ball; that the people about him, as well as herself, on account of the danger, left him in a helpless condition, and seemingly in great pain; and in about twenty minutes afterwards he was carried along the road upon the shoulders of several men, when he seemed to be dead, and she heard that he died soon after receiving his wound.

"The coroner, in summing up his evidence to the jury, observed, that every unhappy case of this kind was attended with its particular circumstances, which were to be the immediate subjects of their attention and enquiry; that young Allen's case was in no manner to bias them, nor were they to regard any reports; that they were to lay aside all popular resentment or prejudice, and to give a verdict according to the evidence, without any fear, favour, affection, hatred, or ill-will; in doing which they would act consistent with their oaths, and discharge their consciences.

"The jury, after some time consulting, brought in their verdict, *chance medley*, in which they confirmed the verdict of the jury at St. Saviour's, Southwark."

The jury at the inquest on poor Allen returned a verdict of wilful murder against Donald Maclean, the Scotch soldier who fired the shot, and his companion Donald Macleary, as an accessory. Ensign Murray, the commanding officer, was also arrested for aiding and abetting. As for Maclean he narrowly escaped being torn in pieces by the enraged Wilkites. As usual in these street riots, the innocent spectators suffered most. Allen was attended to the grave by 50,000 mourners, and on his monument in Newington Churchyard the following patriotic epitaph was engraved:—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF

WILLIAM ALLEN,

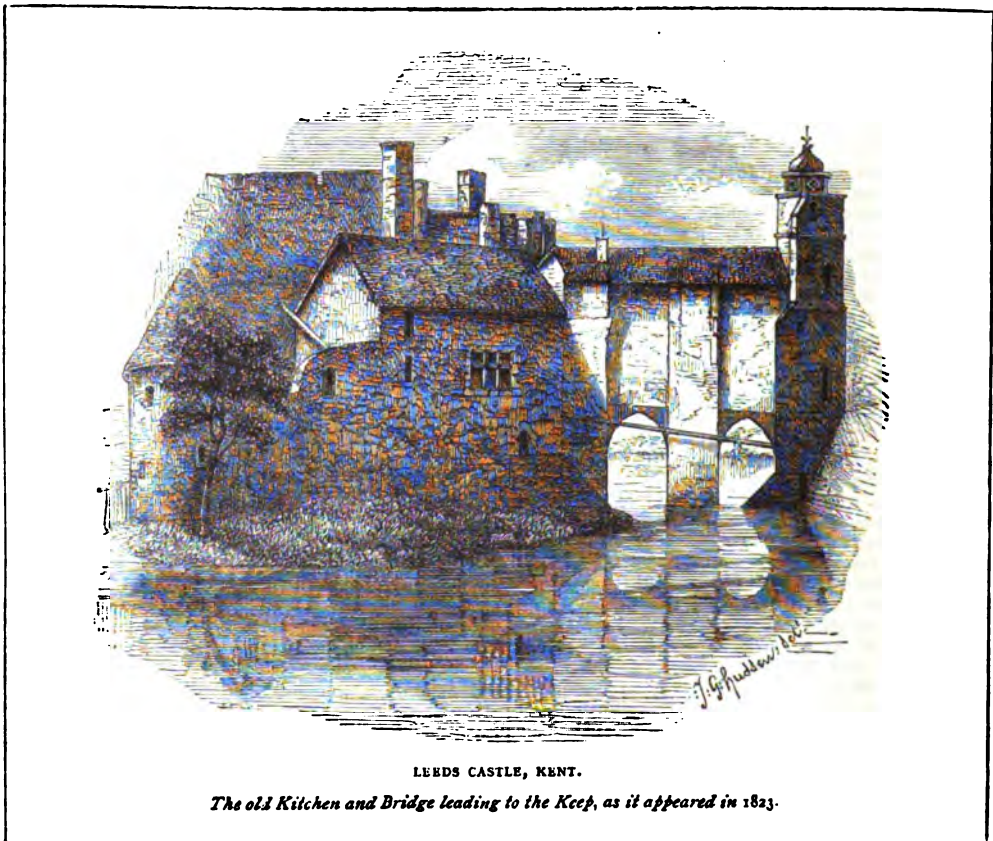
An Englishman of unspotted life and amiable Disposition:

who was inhumanly murdered near St. George's Fields by an officer and two soldiers, on the 10th day of May, 1768, at a massacre of several of his

ncluding a valuable casket formerly belonging to the unfortunate Anne Boleyn, several ancient stone cannon-balls, and a very curious key.

Concerning the history of this interesting structure, we learn from Hasted, and other Kentish historians, that Leeds was part of the possessions given by William the Conqueror to Odo. Bishop of Bayeux, by whom it was subsequently confiscated to the crown. The family of the Crevequers, or Creveœur, soon afterwards had a grant of Leeds from the Conqueror; and by one Robert of that name, the castle appears to have been erected. In conjunction with Adam, his son, he founded a priory dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas, at a short distance west of the castle. He had previously fitted up a chapel in the fortress, and in it had

France, he settled them, with other premises, as part of her dower. She survived the king, her husband, who died in 1307; and in the fifth year of the next reign, namely, that of Edward II., by the recommendation of the crown, appointed Bartholomew de Badlesmere, a nobleman of considerable power and eminence, and steward of the king's household, as governor of this castle. Upon her demise, five years later, the estates again reverted to the crown, when the manor of Leeds, together with the advowson of the priory, were granted to Lord Badlesmere, in fee, in exchange for the manor of Adderley, in Shropshire. The ambition of this nobleman, combined with his immense wealth—for he was possessed of great estates, more especially in Kent, from which circumstance he was invariably styled the "rich Lord



LEEDS CASTLE, KENT.

The old Kitchen and Bridge leading to the Keep, as it appeared in 1823.

placed three priests, whom he removed thither upon his founding the priory. Leeds continued in the possession of the Crevequers until the fifty-second year of the reign of Henry III., when the manor was exchanged with Roger de Leyburne for the manors of Trottesclive and Fiete. At his death, Roger left a son and heir, William de Leyburne, who, in the reign of Edward I., had possession granted him of the manor of Leeds; as well as of the rest of the inheritance of which his step-mother, Eleanor, Countess of Winchester, was not endowed. However, it is said that, finding the king regarded the strength of this fortress with great jealousy, William de Leyburne reinstated the Crown in the possession of both the manor and castle; and on the king's marriage with Margaret, sister of Philip, King of

Badlesmere of Leeds"—led him to forget his allegiance, and he joined with the Earl of Lancaster and the discontented barons who had taken up arms against the king's great favourite, Piers de Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall. Upon this, the king resolved, if possible, to gain possession of this strong fortress, and in 1321 a somewhat curious stratagem is said to have been adopted to effect that purpose, for it is recorded how, under the pretence of the queen's performing a pilgrimage to Canterbury, she set forward, accompanied by a large train of attendants, and, with the secret intention of surprising the castle, sent her marshal, with others of her suite, to order lodgings for herself and her servants. Lady Badlesmere, her son, and four daughters, were at that time in the fortress under the care of Sir Thomas Colepeper, the

scientific rules of decoration, and the results are beauty, moderation, and adaption to the uses intended; while portraiture, whether of animated or still life, is left to the professed picture-maker or sculptor. This special example, we are told, belonged to the Abbaye de St. Martin de Canigon, and a fragment of an altar-cloth, the other part, has been offered to the Musée de Cluny by Mons. Achille Jubinal, the lender of that exhibited in the present instance.

There is no example of the embroidery of the twelfth century, and the only one given of the thirteenth is ecclesiastical, and in a state of great dilapidation. It consists of a velvet chasuble with orphreys, nine panels complete, and apparently represents Biblical scenes. The Marquis of Bute, Baron Davillier, Mons. Spitzer, the Fishmongers' Company, and Mr. Frederick Leighton, R.A., appear to be the only contributors of needlework of the fourteenth century. The example belonging to Lord Bute is an orphrey recently mounted on a church vestment of white satin and bearing the "arms of John Grandison, who died Bishop of Exeter, in 1369." The embroidery, which is specified as English, has been partially restored, and is enclosed in a series of medallions, containing portraits of holy personages worked in silk and gold. The faces of these figures are executed in a similar manner to the other examples of the fourteenth century, but they display considerably less skill. Part of an ecclesiastical vestment, lent by Baron Davillier, represents eight saints, and is particularized as a rare specimen. It is of German nationality, as indeed, from its strongly marked Teutonic style, would be at once inferred. Apparently, the work is executed upon coarse linen or canvas, covered over with crimson silk, or possibly upon the silk itself; but being in a very ruinous state, patches of the ground or lining are everywhere visible through the embroidery. Monsieur Spitzer's rich and elaborate cover for a cloister desk, in embroidery on red velvet, displays on one side a large "mystical bird with outspread wings, the Trinity worked in silk on its chest, and the inscription *In principio erat verbum, &c.*" on scrolls at each side. A border of gold and silk, ornamented with small convex metal studs in imitation of pearls, encloses the work and the central portion of crimson velvet and gold flagree. On the other side is the representation of an apostle, worked in gold and coloured silks, and holding a scroll upon which the same inscription is traced, while a vision of the Virgin and Child appears in part of the picture. The faces are executed in the finest silk embroidery, the original tracing of the lineaments being in some instances apparent beneath the subsequently-added needlework. This embroidery is stated to be French, and was a present from Charles V. to the Monastery of Yuste, in which he passed the latter days of his life.

The interesting antique pall belonging to the Fishmongers' Company, and illustrating English work of the fourteenth century, consists of embroidery in silk and gold on coarse linen. We learn that it was used at the funeral of Sir William Walworth, in the time of Richard II., 1381. The head and foot of the covering are ornamented with a design representing St. Peter on a throne; an angel with the traditional, fair, gold-coloured hair assigned to feminine saints, and with wings of peacock's plumage kneels at each side. The faces of these groups possess considerable expression and are treated in the same manner as the last example, the use of gold being very profuse. The sides of the pall are decorated with scriptural subjects alternating with the arms of the Fishmongers' Company.

The remaining example of the industry of the fourteenth century is in a very different style of needlework from that of the grand and stately ecclesiastical robes. It is a girl's jacket, such as some Esmeralda or Preciosa might be imagined to have worn, and is specified as of "green silk network, golden embroideries worked into it in arabesques." This designation, however, upon nearer examination, appears to be a misnomer, for the work is not by any means

either "net-work" or what ladies understand under the title of needlework, except such as was patiently constructed by the good old-fashioned knitting-needles of our grandmothers, a specimen of which sort of industry the jacket undoubtedly is, with the gold knitted into the fabric in the ordinary fashion when silk or thread of two or more different colours is employed. A gallant Indian officer, whom we once knew, and boasting the manly stature of six feet with breadth to correspond, would have detected the inaccuracy of description with a glance as sharp as that of even a feminine critic, for having been taught as a child to knit, by his mother, a lady of title, but of exceptionally domestic habits, when a storm, on one of his voyages to the Peninsula, carried away his woollen vest, he immediately set to work and knitted a new one, to the immense entertainment and edification of his brother officers, who expected nothing less than such an accomplishment from the military Adonis of their regiment. The jaunty little jacket from which we have digressed, is certainly picturesque and artistic, but it is not possessed of any specially distinguishing characteristics of the fourteenth century, and might have been produced in the Germany of to-day, or any day since the quaint art was invented. Otherwise is it with the works involving more deliberate consideration and preparation, and where the real embroidery needle has essayed to imitate the results of the painter's brush, or draughtsman's pencil. In such cases, the style indicative of each age may be distinctly traced,

Queries.

SIR WILLIAM HAWKSWORTH.—The following singular story was quoted by Dr. Kenealy, towards the close of his address for the Tichborne defence:—

"There is a singular thing related by Lord Chief Justice Hale in the records of the Crown. He relates the case of Sir William Hawksworth, who being weary of his life, wanted to get rid of it by another hand. He blamed his park-keeper for losing his deer, and told him to shoot the man who refused to stand and speak. Sir William came in the park at night, and refusing to stand or speak, was shot and killed. That is about as astonishing a thing as ever happened in the course of human life." (*Vide Daily Telegraph*, August 22.)

In Foss's "Judges of England" (Vol. iv. 325) I find the following related of Chief Justice Sir William Hankford (the successor of Sir William Gascoigne) who died December 20 1422:—

"A very improbable account of his death is given by his biographer. He is stated to have become weary of his life, and, with an intention of getting out of it, to have given strict orders to his keeper to shoot any person found at night in his park who would not stand when challenged; and then to have thrown himself in his keeper's way, and to have been shot dead in pursuance of his own commands. The cause of this suicidal conduct is represented to have been his 'direful apprehensions of dangerous approaching evils;' which could only have arisen from a diseased imagination, as there was nothing at that time in the political horizon to portend the disasters of thirty years' distance. Holinshed introduces this event as happening in 1470, very nearly fifty years after the death of the Chief Justice. The story, however, was long believed in the neighbourhood of his seat at Annery, in Monkleigh, and an old oak bearing his name was shown in the park, where it was said he had fallen."

I assume "Sir William Hawksworth" to be identical with "Sir William Hankford." If not, who was the former? Is this "astounding" and improbable story related of anyone else besides the Chief Justice?

W. D. PRIG.

Replies.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS (Vol. iii. 93).—Your correspondent's query is not quite accurately stated. This, poor Queen, who deeply earned the title of "unfortunate," was, it is true, clumsily struck by the executioner's axe, but I am not aware that any historian, or contemporary account of the execution, states that Mary "*afterwards covered her head with a veil, &c.*" The most trustworthy account of the incidents of her heroic death will be found in Jebb's history of her life; A French account of her martyrdom; and especially in Mignet's late "History of Mary Queen of Scots," 1863. The Queen, who received, when ill in bed in the afternoon, the news that she was to be executed next morning at 8 o'clock, dressed herself in her widow's garb, putting on the handsomest she had (but which, from Elizabeth's mean vindictiveness, was poor at best). It was a gown of dark crimson velvet, with black satin corsage, from which chaplets and scapularies were suspended; over which was a cloak of black figured satin, a long train, lined with sable, a standing up collar, and hanging sleeves. A white veil was thrown over her, reaching from her head to her feet. She wore besides a skirt of taffety, drawers of white fustian, stockings of blue silk, garters of silk, and morocco pumps. She took with her a handkerchief, with a fringe of gold, as a bandage for her eyes on the scaffold. After being compelled to listen to a long harangue by the English parson, wherein he insulted her and her faith, at length she got to the scaffold. Here the executioners offered to assist her to undress, but she declined their service, saying she never had *such* "valets de chambre," and received assistance from her weeping maids. She put off cloak, veil, &c., retaining only a petticoat of red taffety, flowered with velvet. Her eyes being bandaged, and her neck laid on the block, one of the executioners holding her straightly with one of his hands, the chief executioner himself was moved, and aimed with an unsteady hand. The axe, instead of falling on the neck, struck the back of the head, and wounded her; yet her courage was such that she made no complaint, nor heaved even a sigh. At the next blow the head was cut off from the body, "except a little gristle left behind," and the tragedy was over. A black cloth was thrown over her remains. The two Earls (Kent and Shrewsbury—executioners-in-chief under the executioner-general, Queen Elizabeth) did not leave to the executioners, according to custom, the golden cross around her neck, the chaplets which hung from her girdle, nor the clothes she wore at her death, lest these dear and venerated spoils would be purchased from him by her loving servants, and be treasured up as relics. *They therefore burned them.* They also took great pains to prevent anything being preserved that had been stained with poor Mary's blood, all traces of which they caused to be immediately removed. The body was embalmed, very carelessly, and with very little respect; was wrapped in wax-cloth, and enclosed in a leaden-coffin, and put aside until the wishes of Mary's great enemy were known. The English, perceiving that the Queen's poor servants went to the room where the body of their friend and mistress was lying, and looked through the keyhole (for the room was kept carefully locked), caused the keyhole to be stopped up, to prevent them this small sad consolation. When the news of Mary's murder reached London all the bells in the city were set a-ringing, and bonfires lighted in every street, so delighted and sycophantish were the people with an act which has stained with blood the name of Elizabeth for all time. As for "the crocodile of iniquity (Elizabeth), to palliate her dissimulation the more, she wept most bitterly, put on mourning, and laid the whole blame on Davison."—Freebairn's "Life of Mary," Edinburgh, 1725.

An affecting instance of the love and fidelity of the dog was observed at poor Mary's death. Her little dog, "whom they could never separate from her without doing violence to Her Majesty, as they were lifting her dead body off the

scaffold, was found nestled up under her royal robes, between the bloody head and trunk of his dead mistress; and (saith an account from an eye-witness, printed at Antwerp 1588), when the blood began to flow, he licked the hidden wounds of her who had caressed him in life. Afterwards he would never be induced to taste meat or drink, but died for grief." No such love, and no such friend, was near the deathbed of Elizabeth, when her time came.

H. WRIGHT.

CROMWELL'S GRAVE (Vol. iv. 32, 82).—I cannot agree with your correspondents in believing that there would be any probability of discovering the Protector Oliver's burial place on the Field of Naseby. There are many idle stories about his interment, but the following passage in Cunningham's "Handbook of London" (2nd edit., pp. 516-7) describes accurately, as I believe, the real facts of the case:—

"On the three wooden stilts of Tyburn, the bodies of Oliver Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw, were hung, on the first anniversary (Jan. 30th, 1660-1) of the execution of Charles I. after the Restoration. Their bodies were dragged from their graves in Henry VII.'s Chapel, in Westminster Abbey, and removed at night to the Red Lion Inn, in Holborn, from whence they were carried next morning in sledges to Tyburn, and there, in their shrouds and cerecloths, suspended till sunset, at the several angles of the gallows. They were then taken down and beheaded, their bodies buried beneath the gallows, and their heads set upon poles on the top of Westminster Hall."

That it was the real body of Cromwell that was thus treated can admit of no reasonable doubt. It was carefully embalmed, and could not be mistaken by the persons who carried out the barbarous order of the House of Lords. This of course disposes of the argument that he was not originally buried in Westminster Abbey, even if we do not believe the mass of historical evidence proving his original interment there. See an article entitled "Observations upon the Disposal of Oliver the Protector's Body," pp. 288-291, vol. i. of Rev. Mark Noble's "Memoirs of the Protectoral House of Cromwell," 3rd edit., 8vo, London, 1787.

I have a curious pamphlet entitled "Narrative relating to the real Embalmed Head of Oliver Cromwell, now exhibiting in Mead-court, in Old Bond-street, 1799." It gives a long account of the head, stating that it was supposed to have been blown off the top of Westminster Hall on a stormy night in the latter end of the reign of Charles II. or the beginning of that of James II., and afterwards preserved in the Russell family, &c. This head or skull of Oliver Cromwell is probably that now in the possession of Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, of Beckenham, Kent.

My conclusions are that the body most probably remained buried at Tyburn, but that the head seems to have been preserved to the present time.

HENRY W. HENFREY, F.R.Hist.S., &c.

A CHILD'S CAUL (Vol. iv. 77).—The "caul" is regarded with great superstition, even in these days of enlightenment, amongst mariners and sea-faring men in general. Many take these membranes with them believing they act as charms against foul weather, while others believe they serve as talismans against shipwreck. Sometimes a very strange interpretation is attached to them. A seaman obtains a child's caul shortly after the child is born. This he guards with great watchfulness, under the idea that as long as the caul-born child lives he will be secure from misfortune. The charm of these cauls many people are of opinion dies with the persons with whom they are born. I have heard it stated that as long as the child enjoys good health the caul experiences the same, and is dry, flexible, and healthy; but on the caul-born person suffering from any sickness or declining in health, the membrane also undergoes a change, which becomes daily more apparent, either becoming totally

carry his name down to a remote posterity. Thus was dated 1826, he describes himself as "James Smithson, son of Hugh, first Duke of Northumberland, and Elizabeth, heiress of the Hungerfords, of Audley, niece of Charles the Proud, Duke of Somerset," and bequeathes all his property of what nature soever to the nephew we have mentioned, failing whom (which event took place) to "the United States of America for the establishment of an institution at Washington under the name of 'The Smithsonian Institution,' for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." He left about 120,000*l.*, and Congress, who administer the estate, have built and carry on "The Smithsonian Institution" at Washington, whose fame already is not confined to English-speaking lands. By Act of Congress, a copy of each book, map, or print for which the author desires a copyright, must be delivered to the Smithsonian Institution as well as to the Congress Library. The Smithsonian Institution hitherto has produced good fruit, and as its scope is broad and universal—"the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men,"—the proud ambition of its founder will doubtless be realized.

H. WRIGHT.

EISTEDDFOD (Vol. iv. 94).—I believe the first *modern* Eisteddfod was held at Caerwys, May 26, 1568. Pennant ("Tour in Wales," quarto edit. vol. i. p. 433) gives an account of it; but if Mr. Lloyd wants the origin of Eisteddfodas, Mr. Pennant will tell him they were "the British Olympics." By the way, after for many years, placing the final "s" to the word Eisteddfod, to render it into the plural, our newspaper correspondents this year, some of them write "Eisteddfodan," and on the strength of this *Punch*, the other day, in some lines to the Welsh Harp, gives "Poor Mary Anne," as a rhyme to the word. Mr. Shirley Brooks, I fancy, must be taking his well-earned holiday, for he knows Wales too well to fall into such an error.

ASKEW ROBERTS.

ETYMOLOGY OF THE RED SEA (Vol. iv. 98).—Allow me to add another supposed reason for the name, Red Sea or Sea of Edom (*the red man*). Esau was so called, not because he was ruddy in complexion, or had red hair like our Rufus, but because he sold his birthright for a pottage of red lentils (Gen. xxv. 30). In the Bible, the Red Sea is generally called the sedge sea (*yam-suph*), because the wind drives into it a vast quantity of sedge or sea-weed. —See Brewer's "Phrase and Fable," 2nd. edit. 741.

FREDERICK RULE.

AUTHOR WANTED (Vol. iv. 77).—The Scottish ballad, "Mary's Dream," partly quoted by O. B., was written in 1772 by Mr. John Lowe, a native of Kenmure, in Galloway, south of Scotland. His father was gardener to Mr. Gordon, of Kenmure, and he was educated at the parish school of Kells. When fourteen years old he was apprenticed as a weaver to a Mr. Heron, whose son, Robert Heron, was the author of a "History of Scotland," a "Life of Robert Burns," and other works. He, however, soon left the loom, got additional instruction from Mr. Mackay, schoolmaster of Carsphairn, and afterwards went to the University of Edinburgh, to study for the Kirk. He became tutor in the family of Mr. McGhee, of Airds, and there he composed this song, as well as others now lost. It seems that Mary, one of Mr. McGhee's daughters, was engaged to Mr. Alexander Miller, a surgeon, who was unfortunately lost at sea, and on this event he composed his beautiful lyric. In 1773 Mr. Lowe went to America, and became tutor in the family of a brother of General George Washington. Afterwards he opened an academy at Fredericksburg, Virginia, which he left on being ordained a clergyman in the Episcopal Church. His next step was an unfortunate one: he married, his wife being a Virginian lady, and her gross misconduct was such that it broke his tender heart; and so he died, in

dialect, and afterwards given in the English form, by which it is now universally known. Mr. C. K. Sharpe, however, who had better means of knowing, says this was not the case, the Scottish version being one of Allan Cunningham's *modern antiquaries* he so liked to palm off when he had the chance.

The air to which "Mary's Dream" is sung is very beautiful. It is comparatively modern. Author not known.

To render the ballad complete, I beg to supply the twelve lines which come in before the last four quoted by O. B.

"Three stormy nights and stormy days
We toss'd upon the raging main,
And long we strove our bark to save,
But all our striving was in vain.

"E'en then, when horror chill'd my blood,
My heart was filled with love for thee;
The storm is past, and I at rest,
So, Mary, weep no more for me.

"O, maiden dear, thyself prepare,
We soon shall meet upon that shore
Where love is free from doubt and care,
And thou and I shall part no more."

H. WRIGHT.

The author of the ballad entitled "Mary's Dream," of which the one quoted is a very poor version, was John Lowe, a native of Kenmure, in Galloway. A short account of him is prefixed to another version in "Songs of Scotland," published in Glasgow, by Ogle & Co., in 1871, and later by Hogg.

The original ballad, which is much more Scottish in its language and style, is to be found in the "Universal Songster," published by Fairbairn, Vol. 3, p. 213. It is much longer than the one quoted by O. B., and commences with the following lines—

"The lovely moon had climbed the hill,
Where eagles big aboon the Dee,
And, like the looks of a lovely dame,
Brought joy to every body's ee."

J. H. BURNEY.

WAYZ-GOOSE (Vol. iv. 67, 96).—The celebration by most of the London printing-houses and newspaper establishments of the annual wayz-goose is of very ancient date, probably as old as the time when William Caxton practised typography in a house now called the Almonry, near the western door of Westminster Abbey from 1476 to 1491, when he died. Randle Holme, a writer in 1688, says: "It is customary to make every year new paper windows in Bartholomew-tide (August 24), at which time the master printers make them a feast called a wayz-goose, to which is invited the corrector, founder, smith, ink-maker, &c., who all open their purses and give to the workmen to spend in the tavern or ale-house after the feast, from which they begin to work by candle-light."

VERITAS.

PENGARSWICK (Vol. iv. 85).—When in the south of Cornwall in the summer of 1871, I paid a visit to this neglected old ruin. Whilst there the following legend was related to me by a friend residing in the neighbourhood. A merchant having acquired a large fortune at sea, returned to this country, and landed near the spot where the castle now stands. Not having decided when he should settle down to enjoy his fortune, he loaded an ass with his gold and determined to build his castle where the ass first rested. The weight of the gold soon caused the poor animal to break down, and on the spot where he fell, the merchant fulfilled his promise by erecting the castle. This is said to have happened in the reign of Henry VIII. The castle was purchased by Mr. Millton in the latter part of this monarch's reign. The tower of the castle is about 60 feet high. The

other side of the question. Mr. Higginson's style is animated and trenchant, and he places the *pros* and *cons* of his subject in vigorous and effective opposition. Among other precedents against women learning the alphabet, the Chinese proverb is quoted, which says; "For men, to cultivate virtue is knowledge; for women, to renounce knowledge is virtue." If this is "gospel" in China, the present Empress, who was raised to her elevated rank in consequence of her superior calligraphy, must be a determined renegade from what is traditionally held as befitting her sex! *Apropos* of the venerable question of the relative position of the sexes, the author cites the rather partial admonition of the Gatoo code, 4000 years old and more, which runs:—"A man, both day and night, must keep his wife so much in subjection that she by no means be mistress of her own actions. If the wife have her own free will, notwithstanding she be of a superior caste, she will behave amiss." And Bacon, the wise English philosopher, laid down the axiom that a man might keep his wife by force within the bounds of duty, and that he might "beat her, but not in a violent or cruel manner." Again, Mr. Justice Coleridge, says the author, rules that the husband, in certain cases, "has a right to confine his wife in his own dwelling-house, and restrain her from liberty for an indefinite time;" and Baron Alderson's *dictum* is, that "The wife is only the *servant* of her husband." In the Hindoo dramas, remarks Mr. Higginson, woman "did not even speak the same language with her master, but used the dialect of slaves;" but, perhaps, not least striking was the rebuff which Françoise de Saintonges in the sixteenth century received, when she wished to establish girls' schools in France, for she was hooted in the streets, and her father called together four doctors, learned in the law, to decide whether she was not possessed by demons, to think of educating women—*pour s'assurer qu'instruire des femmes n'était pas un œuvre du démon*. (Mrs. William Grey may congratulate herself that she did not live in the days of this worthy!). And Froissart certainly did not mince matters or betray any superfluity of civility, when he stated that the Salic Law was founded because of the "kingdom of France being too noble to be ruled by a woman." We have, perhaps, quoted enough to render some of the defenders of the fair sex desirous of discovering what Mr. Higginson's version of the claims on the other side of the question may be. To this very clever and amusing essay we therefore refer any such gallant champions. They will, in its well-stocked pages, certainly find a lance to use for or against the "cause."

Poems. By Thomas Sinclair, M.A. London: Provost & Co. 1873.

MR. SINCLAIR'S poems give evidence of imagination and an intense love of art and beauty. His mind is clearly of a speculative cast, and he loves to let fancy wander unrestrained into the land of dreams. Now and then he finds a true thought, which shines out brightly, and with reassuring steadiness, from the haze of fantastic surroundings. Still, we do not grudge these essays and trial flights of a young poet's muse. It is only long practice which can produce the perfect work, the perfect artist; and the crucial test of publicity is as useful and as formative to the author, as that of a real, live audience is to an orator or an actor; no lessons can ever be bought equal to those unconsciously given by the public in its reception of *débütants* of the pen or platform, or indeed of any other artistic form of intellectual expression. Mr. Sinclair's present volume may be regarded chiefly as a collection of dreamy, imaginative sketches, serving as a *fond* upon which to mount his ideas, reasonings, and ponderings upon the great ends and gifts of life—a stepping-stone to possible future achievements. Therefore we listen in good faith when he says:—

"Yet men must wait their growth, and I foresee
A greater Saviour than this to come,
A Book of stronger truth; for this is not
But jottings of a misted Voyage made
To Man's dear promised Land, his Paradise,
The fair Hesperides, where I shall work
With manhood's clear, transfigured power, the Work
Which is the Reason of my life."

As a general rule, we may accept each volume which a poet gives to the world, before his genius has accredited itself in any particular direction, as a premonitory phase of his inner life, which thus plays an initiatory prelude to the written or acted drama which may or may not follow.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Recollections of Ireland. Grand Fantasia for the Pianoforte. Composed by J. Moscheles, arranged by J. Rummel (New Edition). J. B. Cramer & Co.

THE present is an appropriate time for re-issuing any composition by the late great master of the pianoforte. The charming "Life of Moscheles," written by his wife, and lately published, must have forcibly recalled the universally-esteemed composer and virtuoso to the memory of the music-loving community. The piece under consideration is not a very easy one, though not specially difficult, but it will require good practice in order to produce its full effect. Our old friend, "The Last Rose of Summer," appears here under her Irish name of "The Groves of Blarney," Garry Owen follows, conspicuous in its characteristic national hilarity, and the third and last air chosen for treatment is "St. Patrick's Day."

To those who like good music, but shrink from the utterly and entirely classical, arrangements of popular airs such as the present must be specially welcome.

Gavotte Moderne en Ut. Par Berthold Tours. Weekes & Co.

A VERY "taking" composition, with strongly-marked rhythmical character. The very title of *Gavotte*, thanks to the enchanting masterpieces of sturdy old Bach in the same *genre*, predisposes to favourable consideration. The modern example of the antique measure by Mons. Tours is very "playable," and while perfectly easy of execution, by no means gives the impression of being written merely for a *tyro*. It is bright, clear and musically, and deserves and will no doubt obtain, an extensive circulation.

Glee. Song. Written by Adelaide Anne Procter. Composed by Arthur S. Sullivan. Boosey & Co.

THIS is an elegant and flowing melody in F major, 3—4 time, compass eleven notes E to A. It is, strictly speaking, for a soprano, though a mezzo-soprano of good compass might also sing it. The well-known name of Miss Procter is a guarantee for the excellence of the words. The musician is apparent in Mr. Sullivan's interesting accompaniment. The simplicity and sentiment of this pleasing and unaffected composition will probably render it a favourite.

Answers to Correspondents.

O. M. C.—Magdalen College, Oxford, was founded in 1473 by William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, *not* Sir John Pastoll. The latter, whom you mention, is recorded as being a liberal benefactor to that foundation in its younger days.

T. Z.—Translations from the poems of Alexander Petöfi, with a biography by Sir John Bowring, was published by Trübner, in 1866.

H. Isherwood.—You will find a very good summary of the history of Titus Oates in the "Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography," or in Knight's "English Cyclopædia."

S. C. B.—Campden House, Kensington, built by Sir Baptist Hicks in 1612, was destroyed by fire about ten years ago.

M. A. (Bath).—The family you allude to are not entitled to bear arms.

R. MacLachlan.—Refer to Skene's "Highlanders," and Anderson's "Scottish Families," for the information you require.

S. Allen.—The arms of Eton College are—Sa., three water lilies arg., on a chief, per pale, az. and gu., a fleur-de-lis of the second, and a leopard passant-guardant, or.

T. F. H.—The documents you allude to are preserved at the Record Office, in Fetter-lane, and can be referred to on application.

S. L. S.—See the "Anecdotes of Reynolds," by Mason, the poet, for an account of Sir Joshua's painting of "The Death of Cardinal Beaufort."

O. C.—A very curious summary of the early proceedings of the Long Parliament is given in Welwood's "Memoirs," pp. 50-78.

S. P.—Refer to Walpole's "Royal and Noble Authors."

S. L. (Jewick).—Dod's "Parliamentary Companion," or Walford's "Shilling House of Commons," will give you all the information you desire.

D. M. S.—The work is entitled "Concise Historical Proofs respecting the Gael of Alban, or Highlanders of Scotland, as descended of the Caledonian Picts; with the Origin of the Irish Scots, or Dalriads, in North Britain, and their supposed conquest over the Caledonian Picts, Examined and Refuted," by J. R. Robertson. It was published by Nimmo, of Edinburgh.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 4, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 4, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 81a, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1873.

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LONDON RIOTS.

THE WILKES RIOTS.

BY WALTER THORNBURY,

(Continued from p. 103.)

THERE was no doubt that the Surrey magistrates, during what the people insisted on calling "The Massacre of St. George's Fields," had acted with nervous precipitancy. A single bullet at a ringleader or a volley of blank cartridge would at once have dispersed the mob. Yet in spite of the almost frenzied irritation of the people of London, the Government acted with their usual party zeal. Lord Barrington wrote a letter of profuse thanks to the officers and men employed in guarding the King's Bench. "Employing the troops," said the secretary, "on so disagreeable a service always gives me pain; but the circumstances of the present time make it necessary." In case of legal proceedings he promised the men every defence and protection the War Office could give. The only excuse that can be found for the Government is that at this time half London was in a state of semi-revolt; several thousands of sailors had struck for increase of pay, and the coal-heavers, glass grinders, and journeymen tailors were clubbing into most threatening and riotous mobs. If these different mobs rolled into a united deluge, the Tories fully thought the end of society would follow.

Wilkes, whose audacity no danger could quench, denounced the "Massacre" in the "North Briton" (No. 47) of the very same day. He complained of ministers drawing out the military force in St. George's Fields, to secure the person of a man who came to surrender himself voluntarily to the Court of Queen's Bench, and who, if he had pleased, might with the same facility have fled from justice; and in truth, had he been so minded, have set the whole military force of the kingdom at defiance.

In No. 48 he continues the subject. "But whether," he writes, "it proceeded from treachery or imprudence, it was certainly owing to the conduct of the Ministry, that the people were guilty of the few slight trespasses, which they have lately committed. The drawing out the military force in St. James's Park and St. George's Fields, before there was so much as the shadow of a necessity, naturally excited, *not the fears*—as the Ministry, no doubt, fondly expected—but *the resentment* of the people, and made every man ask his neighbour, what could be the meaning of such a warlike

preparation. Was it to secure the person of a man, who came to surrender himself voluntarily to the Court of King's Bench? The supposition is too absurd to be made, even by the most venal or stupid tools of the Ministry. Was it to prevent the people from rescuing him, and to conduct him safe to the King's Bench prison, in case the Court should pronounce such a sentence. But if such was their design, they did not put it in execution. The people actually did rescue him, though much against his inclination, and carried him into the City, and at last he was obliged to give them the slip, and to *escape disguised into the prison assigned him.*

"What, then, in G—d's name, was the intention of this formidable *apparatus*? Was it to try the humour of the people, and to see how Englishmen would relish a military government? If it was, I will take the liberty of answering, in the name of all the people of England, a few Court sycophants excepted, that they never did, they never can, they never will, relish a military government; and that he who shall attempt to erect such a government in England will involve himself, and all his adherents, in inevitable ruin. I will not, indeed, say, as is said by some others, that we are already fairly brought under a military government; that, like the French, we have got our gendarmes, and, like the Turks, our janissaries, to patrol the streets of London; but this I will say, that, if matters continue much longer in their present situation, we shall be in great danger of being brought under such a government; for if once the military force becomes necessary to the execution of the laws, they will soon think themselves necessary to the enacting of them; and then farewell, an eternal farewell, to the liberties of England. This, indeed, has ever been, and ever will be, the manner in which all military or despotic government is established."

In July of the same year Samuel Gillam, the rash Surrey magistrate who gave the Scotch soldiers the too hasty order to fire on the people, was tried for murder at the Old Bailey. The papers of the day record that "he was acquitted without going into his defence, and the Court granted him a copy of his indictment. The court was uncommonly full upon this occasion. Mr. Gillam was dressed in black, full trimmed, and wore a tye wig. A chair was ordered for him close to the council, and during the course of his trial he fainted away. Sir Fletcher Norton and the Attorney and Solicitor General, were on the part of Mr. Gillam; and Mr. Serjeant Glyn and Mr. Lucas on the part of the prosecution."

On August 9, 1768, Donald Maclane, the Scotch soldier of the 3rd Guards who shot poor young Allan, was tried. No bills were found against Ensign Murray and Private Maclaurey, and they were accordingly discharged. Mr. Serjeant Leigh appeared for the prosecution. Two witnesses, one a discharged marine, the other the ostler at Mr. Allan's inn, the "Horse Shoe," in Blackman-street, in the Borough, swore to the prisoner's identity, yet with several contradictions. Two other witnesses, Okins and Brawn, singularly enough, had both (unseen by each other) been in the cow-house when the soldiers entered. Brawn, a middle-aged man, swore that he was just going to strike down the musket of the soldier, which was levelled at young Allan, when another soldier seemed about to present his piece at him (Brawn), and in terror of his own life he then retired. Okins, a lad, swore that he had never seen Brawn, but that when the soldiers threatened Allan, he fell down with fear. Neither of these two witnesses could identify the soldier who intentionally or accidentally fired.

Mr. Gillam, the Surrey magistrate present at the riot, deposed to a detachment of one hundred men, under the command of Colonel Beauclerk, being present before the King's Bench prison. The constables sent five or six Grenadiers to apprehend a patriot in two dirty red waistcoats, who had distinguished himself in throwing stones. The moment after the door of the cow-house closed on the soldiers, a shot was heard, and a few minutes after the prisoner returned. Peter MacLoughlan then, in a tone of

great distress, informed Ensign Murray that his piece had gone off accidentally, and that a man had been killed.

"D— you!" cried the ensign; "who gave you orders to fire?"

"Nobody," replied the soldier; "the piece went off entirely by accident."

It was also proved that Maclane had never entered the cow-house, and that his musket, on the 10th of May, was found after the riot, bright polished, and free from smoke and dirt. It was also shown that the ensign, Murray, had found Maclane's musket at full cock, and took it out of his hand to see if, as the man said, the flint was too large, and at half cock rubbed out the priming. Some persons seeing the ensign reproach Maclane, denounced him as the murderer, and the officer, then alarmed for Maclane's safety, removed him from the ranks, soon after which he was arrested. Moreover, to crown other proofs, MacLoughlan had since deserted. The jury, after half an hour's discussion, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The Government, emboldened by this verdict, were foolish enough to send 30*l.* to Maclane, and 10*l.* to his comrade Maclaurey, though thousands of angry eyes were turned upon their every movement.

In the meanwhile Wilkes, in prison, was more glorified than ever. His partisans lavished on their idol every offering their fancy could suggest or party feeling rake together. In a few weeks £20,000 was raised to pay his debts and discharge his fine. One society alone gave £300. Turtle, wine, and plate were constantly sent him. Medals were struck in his special honour. One enthusiast and patriot sent him 500 guineas in an embroidered purse. A delighted chandler forwarded him a box containing forty-five dozen of the best candles.

His portraits were innumerable. He was modelled in china, bronze, and marble, and half the inns in the suburbs adopted Wilkes' Head for a sign. The jewellers also made trinkets for patriots to wear, with caps of Liberty over the crest of Wilkes; or a bird hovering over a cage, with the motto, "I love Liberty."

A long and careful dredging of four months' London papers brings to the surface a curious string of facts all tending to show the overwhelming popularity of the great demagogue. We append a few of the most curious:—

"A gentleman this week, travelling in Kent, happened to put up at the same house as one of the Dover machines. The travellers were all Frenchmen. The gentleman saluted them in English, and welcomed them here, but all the answer he could get from them (for it was all they could speak of our language) and they had learned it since they turned their backs on Calais, was 'Sir, Wilkes and Liberty—Wilkes and Liberty!'"

"On Saturday last, an honest sailor presented Mr. Wilkes, on his return to the King's Bench prison, with a fine large salmon, weighing 30 lbs."

"We are well informed that on Sunday last there were not fewer than 200 coaches that brought visitors to the King's Bench prison."

"Some tradesmen who usually spent their evenings at the Pig and Beehive, in Honey Lane Market, as a perpetual testimony of their gratitude to Mr. John Wilkes, Esq., have caused his picture to be set up in the tap-room of the said house. Some of the gentlemen were for having the battle of Culloden set facing it; but a youth present observed, that as that glorious battle did not prove the entire overthrow of Scottish power, it would be best postponed till that should be completed, which he hoped would not be long first. To which the company answered *Amen* forty-five times."

"On Wednesday last Mr. Wilkes was presented in the King's Bench with an elegant medal of silver, having his own bust on one side, and the Genius of Liberty, with the cap and staff; underneath the latter the following words:—

Elected Knight of the Shire for Middlesex, MDCCLXXIV, around it, Genius of Liberty."

"A few days ago, one Baker Brown, of Speenham, Berks, an honest and respectable master baker, remarkable for selling pure bread, and full weight, having only one apple tree in his garden, had the curiosity to count how many apples there was thereon, when, to his great surprise, he found the number to be exactly forty-five, on which he was so exceedingly rejoiced, that he called in many of his neighbours to view them, and then went to a neighbouring public house and drank a jug of beer to the success of Mr. Wilkes, the apple-tree, and the apples; at the same time declaring that he would not take forty-five pounds for one of the apples, as he intended to send them as a present to that gentleman, when they were fit for use, together with forty-five biscuits, made with his own hands, of the purest flour."

"On Saturday evening an ordinary gold watch was raffled for at a public-house near Ludgate Hill, by forty-five persons, at three shillings and nine pence (forty-five pence) each, and was won by a man aged forty-five, by casting the number forty-five."

"On Sunday last, the new-born sons of David Sinclair and James Donaldson (both Scotchmen), were respectively baptized at the lodgings of Sinclair, in Earl Street, Seven Dials, by the names of *John Wilkes*."

"There were great illuminations and rejoicings in the King's Bench prison on account of Mr. Wilkes having obtained the reversal of his outlawry."

"Last night as a lieutenant of the navy was coming along Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, he was met by six or seven bloods, who insisted on his crying out, 'Wilkes and Liberty,' which he refused, declaring he was no party man; on which one of the bloods drew his sword and ran him through the hand, when the watchman coming up they thought proper to disperse."

"Thursday night, about eleven o'clock, as a poor man was going, somewhat in liquor, through Bond Street, and happening to cry 'Wilkes and Liberty for ever,' a gentleman made several thrusts at him with his sword, the last of which would in all probability have killed him, had he not evaded it by stooping down very low, when the gentleman's sword was broken against the wall. The poor man was wounded in the hand and side, and had his clothes cut in several places."

"Several of Mr. Wilkes' friends have ordered tankards to be made, not of tin, but of true English heart of oak, with the head of the patriot curiously engraved thereon. But the enemies of that gentleman say, with a sneer, that these tankards ought not to be used till porter is reduced, by his means, to threepence the pot."

"A tin-plate worker, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, has received orders from a famous and polite city in the west, to make twelve-dozen quart tin pots, as many pints, and three-dozen half-pints, on the lids of which is to be engraved the head of Mr. Wilkes, and round the pots the words 'Wilkes and Liberty.'"

The end of Wilkes' career can be briefly traced. In November, 1769, he obtained a verdict of 4,000*l.* against Lord Halifax, for false imprisonment, and the seizure of his papers. April, 1770, Wilkes was discharged from the King's Bench, and on the 24th of the same month was sworn as Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without. He became Lord Mayor in 1774, and on October 20, of the same year, was allowed, without molestation, to take his seat in the House, as member for Middlesex. In 1779 he was elected Chamberlain of the City, and after that ceased to be an active politician. In 1782 the obnoxious resolutions against him were expunged from the journals of the House of Commons. The burnt-out demagogue now attended the court leveés, and became intimate with the Prince of Wales.

Creation.	Abeyance.	Barony.	Original Co-heirs.	Existing Representatives.
1376	circa 1400	Clifton (continued).	2. <i>Eleanor</i> , married— 1st. Henry Hastings, Esq., of Braunston, Leicester. 2nd. Thomas Waldron, Esq., of Chorley, Leicester . . .	(Not ascertained.)
1342	circa 1400	Cobham, of Sterborough.	<i>Anne</i> , wife of Edward, 2nd Baron Burgh of Gainsborough, and daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Cobham, grandson of 2nd Baron, <i>sole heiress</i> . . .	Thomas Thorp, D.D. Hubert de Burgh, Esq. Baroness Berners. Thomas Strangways, Esq. (if living).
1264	1368	Colvill . .	Two sisters of 3rd Baron ultimate co-heirs. 1. <i>Elizabeth</i> , wife of Ralph, 1st Baron Basset, of Sapcote . . . 2. <i>Alice</i> , wife of Sir John Gernun . . .	Earl of Bradford. George Cornwall Legh, Esq., and others not ascertained. (Not ascertained.)
1572	1858	Compton . .	Two sisters of George, 3rd Marquis Townshend, 9th Baron Compton, by descent. 1. <i>Harriet</i> , wife of Edward Ferrers, Esq., of Baddesley-Clinton, co. Warwick . 2. <i>Elizabeth</i> , wife of Joseph M. Boulton, Esq., of Springfield, co. Warwick .	Marmion Edward Ferrers, Esq. Henry T. Boulton, Esq. ³
1539	1687	Cromwell, of Okeham .	<i>Elizabeth</i> , daughter and heir of 7th Baron, and wife of Edward Southwell, Esq. (grandfather of 17th Baron de Clifford), <i>sole heiress</i> . . .	Baroness de Clifford. Hon. Robert Marsham. Earl of Albemarle.
1308	1471	Cromwell, of Tatshall .	Representatives of three daughters of 2nd Baron, ultimate co-heirs. 1. <i>Hawise</i> , wife of Thomas, 5th Baron Bardolf . . . 2. <i>Maud</i> , wife of Sir William Fitzwilliam, of Sprotborough . . . 3. <i>Elizabeth</i> , married— 1st. John, 1st Baron Clifton. 2nd. Sir Edward Bensted . . .	Thomas Thorp, D.D. Hubert de Burgh, Esq. Baroness Berners. Thomas Strangways, Esq. Lord Beaumont. Earl of Abingdon. Sir Joseph W. Copley, Bart. ⁴ (Not ascertained since early part of 18th century.) ⁷

(To be continued.)

WM. DUNCOMBE PINK, F.R.Hist.S.

¹ Co-heirs to Barony of Burgh of Gainsborough. Representatives of four sisters of Edward, 7th Baron Burgh, *ob. circ.* 1600.

The Barony of Cobham, of Sterborough, though unassumed after 2nd Baron, ultimately vested in the Barons Burgh, and did not actually fall into abeyance until the death of the last of that line.

² Co-heirs to the Barony of Basset, of Sapcote.

³ The co-heirs to the Barony of Compton are also co-heirs to the Baronies of Ferrers, of Chartley and Barent.

Representatives of the three surviving daughters of 17th Baron de Clifford.

Some doubt exists if the Barony of Cromwell, of Okeham, were a

Barony in fee. The 1st Baron was summoned by writ in 1530, but it seems he did not sit in the House of Peers until created a Baron by patent the following year. Elizabeth, daughter and heir of the 1st Baron, was allowed the name and rank of Baroness Cromwell at the coronation of Queen Anne, but the title had not since been claimed (*Vide Courthope's "Historic Peerage."*)

⁴ Representatives of the (attainted) Barony of Bardolf. Heir general of the two daughters of 5th Baron Bardolf.

⁵ Heir to one section of Barony of Bertram.

⁷ Vested in co-heirs to Barony of Clifton.

(see Stanley's "Memorials of Westminster Abbey"). I should like, however, to be told where I could meet with materials for a life of this great Englishman, who had presided at the trial of a king, and who, when near death, and calmly looking back on his part in that solemn event, would say, "Had it to be done over again, I would do it."

J. CARBINE.

LADY HUNGERFORD.—A short time since the *St. James' Magazine*, in an article on "The Hills of London," speaking of those who went up Holborn Hill on their last journey to Tyburn, observed:—

"So went bonny Lady Hungerford—that pretty and petulant Agnes, who, in a fit of impatience, poisoned her husband, Sir Edward, and swung for it, like the ugliest of felons."

Who was this Lady Hungerford?

J. DENT.

AUTHOR WANTED.—Who is the writer of the lines—

"And is he dead, whose glorious mind
Lifts thine on high?
To live in hearts we leave behind
Is not to die."

T. BAKER.

BISHOP OSMUND.—I shall feel obliged if any of your correspondents could furnish information respecting Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury and Chancellor of England, in the time of William the Conqueror.

E. THOMPSON.

SIGN OF FAIR WEATHER.—The authoress of "Adam Bede" makes one of her characters, speaking of rain, say, "there is no likelihood of a drop now; and the moon lies like a boat there. That's a sure sign of fair weather." Some of your readers may have noticed the moon in the position indicated, and have made a note of the weather which then prevailed. I am curious to know if there is any truth in the old saying, which is very common and very ancient.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

YORK AND LANCASTER ROSES.—Has it ever been satisfactorily ascertained at what period the red and white roses were adopted as the distinguishing emblems of the rival houses of York and Lancaster? I believe the account Shakespeare gives of the adoption of these emblems rests upon a very doubtful tradition.

S. WORTHINGTON.

ANCIENT DISHES.—I should be glad to know something of the following ancient dishes, which were popular in early Norman times, viz., *dellegrout*, *manpigrnun*, and *karumpie*?

W. H. D.

Replies.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR (Vol. iv. 66, 97).—I have by me a copy of Meriton's "Anglorum Gesta." It is a capital little history, containing much useful information; but as regards the poetical grant of the Conqueror, I prefer that version said to have been found in the Register Office of Gloucester, both for its correct terminal construction and antique orthography, which is as follows:—

E, William kyng the thurd yere of my reigne,
Gibe to Hauyn Ryndon, Hope, and Hoptowne,
With all the bounds both up and downe,
From heven to perth, from perth to hel,
For the and thyn there to dwell.
As truly as this kyng right is myn;

For a crossebow and an arrow,
When I sal com to hunt on parrow*
And in tken that this thing is sooth,
I bit the wyht war with my tooth
Before flæg, flaud, and flargery,
And my thurd sonne Henry.

Many estates in still more simple manner were conveyed without any writing, sometimes by a sword, knife, or cup. Edward the Confessor gave the rangership of Berewood Forest, with a hide of land, to Nigel and his heirs, to be held by a horn. The Conqueror gave the lordship of Broke to the Priory of St. Edmund Bury, by supplicating the saint, and laying on the altar a small knife wrapped up, in the presence of his nobles.—See Ogbourne's "Hist. Essex," p. 164, and Bloomfield's "Norfolk."

Holland quotes from Pliny, "touching millefoile or *yarrow*, which the Greekes call *myriophyllon*, and we in Latine, *millefolium*: it is an hearbe growing up with a tender and feeble stalke, like in some sort unto fewell, and charged with many leaves, whereupon it tooke the name: it groweth in moores and fennie grounds: used to very good purpose and with singular successe in curing wounds."

"He fumitory gets, and eye bright for the eye;
The Yarrow, wherewithal he stops the wound made gore."
—Drayton, "Poly Olbion," s. xiii.

Mr. H. Wright will find a specimen of very early poetry given in the *Antiquary*, Vol. ii. p. 274, copied by me from a manuscript of the twelfth century.

Historians inform us that William the Conqueror died early in the morning of the 9th September, 1087, while his physicians were regarding the tranquil night he had passed as a sign of his recovery. On hearing the sound of a bell he inquired the occasion of it, and, on being informed that it was tolling the hours of prime, he said, stretching forth his arms, "Then I commend my soul to my Lady, the mother of God, that by her holy prayers she may reconcile me to her Son, my Lord Jesus Christ." Immediately after giving utterance to this short prayer, he expired.

The body of the monarch, "the mightiest commander of his age, when scarcely cold, was left for many hours on the floor almost in a state of nakedness." Some of the monks of St. Gervais proposed performing mass for the "soul of the departed," but no one appeared on whom this duty should devolve. Eventually a "simple knight" named "Herluin" resolved to provide for the cost of the conveyance, hired a carriage, had the body borne to the Seine, put on a vessel, and accompanied it himself to Caen. The clergy of the Abbey prepared to give the body an honourable reception; but as soon as the funeral service began a fire broke out in the city, and both clergy and laity hurried away to extinguish the flames. However, when the interment of the body in the Abbey church was about to take place, several ecclesiastics of note had assembled, the stone coffin was already sunk in the earth, and the corpse lying on the bier was ready to be placed in it. Gilbert, Bishop of Evreux, gave a funeral oration. At this moment Ascelin Fitz-Arthur, a vavassor, stepped forward, and declared that the ground on which the assembled multitude was standing had been the property of his father, of which he had been robbed by the king; that he solemnly demanded its restitution, and forbade, in the name of God, the interment of the king in that place. The justice of this charge was incontestably proved by the neighbours, so that the prelates agreed to pay sixty shillings directly to Ascelin for the sacred spot. According to Malmesbury, Prince Henry was present at the funeral, and was content to pay Ascelin a hundred pounds of silver.

* Yarrow. *γπαρ*. *Fens*. A place (says Bailey) in the bishopric of Durham, memorable for the birth of the venerable Bede. The herb *Milfoil* (or *faint hearted*).

door sports of the season. From these the author turns to the pleasures of social life indoors, where, as the translator gives it,—

“Ablaze with ruddy sheen,
The ash log cracks and glows upon the hearth.”

Then follows an account of the manner in which merry evenings were spent at Royston in the days of good Queen Anne. The master of the feast being chosen, with loving cup and the soothing fume of the rare Virginian weed, the social rites commence. Then loyal pledges and toasts follow, and politics, local gossip, foreign affairs, with all the great personages concerned in the same, are discussed. Finally the more learned of the company drift into metaphysics—

“And investigate

Problems, that well might craze a mortal being's pate.”

Religious sects come in for a share of consideration. The law, natural philosophy, the art of healing, all take their turn, in fact these comfortable worthies seem to have left scarcely a subject of any interest untouched. Finally, as the lights decrease the guests depart and the poem ends. The structure of the verse is ingenious, and its flow natural and unconstrained.

Mr. Warren's appendix of Royston *Memorabilia* is full of historical and archaeological interest. He gives the several theories respecting the origin and name of the town, and quotes various records referring to ancient facts in connection with it. The monastery was one of great importance, and was founded in 1180 by Eustace de Merc, Lord of Nucells. An effective sketch of the priory seal is given. But the most romantic and interesting antiquity is the cave discovered in August, 1742, “covered with sculptures in the chalk in low relief, consisting of crucifixes, saints, martyrs, &c.” We have alluded to James I.'s partiality for Royston, and later, Queen Anne (of Denmark) “found life at Royston very enjoyable,” for she was “a very great huntress.”

The architectural illustrations are extremely well executed, and the style in which they are grouped and enclosed in an elegant floral border is remarkably pleasing. Among them are views of Blenheim Palace, Royston, from various points, the mansion of Wimpole, an interior showing the fine original mantelpiece in the residence of R. Fyne, Esq., of Royston, and effective medallions of Queen Anne and the Duke of Marlborough. Altogether, the Roystonians are to be congratulated upon the archaeological and historical associations connected with their town, as well as upon the publication of the attractive little book in which the same are commemorated and so well described.

Enigmas of Life. By W. R. Greg. London: Trübner & Co. 1872.

MR. GREG may be said to halt midway between faith and freethought. This is a position held by many persons of highly cultured intellect, who, while of too speculative and logical a turn of mind to refrain from research, are yet of too affectionate and reverent a disposition to be able to renounce entirely the religious training and associations of their youth. Mr. Greg is, in the highest degree, sanguine in his estimate of the possibilities of life. Thus, in the Essay entitled “Realisable Ideas,” he says: “I am not prepared to give up this life as ‘a bad job,’ and to look for reward, compensation, virtue, and happiness, solely to another. I distinctly refuse to believe in *inevitable evils*. I recognise in the rectification of existing wrong, and the remedy of prevailing wretchedness, ‘the work which is given us to do.’ For this we are to toil, and not to toil in vain. After this we are to aspire, and not to have our aspirations for ever mocked by the impossibility of their final realisation—

“To seek, to find, to strive, and not to yield.”

Truly, if a larger number of professing Christians and philanthropists were to make these maxims the object of their practice rather than merely of their theory, the world would soon become a more habitable abiding place! Mr. Greg elaborately works out the plan of the “Survival of the Fittest,” and were there no such stumbling-blocks as the weakness of common humanity, and the moral subjection of the material to the ideal, the system sketched forth might have a chance of success. But as human nature is at present constituted, we suspect that it will be a good many centuries hence, before ordinary mortals will care to submit all that concerns their nearest and dearest interests to the national appraising hammer of the political economist. In the imperfect social organisation of to-day, it is, or instance, considered natural and maternal, and even æsthetically beautiful, for a mother to lavish the greatest tenderness and care upon her deformed offspring, rather than upon the perfectly sound and healthy. But in the coming days of perfection, we may possibly meet with highly cultivated mothers, so penetrated with the principles of the new school of social economy, that they will rather emulate the fine instinct and perception which some animals seem to possess of the “Survival of the Fittest” theory, as specially demonstrated by certain parent birds in their habit of pushing the weakest of the brood over the edge of the nest. It is possible that such a system might secure a healthy population, and it probably does so in the animal world; but long may it be ere its principle becomes recognized as a duty by humanity! There are, however, sound truths to be gleaned from the writings of Mr. Greg and his school, and as the axioms propounded by them are rather intended for gradual and preventive application than to effect sudden and violent changes, it is to be expected that their diffusion may operate beneficially in an educational point of view. So sanguine, indeed, is Mr. Greg, not only of the educational results to be anticipated from the spread of his theories,—but the

actual and positive practical effects which he believes will be the wake of the law of the “Survival of the Fittest” are so bold, that they are best given in his own words: he looks it no less than a probability of the human race becoming even both in its manhood and its womanhood, “one glorious fellow-saints, sages, and athletes:” when we shall be “all Blonds, Shakespeares, Pericles, Socrates, Columbuses, and Fenelons.” splendid result is to be attained by a careful selection of the specimens of human nature to carry on the succession from generation to generation. Magnificent as this development would be, it is possible that the pigmies might be missed, who by their diminutive stature serve to show off the grand proportions of the giants!

Answers to Correspondents.

A. A. B.—The baronetcy of Garrard, of Lamer, became extinct in 1767. The family name was originally Attagare, and they bore for their arms—Arg., on a fesse sable a lion passant of the field.

H. B.—The arms of the Charterhouse are—Or, on a chevron gules, between three annulets of the second, as many crescents of the field.

T. K. (Barnsley).—The pages devoted to “Technical Parliamentary Expressions and Practices,” in Debrett's “House of Commons,” will give you all the information you desire.

F.—No peer enjoying a British dignity can be elected a Representative Peer for Ireland; but in the event of a Representative Peer being elevated to that of the United Kingdom, no vacancy in the roll of Representative Peers is caused thereby.

J. Harris.—Thomas Tanner, the well-known antiquary, was made Bishop of St. Asaph in 1731, and died seven years later.

D. W.—Write to the Secretary of the Kent Archaeological Society.

T. Longhurst.—See Malone's “Account of the English Stage.”

T. P.—“The Customs of the Country” is the title of a tragi-comedy, written by Beaumont and Fletcher.

A. R. T.—The principal publications at the period you allude to were the *Freethinker*, conducted by Ambrose Phillips; the *Adventurer*, edited by Dr. Hawkesworth; the *Museum*, which numbered among its contributors many of the best wits of the day; Johnson's *Idler* and *Rambler*, and also the *World* and the *Connoisseur*.

H. F.—Joseph Cottle, the publisher and miscellaneous writer, and friend of Southey, Coleridge, and Wordsworth, died in 1831, at the age of 84. The lines you allude to concerning him, occur in Byron's “English Bards and Scotch Reviewers,” and are as follows:—

“Roxonian Cottle, rich Bristow's boast,
Imports old stories from the Cambrian coast,
And sends his goods to market—all alive!
Lines forty thousand, cantos twenty-five.”

X.—Parker's “Glossary of Architecture” will afford you all the information you desire.

Nathaniel Waterall.—We shall be very glad to inspect the curiosity.

A. A. S.—Consult some solicitor; we do not feel in a position to advise.

A. L.—An instance of arrest for debt in the House of Commons occurred in the case of George Ferrars, M.P., in 1543.

G. H.—According to Brande and Cox's Dictionary, the lightning conductor was suggested by Franklin, in 1749; the English Cyclopædia gives the date as 1752.

J. T. Leslie.—William Bensley made his first appearance on the stage at Drury Lane in 1765, as *Pierre*, in “Venice Preserved.” He retired from the stage in 1796, and was appointed to the post of a barrack-master, for which perhaps he was fitted from having served for some time as Lieutenant in the Marines.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 4, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 4, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 81A, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

The committee, after the meeting, went and dined in Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, where Orator Hunt was lodging; and it was after this dinner that the spy, Castle, went into what on the trial was called "a fox sleep," in hopes of hearing some more dangerous treason than usual broached. It was then proposed by the more moderate men, to adjourn the next Spa-fields meeting till Parliament met, in January, when their petition to the Regent, on the universal national distress, would have been presented. But young Watson, and the more furious spirits of the party, strongly objected to this long postponement, and moved and carried a proposition of a second meeting on December 2. The following bill was then placarded:—

ENGLAND

Expects every Man to do his Duty.

The Meeting in Spa-Fields

TAKES PLACE AT 12 O'CLOCK,

On Monday, December 2nd, 1816,

To receive the answer of the PETITION to the PRINCE REGENT, determined upon at the last meeting held in the same place, and for other important Considerations.

THE PRESENT STATE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Four Millions in Distress!!!

Four Millions Embarrassed!!!

One Million-and-half fear Distress!!!

Half-a-million live in splendid Luxury!!!

Our Brothers in IRELAND are in a worse state—The Climax of Misery is complete—it can go no farther.

Death would now be a relief to Millions—Arrogance, Folly, and Crimes have brought affairs to this dread Crisis.

Firmness and Integrity can only save the Country!!!

After the last Meeting some disorderly People were guilty of attacking the Property of Individuals; they were ill-informed of the object of the Meeting, it was not to plunder Persons suffering in these Calamitous times in common with others; the Day will soon arrive when the Distresses will be relieved.

THE NATION'S WRONGS MUST BE REDRESSED.

JOHN DYALL, Chairman.

THOMAS PRESTON, Secretary.

Seale & Bates, Printers, Tottenham Court Road.

The seventeen days between the two meetings were spent by Thistlewood and his colleagues in visiting various public-houses to enrol fresh recruits, the soldiers' canteens near the theatres and barracks, the smiths' house of call, the "Fox under the Hill," a resort of coalheavers and Thames ballast heavers, and the Paddington ale-houses, then frequented by the navigators cutting the new Regent's Canal.

On the 30th November the committee had a consultation on the subject of arms. Young Watson and Hooper both purchased a brace of pistols each, and Castle, the spy, was sent out to buy more pistols and a sword and sabre, which were all taken to Greystoke-place to be ready for the 2nd of December. Castle was also sent to hire a waggon in the Horse-ferry-road, for the Monday's meeting, and the owner was desired to dress his horses with tri-colored ribbon for the occasion, but this he stoutly refused to do. On the appointed morning the waggon came, and was drawn up at the north end of Chancery-lane. Hooper and Castle then brought 70 or more bullets, wrapped up in an old stocking, sword, pistols, and a cannister of powder, and placed them in the waggon, they also took three flags, a tri-colored one—white, green, and red—with the old motto, "Nature, Truth, and Justice," of the previous meetings, and a canvas banner, with a piece of white calico in the centre, on which was written in large red letters,—

"The brave soldiers are our friends, treat them kindly."

These three flags were wrapped in a blanket, and deposited in the waggon, which was then driven off to Spa-fields, or rather to the end of the field next Cold Bath Fields Prison.

The committee opened the meeting, soon after eleven o'clock. Many of the ringleaders who crowded into the waggon wore tri-colored cockades.

Dr. Watson spoke first: "Friends and countrymen," he said, "we are convened this day in consequence of a resolution passed at our last meeting, to hear the answer to the petition, which we agreed to present to the Prince Regent. I cannot refrain from expressing the pleasure which I feel at this moment in addressing so respectable a meeting. The petition to which I allude, and which Mr. Hunt was deputed to present to the Prince Regent, was prepared in the hope that his Royal Highness would give an answer to the cries of these starving thousands by whom he was addressed. I am sorry to inform you, however, that he has resolved to give no answer—(groans and hisses); it is useless, therefore, to take that course. This day we are called on to pursue another—(cheers). 'England expects that every man will do his duty;'—we are called on because 'four millions of our countrymen are in distress, because as many more are embarrassed, and because a million and a half fear distress.' While these miseries exist, how few enjoy splendid luxury? Only half a million, as this placard expresses, are not either in fear of embarrassment or in debt. Under these circumstances I ask you, friends and countrymen, if the Ministers have done their duty in advising the Prince Regent not to hear our cries?—(answer from the multitude, No, no.) Has the Prince Regent himself done his duty?—(No, no.) Was there ever a more calamitous time in this country than this moment?—(No, no.) It is not only in this country that we are thus oppressed; our sister country, Ireland, has shared in our misfortunes; there the climax of misery has been brought to a close—there their sufferings cannot be extended further. Are we to go on from time to time, from month to month, from year to year, crying to the Father of his People, as he is called, for redress?—(answer from the multitude, No, no.) The present, then, is the time to do something—(cheers and huzzas from the crowd.) What will men with the minds and hearts of Englishmen—will they continue thus for months and years to be starved?—(answers of No, no.) How then are we to be restored to our rights? Not by talking—not by long speeches—not by petition, for our petitions are not heard—(reiterated cries of Bravo.) It appears that we are placed in a state of bondage—the rights of civil society are not attended to—the calls of the multitude from time to time avail nothing—that Parliament, which was intended for the protection of the people, was invited to assemble together to take into consideration the distresses of these calamitous times; to consider, in their wisdom, if they possessed wisdom, the situation in which we are placed in vain. In this distressing situation they should have assembled together, and taken into consideration the prayers of the dying multitude, and not have been deaf to our cries—(They ought—they ought.) It must rest with ourselves now to consider how we shall relieve ourselves in these calamitous times; we have been truly told that trade and commerce are annihilated; but we still have the earth as our resource—the earth was by nature intended for the support of mankind, and is sufficient to place every man, in distress, in a comfortable situation. If a man has but a spade and a hoe to turn up his mother-earth, that will prevent him from starving. In the situation in which we are placed, how is this to be done? I will tell you. I have said that the bonds of civil society have been neglected—what then is our situation? They have placed us in a state of nature—they have neglected the cries of the hungry and starving people: not a day that we pass through the streets of this great metropolis, but we see people starving to death. Are they ignorant of this? If they are they ought not to be; but they are not. They have come to a resolution not to relieve us; they know full well that the people are starving in every part of the kingdom, while they will admit of no measure to relieve them—(groans, and cries of Shame—Down with

woods. We give his legendary history, procured for us by a friend :—

"Guy, Earl of Warwick, was one of the most perfect knights of Christendom. His lady-love, the fair Felice, sent him on many toilsome and perilous adventures, to make trial of his love. The most noted was his battle with the wild and monstrous Dun Cow, of Dunsmore Heath, which ravaged all the country round, till slain by him after a fierce conflict. At the beautiful church of St. Mary Redcliffe, at Bristol, there is shown, what the legends of the place declare to be, the rib of the Dun Cow. After this proof of his prowess, Guy was married to the fair Felice, and lived for some years in great prosperity; but in the height of his splendour, he resolved to turn his back on all earthly state and riches, and go on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. He met with many adventures there, and remained abroad, redressing grievances and protecting the weak, till, becoming an old man, he wished to return to England and die in the land of his forefathers. He arrived in the midst of the Danish invasion, and was instantly chosen to fight with the Danish champion, Colbrand, who had called on the English to decide the war by a single combat. The battle took place on Magdalen Hill, near Winchester, the mighty Colbrand was slain, and the Danes immediately retreated. Ethelstane wished to reward the brave Guy, but he answered, 'My lord, I am a mortal man, and have set the vain world at defiance.' He then went in his pilgrim's garb, and took up his abode in a solitary cave where he lived an hermit's life, only going now and then to receive alms at the gate of his own castle, from his wife, Felice, who since his departure had lived in close retirement and devotion, and gave more in alms than any lady in the country. After some years, finding his end approaching, he sent a gold ring to Felice; she came to him in haste, he died in her arms, and she only survived him fifteen days."*

J. Y.

SHEPHERD RULE IN LOWER EGYPT.

(Continued from p. 92.)

IT is evident that Josephus, in recounting, direct from Manetho (*v. Apion*, book i. sect. 15), the names and reigns of the Egyptian monarchs from Amosis to Amenophis (Menephthah), the successor of Rameses Miamun (Rameses II.), omitted the reign of Sethosis (Seti I.), with his reign of fifty-nine years and some few odd months, because he states immediately afterwards (sect. 16) that the sum of the reigns which he had given amounted to 393 years, whereas, without this reign of Sethosis, the total of the several reigns given by him is only 333 years and a few months, the fifty-nine years in question being exactly the sum that is wanting to make up his own estimate of the interval. He then proceeds (*v. Apion*, book i. sect. 15 and 26.) to supplement this omission by confounding Sethosis (Seti II.) the successor of Amenophis (Menephthah) with the king whose name and reign he had already neglected to supply in its proper sequence, and gives to this Sethosis not only the fifty-nine years' reign, but also attributes to him all the actions of his ancestor. He then brings in, as his successor, Rameses (Rameses II.) again with the same reign of sixty-six years, and, not content with this further misrepresentation, introduces Amenophis (Menephthah) anew, and proceeds to coolly inform us that Manetho did not give the number of years Amenophis reigned, because he durst not in consequence of the incredible fables he had related concerning him; while, on the contrary, it is evident that Manetho had already not only given the duration of his reign, but that Josephus had likewise quoted it in its correct order of succession (sect. 15) as nineteen years and six months.

That Manetho, in his work, indicated a difference between

the name of this king, whom Josephus, in dealing with extracts relating to the Exodus, invariably styles Amenophis, and the other monarchs who bore that name, may reasonably be surmised from the version which Africanus (quoting the Epitomizer) gives of the name, when inserting it in its proper place in the nineteenth dynasty, viz :—Ammenepthos, probably a Greek rendering of the Egyptian Menephthah.

Josephus then goes on to say that the interval of time from the expulsion of the Hyksos by Tethmosis to the introduction of this fictitious King Amenophis by Manetho was 518 years, a sum which he himself, it is apparent, made up in the following manner :—

Amount of reigns from Tethmosis (Amosis) to Amenophis (Menephthah), including fifty-nine years and odd months of Sethosis (Seti I.) omitted from list	393 years
Reign of Sethosis (Seti I.) introduced again in lieu of that of Sethosis (Seti II.)	59 "
Reign of Rameses (Rameses II.) repeated	66 "
Total	518 years

It is palpable, therefore, that Josephus had not the shadow of a reason for insinuating that the Amenophis in question was a fictitious king of Manetho's own creation, and it is manifest that he has grossly misrepresented the statements of the Egyptian writer by giving the reigns of Seti I., Rameses II., and Menephthah twice over.

The only excuse I can offer for him is that, probably in his zeal for the identification of the Jews with the Hyksos, he was tempted to disparage what he might have seen, by the exercise of a little discrimination, was the authentic Egyptian version of the Exodus of his countrymen under Menephthah, the son of the great Rameses; and hence the pointed manner in which he impugns the veracity of Manetho's account.

Josephus also, it will be observed, persists all along in calling Amosis, the chief of the eighteenth dynasty, Tethmosis, and placing the departure of the Shepherds in his reign, whereas Amosis only commenced the Shepherd rule, the Hyksos, it is true, having been eventually driven out by a Tethmosis; but he, as Josephus himself tells us (*sic*) where, quoting from Manetho, was the son (*εἰς*) of *ΜΗΦΑΜΟΤΘΩΙΣ* (not *ΑΛΙΦΑΜΟΤΘΩΙΣ*, as it erroneously stands in the text now), a name Josephus gives in his subsequent complete list of the kings of the eighteenth dynasty as *ΜΗΦΑΜΟΤΘΩΙΣ*, long after the time of Amosis. It is hard, therefore, to understand how Josephus could have made such a mistake, unless, indeed, he here again wilfully misrepresented Manetho, in order to still further raise the antiquity of his nation by placing their presumed departure as the Hyksos some 150 years before even the latter were expelled, thus throwing a still greater amount of reproach on the damaging assertions of the malicious Apion. This innate desire on the part of the Jewish author may also have been his chief inducement for repeating the reigns of Seti I., Rameses II., and Menephthah, since, by so doing, he obtained considerably more than another century of time in excess of the period which elapsed, according to Manetho, between the departure of the Hyksos and Danaus' flight to Argos, which period forms the most important feature in his argument against the Alexandrian philosopher. But, at the same time, it is, of course, just possible that his inaccuracy in the latter instance simply arose from his carelessness on his part in mistaking Seti II. for Seti I. and then unsuspectingly following up his error, when a moment's careful consideration must have apprised him of his mistake. Anyhow, he relates of the Sethosis, whom he places after Amenophis (Menephthah), that he was also called Ægyptus, and reigned at first conjointly with his brother Rameses, but soon after killed him, and then appointed another of his brethren, Armais (or as he has it in another

* This cave, and the spoon that he used, are still shown at the Guy's Cave.

and of Bristol. There was also another family of Gordon intermarried with the Taaffes and Lawrences, &c. (*vide Notes and Queries*, Aug. 23, 1873). In St. Vincent's there were Gordons intermarried with Frenches and other well-known families; and Chief Justice Brebner married a Gordon of Knokepsch, co. Aberdeen, to which estate his son, Colonel Harry Gordon, eventually succeeded, and thereupon assumed his maternal surname; but his male issue dying out, the succession devolved on the father of the present Sir Percy Gordon (paternally a *Grant*). Some curious coincidences, if no more, are noticeable amongst these Gordons. Thus the Gordons, connected with St. Vincent's, were allied to the Jacksons, as were also those of Jamaica. Colonel Harry Gordon, son of Chief Justice Brebner, married a New England lady, and died in 1788, leaving three children in infancy. Harry Gordon, of Jamaica, was married to the daughter of a New England gentleman, and also died in 1788, leaving children in infancy. The Jacksons of Jamaica were also connected with the Smarts and Dallahes, and through them with Lord Byron, with Sir William Stevenson, Governor of Mauritius, Sir John Arwell, K.C.B., Sir W. Fielden, &c. They claim to have been descended from Archbishop Juxon, which, of course, is a pure fable; they appear to have come from Yorkshire, and bore *sheldrakes* in their arms.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sebastian French, a distinguished military officer, by his wife, Elizabeth Gordon, left issue four daughters—1. Eleanor French, married to—Robinson, Esq.; 2. Marianne French, the wife of Clifton Jackson, Esq., of Somerset House and Canada, Secretary to the Earl of Westmoreland, and a connection of his nephew, Colonel Fane, who married Marianne, eldest daughter of John Mills Jackson, Esq.—Mr. Clifton Jackson had two sons, Edward and Clifton, to whom their great aunt, Mrs. Barrett, left property in St. Vincent's; 3. Frances Elise Jackson French, married in 1822 at St. George the Martyr, Southwark, to my grandfather Henry John Hirst, Esq., of Clough House, Howarth Grange, Kimberworth Hall, and Gilthwaite Hall, in the West Riding of the county of York; and 4. Indianna French, who was known among the friends of the family as "The Queen of the Carribs," from the circumstance of having been the first British subject born in the Caribbean Islands; she died in 1814, shortly after having been presented at court. Lieutenant-Colonel French had an only son, Sebastian Gordon French, who was killed in the manner narrated in the following account from the *British Traveller* of April 19, 1826:—"FATAL DUEL.—Extract of a letter from St. Lucien, West Indies. On the 28th of February, a duel took place between Ensign French, of the 5th Regiment of Foot, and Ensign Ward, of the 35th—the latter regiment had arrived the day previously to relieve the 5th—in consequence of a quarrel which had occurred between them. They tossed up for the fire. Ensign Ward fired first, and shot Ensign French through the head; he died immediately."

Like their relatives the Gordons, the Frenches were connected with the West Indies during the whole of the last century. I cite a few instances:—Captain Joseph French, of St. Michael's, Barbadoes, and Treasurer of the Island of Antigua, in his will, dated August 10, 1708, and proved in London, August 8, 1741, mentions his daughter Keturah French, who died in London, February 3, 1775, and was the wife of James Bruce, Esq., member of His Majesty's Council and Chief Judge of the Island of Barbadoes, where he purchased in 1719 from the executors of his uncle, Colonel Cleland, the estate of Bruce Vale, St. Andrew's parish. By this marriage the Frenches are connected with the Earl of Elgin, the Marquis of Ailesbury, and the Earl of Stair. Counsellor French, of Kingston, Jamaica, died there in January, 1759. On June 15, 1792, in the Edgware Road, London, "the lady" of James French, Esq., of St. Vincent's, gave birth to a son and heir. Mrs. French, widow of Colonel French, died in St. Andrew's Street, Dublin, in 1797, and a

few hours before her in Dawson Street, Dublin, Mrs. M. Kelly—"these ladies had been nuns in the Convent Clare Citadella, at Minorca, where they were married 1755 to two officers of the 22nd regiment—they passed long life in the most intimate friendship with each other, and esteemed by all who knew them—Mrs. French shared the fortunes of her partner in his campaigns, and was with him at the taking of the Havannah in 1762"—this Colonel French was, I believe, Colonel Christopher French, of the family of French of Cloonyquin. Martin French, Esq., many years commander of a ship in the Antigua trade, died July 26, 1800. William French, Esq., "lately from the Island of Jamaica," died at his brother's house in Tower Street, London, September 14, 1808. Brigadier General Joseph French, second in command in the expedition against St. Domingo, died July 26, 1809; "he was taken ill in consequence of the extreme fatigue he underwent from that activity and exertion mentioned by General Carmichael in his letter in the *Gazette* concerning the attack on that place;" he was carried back to Jamaica in hope of recovery, but scarcely survived his arrival two days. Nathaniel Bogle French, junior, Esq., of Dulwich, Surrey, married, January 5, 1811, Elizabeth, only child of the Hon. William Jackson, Chief Justice of Jamaica. Mrs. French, daughter of Thomas Nicholas, Esq., of Antigua, and great-granddaughter of Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State to King Charles II., died in 1815, aged seventy-five, at Cavendish Parsonage. Mrs. French, widow of William French, Esq., of the Island of Montserrat, died in Devonshire Street, Portland Place, London, aged seventy-two, in 1818.

My great-great-uncle, George Maynard, of Kingston, Jamaica, died in the West Indies, August 4, 1803, and was buried at Kingston. He was born April 7, 1768, and was a son of George Maynard, of the parish of St. Dionis Back Church, in the city of London, merchant, by his wife Ann, the daughter of John Hirst, Esq., of Ginn House, Rotherham, Yorkshire, whose will, dated April 20, 1730, was proved in the Exchequer Court at York, August 28, 1738. George Maynard, of Kingston, was the maternal uncle of Henry John Hirst, Esq., who married Miss Frances Elise Jackson French, of St. Vincent's, above named.

The great difficulty in dealing with many of these West Indian families is, that their traditions are so garbled, besides which the *richer* branches on returning to England and purchasing estates have, as a rule, mystified their previous connection with the colonies. I refer chiefly to the Jamaica families—for instance there are Barretts, Blakes, and Houghtons now in England, who have studiously "put out of sight" their West Indian kinsfolk. Of these latter there is not a word in Burke's pedigree of Hewett of Tirmab-Ellis, and yet in Jamaica there are Hewetts, *cousins* of theirs—I mean great-grandchildren and grandchildren of the former, who are disowned in the most absurd taste.

The West India local records are, I am told, full of these surnames; but until they are thoroughly examined, it would be premature to enter more fully into these genealogical questions. Perhaps in Captain Lawrence-Archer's forthcoming work on the old families of these colonies, some useful clues may yet be found. Meanwhile, any particulars of the Gordon, French, and other families mentioned above, will be received with thanks by

CHARLES SOTHERAN.

BARONY OF COLMOLYN.—I should be glad of information relating to the Barony of Colmolyne, which fell into abeyance between the two daughters of Sir Simon Cusack Knight, who was summoned to Parliament as Baron of Colmolyne 48 Edward III., and was a son of Sir John Cusack, Knight, Lord of Gerardstown, by Joan, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Simon de Geynville, Baron of Colmolyne in right of his wife, Joan Fitz Leons. One of the daughters of Sir Simon Cusack was Johanna, the wife of Sir John Sotheron, Knight, Lord of Mitton, co. York.

who granted John de Tetryngton and others lands in Colmelyn and elsewhere, 11 Rich. II., by the following grant from the Close Rolls:—

Translation:—"Know all men present and to come that we John son of Thomas Sotheron and Johanna my wife daughter and one of the heirs of Simon Cusak Knight have given granted and by these presents have confirmed to John de Tetryngton John Farleton William Bolton and Adam Chapman All our lands and tenements rents services and dues of all our tenants with all the appurtenances of which we are possessed on the day of the confirmation of these presents by right and inheritance belonging to the aforesaid Johanna after the death of the aforesaid Simon her father in all places that is to say in Calton COLMOLYN Dengyn and Bewrepayr and elsewhere in all towns and hamlets in which the aforesaid Simon at any time was seized To have and to hold all the aforesaid lands and tenements rents and services and all the dues aforesaid with all the appurtenances aforesaid to the aforesaid John de Tetryngton John Farleton William and Adam their heirs and assigns of the chief lords of the fees by the services due and of right accustomed And we the aforesaid John son of Thomas Sotheron and Johanna my wife and our heirs Will warrant and defend to the aforesaid John de Tetryngton John Farleton William and Adam their heirs and assigns against all persons for evermore All the aforesaid our lands and tenements our rents and services and the dues aforesaid with their appurtenances In Testimony whereof we have affixed our seals to this present deed

Witnesses:—Walter de Cusak knight Thomas Flemyng knight Richard Talbot knight Nicholas Leynz Richard Stoke Philip Somer and others

Dated:—the feast of Saint Michael in the eleventh year of Richard the Second *post conquestum*.*

Memorandum—the aforesaid John son of Thomas Sotheron came into the chancery of the king at Westminster the seventh day of February in the present year and recognized the aforesaid deed and all the contents of the same in the form aforesaid."

CHARLES SOTHERAN.

SPANISH AUTHOR WANTED.—In Cassell's *Battles of England* I find the following quotation given from some Spanish writer, whose name is not mentioned, but who is said to have written the following description of a detachment of Englishmen brought over to Spain by Lord Scales, in the reign of Edward IV. Speaking of Lord Scales, the writer says, "He brought with him a hundred archers, all dexterous with the long-bow and the cloth-yard arrow; also two hundred yeomen armed cap-à-pie, who fought with pike and battle-axe, men robust of frame and of prodigious strength."

"This cavalier was from the island of England, and brought with him a train of his vassals; men who had been hardened in certain civil wars which had raged in their country. They were a comely race of men, but too fair and fresh for warriors, not having the sunburnt, martial hue of our old Castilian soldiery; they were huge feeders also, and deep carousers, and could not accommodate themselves to the sober diet of our troops, but must fain eat and drink after the manner of their country."

"They were often noisy and unruly also in their wassail, and their quarter of the camp was prone to be a scene of loud revel and sudden brawl. They were withal of great pride, yet it was not like our inflammable Spanish pride; they stood not much upon the *puniton* and high punctilio,

and rarely drew the stiletto in their disputes; but their pride was silent and contumacious. Though from a remote and somewhat barbarous island, they yet believed themselves to be the most perfect men upon earth, and magnified their chieftain, the Lord Scales, beyond the greatest of our grandees. With all this, it must be said of them that they were marvellous good men in the field, dexterous archers, and powerful with the battle-axe. In their great pride and self-will they always sought to press in the advance and take the post of danger, trying to outvie our Spanish chivalry. They did not rush forward fiercely, or make a brilliant onset like the Moors; but they went into fight deliberately, and persisted obstinately, *and were slow to find out when they were beaten*. Withal, they were much esteemed, yet little liked by our soldiery, who considered them staunch companions in the field, yet coveted but little fellowship with them in camp."

The foregoing description is so characteristic, and so true of the British soldier even at the present day, that by an alteration of the names of the weapons it might seem to have been just written, and all who are acquainted with red-coats will easily recognise the traits of character. I should be glad to know the name of the Spanish writer, and whether any English translation of his work is in existence.

H. MILLS.

HEROIC OLD MEN AT THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—Alexander Dumas, in one of his novels ("Ange Pitou," Vol. i. p. 313), records that at the taking of the Bastille there were some old men who, "*se plaçaient devant les jeunes gens qui appuyaient leurs fusils sur leur épaule, de sorte que la balle des Suisses venait tuer le vieillard impotent, dont le corps faisait un rempart à l'homme valide*." Is this fact or fiction? If the former, by what historian is it mentioned?

H. FISHWICK, F.R.Hist.S.

OLD FRENCH LAW.—I find it stated in one of my books that an old French law ordered that any one who cut down a tree should be compelled to plant two. What was the date of this law? How long is it since it ceased to be acted upon; and does it still exist?

STUDENT.

Replies.

THE FAMILY OF MILTON (Vol. iv. 32, 97).—Were not the arms borne by the poet Milton derived or adapted from those of the ancient family of De Mitton, Lords of Mitton, cos. York and Lancaster, "Per pale, az. et purp., *an eagle displayed* with two heads, arg.?" or from the coat armour of Mytton, of Mytton, in the parish of Fitz and Halston, co. Salop, "Per pale, az. and gu., *an eagle displayed* with two heads, or, within a border engr. of the last?" From the family of De Mitton, co. York, it is believed (*vide* Whittaker's "Craven," and "Whalley,") the houses of Bayley, co. Lanc.; Sotheron, Lord of Mitton, co. York; and Sotherne, of Fitz, co. Salop, are descended, in all of whose shields the *eagle* is the principal charge. Arms of Bayley—"Vert, *an eagle displayed* arg.;" Sotheron of Darrington, descended from Sotheron of Mitton—"Gules, on a bend indented, between six cross-crosslets argent, three *eaglets displayed* sable," and crest, "*an eagle with two heads displayed*, party per pale, argent and gules," etc., etc. In the grant of these armorial bearings, in 1810, to Admiral Frank Sotheron, it is stated that this family "had long borne for coat-armour, Gules, on a bend argent, three *eagles displayed*, and for crest, *an eagle displayed* sable;" Sotherne of Fitz—"Gules, on a bend argent, three *eaglets displayed* sable." This shield is described by Sir William Segar, Garter, A.D. 1628, in the grant of Sotherne crest, "*an eagle displayed*," &c., as "Coat Armes," which the family "doe beare from their generous

* *Vide the Antiquary*, Vol. iv., 41, 83, and 96. In a power of attorney, in the Close Rolls, from Thomas Alyngton, of Harbro', to John Sotheron, of Medborn, and Richard Holcote, of Carlton, to deliver in his name, hereditaments and premises to Thomas and John Palmer, the date is expressed—"Datis vigesimo quarto die mensis Aprilis anno regni regis Henrici sexti *post conquestum Angli decimo septimo*."

On Thursday the excursion from Sheffield lay through some fine Yorkshire scenery. Kirkburton Church was first visited, Mr. Fairless Barber explaining its history. Fragments of a Saxon crucifix which were found in the chancel wall during the recent restoration were examined, as was also the hagioscope, through which lepers or infected persons could witness from the outside the elevation of the Host. The church records show that a dispute between two parishes as to the respective places of kneeling was settled in 1490 by Kirkgraves de Grey. At Woodsome Hall, Lord Dartmouth conducted the party over that quaint building, portions of which appear to belong to the sixteenth century. After inspecting Almondbury Church, Castle Hill, with its pre-historic earthworks, was ascended, affording a magnificent view of distant hills and vales. The party next proceeded to Armitage-bridge, where was exhibited by Mr. Thomas Brooke a fine collection of Roman remains from Slack, as well as some rare illuminated manuscripts and copies of the first four editions of Shakespeare.

At the meeting held in the evening, Mr. Edwin Levien read a paper on the "Life and Times of Earl Waltheof," Mr. J. D. Leader one on the "Remains of Sheffield Manor," and Mr. G. R. Wright one on the "Imprisonment of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, in the Tower."

On Friday the excursion from Sheffield, which was unfortunately attended with an accident, was directed to Conisborough Castle and Church, Edlington Church, Tickhill Church and Castle, and Doncaster. Most of these places were explained by Mr. Edward Roberts. Conisborough Castle is an interesting ruin, and must have been of great strength, the thickness of the walls at the top of the keep being 12½ feet. The keep contains a chapel, in which Scott, in his "Ivanhoe," represents that Athelstane's body was laid; but Mr. Roberts expressed a doubt whether such a coffin as he would have had could have obtained ingress; indeed, he thought the Castle was not erected till 1188-90. The chapel has a Norman character, and there is an oven at the top of the keep, a rare position, and a well or dungeon at the bottom. The outer wall and bastions are much more ruinous than the keep, though considered of later date, and there is a vallum, with a vallum below. A tumulus in the vicinity is traditionally deemed the tomb of Hengist, but probably few antiquaries now believe in Hengist's existence. The church is early Norman. Edlington Church was next inspected, and was described by the Rev. Mr. Taylor. It has a hagioscope, and an interesting Norman doorway and window arch. Tickhill Church excited much interest. It is of the fourteenth century, and is remarkably lofty for its size. The original key is preserved as a curiosity. There is an alabaster altar tomb of William Fitzwilliam, dated 1496, also an inscription to the memory of Mrs. Monk, mother of the Bishop of Gloucester and grandmother of the member for that city, who died in 1848 at the age of 101. Each side of the tower has niches with figures in tolerable preservation, which seem to have escaped the attention of the iconoclasts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The gate-house and walls of Tickhill Castle remain in a state of decay, but the keep on the mound, built in 1103 by Robert de Busli, was levelled after the civil wars. The mansion erected within the enclosure, which consists of nearly seven acres, was formerly occupied by the Earl of Scarborough, but is now uninhabited. From Tickhill the party started for Doncaster, where they were to be entertained by the mayor, Mr. W. C. Clarke.

At the evening meeting, a paper by Mr. J. W. Grover, entitled, "Some Modern Lessons from Ancient Masters," was read, and Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt contributed one on "The Ballad of the Dragon of Wantley."

On Saturday the Congress concluded, and the proceedings of the day yielded unalloyed enjoyment and interest. Journeying entirely by road, the excursionists first, by invitation of Lord Fitzwilliam, visited Wentworth House,

where, in his Lordship's absence, they were received by the Hon. Captain Douglas, who conducted them through the mansion and grounds. The fine lower hall and the splendid central hall with their exquisite sculptures, were admired, and the magnificent collection of ancestral and historical portraits, and of works by the old masters, furnished a treat which there was only too little time to enjoy. The well-known portrait of Shakespeare, of very early date, and the autograph of Lord Strafford, naturally excited special attention. The extensive and admirably furnished stables, forming a large quadrangle, were inspected, and Captain Douglas did not omit to point out the stone archway by Inigo Jones, and the small portion which remains of the former mansion. A drive through a picturesque country next brought the company to Wharfedale Chase, the seat of Lord Wharfedale. His Lordship conducted them to the slab with an inscription in Old English characters cut into the stone, entreating prayers for the soul of Sir Thomas Wortley, his ancestor, who died in 1510. He also exhibited the bow traditionally asserted to be Little John's, which can only be drawn by a man of unusual strength, and led the visitors to two recesses in the Crag, styled the Dragon's Den and the Dragon's Cellar, spots associated with the ballad of the Dragon of Wantley. The company much enjoyed the fine scenery of the Crag—a precipice commanding a picturesque and extensive view, fragments of rock of all sizes and the weirdest forms covering the upper part of the slope, and an expanse of wood occupying the lower part of the valley below. The next stage was to Ecclesfield Church, rebuilt in 1478 on the site of an earlier structure, of which some traces remain. The churchyard contains the tombstone of a vicar who died in 1600, the inscription being still perfectly legible, and also the grave of the great antiquary, Joseph Hunter, the historian of Hallamshire, who, dying in London, wished his remains to be interred under a spreading willow in the heart of a district to which he was so warmly attached. In the vicinity are some vestiges of an old Priory the crypt of the chapel serving as a farmer's cellar. It had been intended to visit the church and earthworks at Bradfield, but, time not allowing of this, Mr. Gordon Hills read in Ecclesfield Church a paper on these earthworks. From Ecclesfield the company returned to Sheffield.

At the concluding meeting at the Cutlers' Hall in the evening, the Mayor presided, Mr. and Mrs. Roebuck, Rev. J. Stacey, Sir J. Brown, and Mr. R. N. Philipps being present. He briefly acknowledged the co-operation and facilities which had been extended to the Association on all sides, and Mr. Edward Roberts, F.S.A., hon. secretary, made some remarks on the proceedings of the day. Mr. W. de Gray Birch, of the British Museum, then gave an address on some costly illuminated manuscripts exhibited in the room, selected from the magnificent collection of Mr. William Bragge, F.S.A., of Sheffield.

Mr. Gordon M. Hills, treasurer of the Association, having acknowledged the services rendered by the Mayor, the Master Cutler (Mr. T. E. Vickers), the local secretaries (Mr. J. D. Webster and Dr. F. Griffiths), and Mr. H. F. Crighton, who superintended the excursions, and the hospitality shown by the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood and by Sheffield residents, Mr. Roebuck delivered the concluding address, and a vote of thanks to that gentleman and to the Mayor brought the proceedings to a close.

MONMOUTHSHIRE AND CAERLEON ANTIQUARIAN ASSOCIATION.—At the annual meeting of this Association, recently held in Usk Castle, which was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, the members were congratulated on the publication of a work on the monuments in Abergavenny Church. The president gave a history of Usk Castle, which he traced from the time of William the Conqueror; he also drew attention to its chief architectural features, and spoke of the priory and the church.

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LONDON RIOTS.

THE SPA-FIELDS RIOTS.

BY WALTER THORNBURY.

(Continued from p. 127.)

THE speech of Dr. Watson was far too tame for his weak, hot-headed son, who was eager to dash the torch upon the powder that lay around him:—"Friends and countrymen," he cried, "the last time we met in this place I had the honour of saying a few words to you; I was the person who proposed the resolution that we should meet again this day. I said then, if we were to hold our meeting on the first day of the meeting of Parliament, it was not in our power to tell when we should meet, and it might be that we should never meet at all. At that time it was agreed to present a petition to the Prince Regent. You have been told that your petition was presented, but answer there was none. His Royal Highness replied, 'My family have never attended to the prayers of the people, or received petitions, unless they came from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, or from the Corporation of London'; in a word, 'I will not attend to the prayers of the people' (groans and hisses). This man calls himself the father of his people (cries from the crowd, Down him!). Is it of the duty of a father to protect his children? (yes!) Has he done so? (no!)-No, he leaves you every ground of complaint, while he tramples on your rights (groans and hisses). There is no luxury which he spares, because he knows the expenses will be paid out of your pockets (groans). Are we to submit to this any longer? (no!) Will Englishmen suffer themselves any longer to be trampled upon like the poor African slave in the West Indies, or like clods or stones? (cries from the multitude of 'No! we must have relief!'). We can expect none from their hands. Yes,—I beg your pardon,—since our last meeting, from the resolutions which were passed, calling upon the people to come forward, some persons have received some ox-cheek soup, and beef-bone broth (laughter). Some persons have come forward with their two and three hundred pounds, who should have come forward with their one or two hundred thousand pounds. Do you believe that those people are sincere in their wishes for the people? (no!) These men come forward to rob you of all you possess, and then give you a penny to pay a turnpike. The Prince Regent, in his great generosity, has given you £5000 out of funds which do not touch his private pocket! (cheers and hisses). Yes,—it appears that he understands you of millions, and then gives you a part of the millions (cheers and groans). My friend here has been described in the Treasury journals as a second Wat Tyler. No bad title:

for be it recollected, that Wat Tyler stepped boldly forward for the purpose of opposing an oppressive tax; and would have succeeded, had he not been basely murdered by William Walworth, then Lord Mayor of London. But we have no bull-rush Lord Mayor now, and if he was, surrounded by thousands of his fellow countrymen as I now am, there would have been no doubt of success! (cheers and huzzas). It seems to be the determined resolution of Ministers to carry everything with what they call a high hand; or, as they say, 'Our Sovereign Lord the King will carry every thing with firmness.' In short, they will carry the business in defiance of the voice of the people (hisses). If they will not give us what we want, then shall we not take it? (yes!) Are you willing to take it? (yes!) If I jump down among you, will you follow me?" The crowd answered with loud acclamation, "Yes! yes!" At that time Mr. Watson seized one of the tri-coloured flags on his right hand, jumped down and proceeded; those in the waggon got down, and those not in the waggon followed him towards Coppice-row—all who were in the waggon jumped down at the same moment, as if influenced by the same spirit, and followed him.

The powder was now indeed alight. The mob, however, had not got further than Coppice-row (some 200 yards from the waggon), when Mr. Stafford, the chief clerk at Bow-street, who, with some seventy or eighty of the police officers, had been placed in ambush near the place of meeting, dashed at young Watson and the other ringleaders, and with great courage attempted to seize the treasonable flags. The cries were—"To the Tower," "To the Lord Mayor." There was one man brandishing a sword, and the butt-end of a pistol could be seen in the breast of another man's coat. The large flag had probably already changed hands, for a man named Cashman, dressed in a sailor's jacket, now bore it aloft and waved it round in all directions towards the mob. The second flag was also carried by a sailor. Mr. Stafford calling for assistance, a police officer named Limbrick, from the Hatton-garden office, drew out his staff and ran to his comrade's aid. Limbrick pulled down one pole and tore off the inscription "The brave soldiers are our brothers, treat them kindly." The mob shouted "Cut him—cut his head!" and one of the officers was knocked down; but Stafford defended himself with the banner-pole, and the mob, driven on by the masses behind, soon poured on in two torrents—one bearing down Coppice-row for Smithfield, the other flowing past the House of Correction, towards Gray's Inn-lane. The two flags were then taken to the party of magistrates, who were ensconced in a private house two or three doors from the Merlin's Cave.

As the mob of 600 or 700 rioters bore down Cow Cross, shouting, Preston, the lame cobbler, who was among them, stopped and told a furniture-broker whom he knew to take in his things, for there was going to be dreadful work. The first place attacked by the rioters was the shop of a gun-maker, Mr. Beckwith, No. 58, Skinner-street, Snow-hill. About twenty minutes past twelve a customer of Beckwith's, named Platt, came to the shop on business. He was just going away when a young man, short and thin, and with prominent features, rushed into the shop, stamped on the floor and cried, "Arms, arms—we want arms." He looked first at Beckwith's man, then at Mr. Platt, cocked a pistol he held in his hand, and was in the act of presenting it when Platt struck at it with his left hand. Upon this, young Watson (for he was the man) drew back his pistol and shot Platt just below the navel. Platt immediately cried out, "You have shot me!" Watson running at him again with the pistol, Platt, thinking it was a double-barrelled one, struck at it with his left hand and closed with his assailant, who struck him with the butt-end. Platt then drove him into a corner of the shop, between two benches, and Watson struck him again.

"You have shot me," the wounded man then cried; "what did you shoot me for? I am one of you."

"O Lord!" exclaimed Watson regretfully.

"Send for a surgeon."

"I am a surgeon," said Watson: "I will examine it;" throwing down his pistol as he spoke on the bench where an apprentice had been working. He then clasped his hands, looked up to the ceiling, and exclaimed, "O my God, I am a misled young man, I have been to Spa-fields." But Platt distrusted his regret, and as Watson began to quietly steal towards the door, he struck him on the breast and said, "I must have you secured." Some persons then came in (for there had only been three or four rioters round Beckwith's windows, and they made off when the pistol was fired), and a constable of St. Sepulchre's sent for handcuffs, and in the meantime searched Watson in the inner counting-house, and a pair of lancets, the handles scratched with his name, were found on him. A surgeon was in the meantime sent for, and the wounded man removed up-stairs.

At this juncture the main body of rioters passed by the shop towards Snow-hill, but several hundreds of them soon returned, and some of them shouted, "This is the shop, this is the shop." Edward Hone, one of Beckwith's shopmen, going out to them, said,—

"My good fellows, what do you want? what do you want? Do not hurt Mr. Beckwith, he is a good fellow; he wishes well to your cause. Why should you hurt him?"

The answer of the mob was, "We will have him out;" and as they uttered this cry, a great burly fellow, a brewer's man, stood with a broomstick raised ready to smash in the windows.

"He is gone; he has made his escape," said Hone.

"To Tower-hill!" shouted the mob.

Hone then put up both his hands and said, "Tower-hill, my boys!" urging them forward.

But part of the rioters were not satisfied, and some still shouted, "We will have him out."

Hone assured them that Watson had just run down Sea Coal-lane (opposite the shop), and that he was gone. Unfortunately for Hone's assurance, Watson just then showed himself at the third pair of stairs window. The mob then became infuriated, and roared—

"There he is, there he is; we will have him out."

They then broke the windows into ten thousand shivers, rushed at the shop door, pulled out the guns, and battered the window frames to pieces with the butt ends. Some of the rioters went into the counting-house, where there were guns ready for exportation, and brought them out ten or a dozen at a time, and distributed them to the people at the door, crying out, "Here are arms, my boys." They also carried off great bags of powder and shot, and loaded the guns indiscriminately, cramming some of them up to the muzzle. While this was going on, young Watson came down stairs, took a brace of pistols from a mahogany case, loaded them with powder and ball, and cried to the rioters, "My boys, we have got plenty of ammunition and arms, we will be off;" and ran towards Newgate-street. The mob on this occasion stole 30 or 40 guns, 80 pistols, a sword, and quantities of powder-flasks, shot, and powder.

We next hear of the mob at the Royal Exchange, at about half-past twelve. At about twelve, several messengers in succession had arrived at the Mansion House, and informed the Lord Mayor that a mob of several thousand persons were approaching the city, and that they had already plundered a shop, and shot a man in Skinner Street; the Lord Mayor and Alderman Shaw acted with great courage and promptitude, and at once set off with five or six constables only to intercept the mob. They first sighted the crowd crossing the front of the Royal Exchange. Seeing a column pass down Sweeting's-lane, and make a turn for the east side of the Royal Exchange, the Lord Mayor, unable to meet them in front that way, went through the south gate across to the north gate, and met them full butt between the Royal Exchange and the Old Stock Exchange,

in Threadneedle-street. Alderman Shaw pushed at the tri-coloured flag, with the triple inscriptions, and a short struggle, captured it and several of the ringleaders, the crowd scattering before the advance of the eight main but resolute men. The flag was then sent to the Master of Lloyd's, and the Lord Mayor directed the doors of the Royal Exchange to be closed, as the rioters seemed likely to rally, and might attempt to rescue the prisoners. Two guns were then discharged under the door, but injured no one. The Lord Mayor then proposed to go in search of the mob, and had, indeed, got as far as Leadenhall-street, when he was assured that the rioters were already completely dispersed.

Of the men captured at the Royal Exchange, one carried a double-barrelled gun, which one of the mayor's constables wrenched from him. Hooper was also taken, and a couple of loaded pistols found on him. The mob was all this time firing guns and pistols in the air. A messenger was soon after this sent to the Light Horse Volunteers' stables in Gray's Inn-lane, who returned with fifty of the 17th Lancers, who were there waiting for Lord Sidmouth's orders.

Young Watson, who had been seen by the constables near the Exchange with a sword drawn, and leading on a mob of several hundred rioters, then pushed on for the Minories, intending to plunder the gun-shops there. Mr. Brander's, No. 70, was the first point of attack. Brander, hearing of the mob, had secured and barred up the house. At about a quarter past one the people inside heard the mob arrive and cry, "This is the house." Then there was a loud knocking and ringing, and a voice cried,—

"If you will not open the door we will break into the house, and pull it down about your ears."

Guns were then discharged in the street, and the mob began hammering at the shutters with poleaxes. Eventually a lad of eighteen broke the glass of the fanlight over the door, and climbed in. He then called for arms, and his friends handed him in a sword and a brace of pistols. The lad advanced upon Mr. Potts (Brander's partner) who was in the counting-house, presented a pistol at his breast, and asked for the keys. Mr. Potts replied,—

"Keys? I have no keys, you have possession of everything."

The young rioter then handed some unfinished muskets to the people through the fanlight, and by this time the mob had broken down the windows and stormed in, clamouring for the street-door key, which Mr. Potts pretended was lost. About twenty men carried off thirty or forty guns, forty or fifty pairs of pistols, and about three dozen swords, dirks and pikes. They also stole four pounds of powder, some flints, and about two hundredweight of small shot and pistol shot. They then fired off many volleys of triumph. The guns they loaded up to the very muzzle, putting in pebbles, bits of stone, and even a small knee-buckle. Some of the guns, at the workmen's request, they threw back through the broken windows, and one pistol burst and blew off a man's finger. Directly they had left, Mr. Brander sent one of his journeymen to the Tower by a side passage to ask for twenty "red coats" to disperse the mob.

They next attacked the house of Mr. Rae, a gunsmith near Tower-hill, who, seeing the havoc at Messrs. Brander and Potts', had locked and barred up his shop. From a garret window, Mr. Rae could see, to his horror, a mob breaking up his windows and stripping his shop of some 7 or 8 fowling pieces, 70 or 80 pairs of pistols, 20 pikes, 30 swords, a brass 3-pounder, and about three hundredweight of small shot, half of which was left dancing about the pavement. Young Watson stood at the door encouraging the rioters. The elder Watson was also there with a drawn dirk-stick. Thistlewood held a pistol, and Preston was also present. Brander's, young Watson was seen with a white belt on,

two of copper to one of tin, because tin wastes considerably in fusing. It is also considered that with a roaring coal furnace the melting process is too rapid.* In former times it was slower, mostly with timber fires; and so the dross, which now is fused into the bell, had an opportunity to escape. It is a vulgar error to suppose that silver ever entered largely into the composition of ancient bells. Another great difference between bells ancient and modern is in their shape. The most ancient bells were very long in their waist, and very high in their shoulders; now foundries have run into the opposite extreme of short waist and flat or low shoulders. The reason of this change is obviously connected with the art of ringing; short bells being much easier to raise, and taking up less room than bells of the old proportions; indeed, the mediæval bells were never rung up as they now are, but either tolled, or swung up to what is called stock level; with the portion of a wheel then in use, the bell was not set mouth upwards. The modern foundries are all in favour of this change, asserting that the note is identical in both cases, and that metal lying in the waist is useless. If they would be content with saying that it is a more convenient form, both for the pockets of the customers, the ringers, and their own moulds, they would be nearer the truth; for there is no denying that though the note may be identical, the quality of tone is very different."

It is probable also that some of the sweet tone observed in ancient bells is owing to their age—the process of oxidation always taking place with works in metal. Many ancient bells have been sold to repair churches, but more have been melted down to form peals for change-ringing. A few statistics from various sources will show the comparative rarity of ancient specimens:—38 churches in the hundred of Framland, in Leicestershire, with 127 bells, have 88 of them cast since 1600; of 16 the date is uncertain, and only 23 are of the pre-Reformation period (Gibson's Essays, 1858). Mr. Lukis says that out of 698 bells in Wilts, only 63 belong to a period prior to 1500. King's College, Cambridge, has the honour of having possessed the first ringing peal of five in the kingdom. According to one tradition, they were a present from Pope Calixtus III.; according to another, they were taken by Henry V. from a church in France after the battle of Agincourt. Great uncertainty exists as to the antiquity of change-ringing. Sir Matthew Hale is said to have belonged to a set of bell-ringers in his youth, and Anthony Wood learned to ring.† Turning to Mr. Ellacombe's book, we find he notes that peals of bells were rung at funerals at least as early as the beginning of the sixteenth century. Smyth, in his "Lives of the Berkeleys," records that at the funeral of Lady Isabele Berkeley, 1516—"There was ryngyng daily with all the bells continually; that is to say, at S. Michael's xxxiii peles, at Trinitie xxxiii peles," &c. The earliest bell-ringing society was that of the College Youths of London, formed in 1637; but until the

publication of Fabian Stedman's "Tintinnalogia" in 1668, dedicated to the Society, and his "Campanologia" in 1677, the method of double and triple changes was probably unknown.

Handbells, such as those used by the early Irish saints, were called *Tintinnabula*, and Mr. Ellacombe's chapter on these is extremely valuable, being illustrated with many interesting examples of those early bells. Large bells in the mediæval period were called *Signa*.

JOHN PIGGOT.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE name of George Washington is one of which any nation may be proud. His character was so pure, his motives and object so lofty and disinterested, and his success so great, that few men have ever merited so justly the lofty title of Patriot, and none have earned so truly the high appellation of "Father of his Country" as General George Washington. It is surely, therefore, of some interest to gentlemen on this side of the Atlantic, and of deep interest to the great nation that flourishes on the other side, to have it proved (if proved it can be) whether George Washington was born in England, whose proud power he humbled—or in America, where he freed and reared one of the greatest nations that exists on the globe. It has generally been supposed that Washington first drew breath in the colony of Virginia, on 22nd February, 1732; but there are certain circumstances which are sufficient to shake the faith of the feeble, and, in reality, call for research and investigation on the part of the antiquary and the genealogist.

George Washington's father was a Virginian gentleman, named Augustine Washington. He (the father) was born in Virginia, married, and his wife, Jane Butler, died 24th November, 1728, leaving two children. He married a second time, on 6th March, 1730, a Mary Ball, who is called a Virginian girl (*i.e.*, one born in Virginia). On 22nd February, 1732, Mrs. Augustine Washington had a son—the immortal George. Mr. Colton, in "Lacon," states that Augustine Washington was over in England, in Cheshire, in 1730; was thrown out of his carriage and into the company of a lady who afterwards became his wife, and who emigrated with him to America. In the family Bible which belonged to George Washington's mother, is the following entry:—

"George Washington, son to Augustine, and Mary his wife, was born y^e 11th Day of February, 1732, * about ten in the morning, and was baptized the 3rd of April following, Mr. Beverly Whiting and Captain Christopher Brooks, godfathers, and Mrs. Mildred Gregory, godmother."

This entry was long supposed to be in the handwriting of Mrs. Washington, but it is now shown to be in that of her great son George; and, therefore, not being contemporaneous or the holograph of either of the parents, its value is so far impaired—though not for our purpose. In a letter to Sir Isaac Heard, dated 2nd May, 1792, George Washington thus writes of himself—"George, eldest son of Augustine Washington, by the second marriage, was born in Westmoreland county (Virginia)." His biographers, Chief Justice Marshall, Jared Sparks, and Washington Irving, throw no light on the subject; they merely content themselves with the simple announcement that he was born at the family homestead, but adduce no registers in support of the averment. Thus far one section of the evidence.

On the other side, George Field, Esq., author of several works on Art and Philosophy, made a written statement for Professor Morse, of New York, dated "Sion Hill Park, 25th February, 1851," respecting a portrait of George Washington's

* Many mediæval bells were cast in the churchyards of the edifices destined to receive them. The ceremony for blessing bells is given by Maskell in his "Monumenta Ritualia." "It is pleasant to think," says the writer of an article on Campanology in the *Union Review* (November, 1866), "when we see an ancient bell, how the priest and choir, duly vested, stood to watch the molten metal issuing from the temporary furnace, singing *Veni Creator*; how when it was safely removed from the pit the *Te Deum* was sung by the priest and clerks *una voce*, and then the *Te Deum* was sung by the priest and the response, '*Et est mirabile*.'" The "use" which succeeded this is described by Dr. Gatty. Many church bells have recently been solemnly "dedicated" with appropriate ceremonial.

† The great bell of Exeter is the largest bell rung in a peal in England, and the peal itself is the heaviest in the country. It has been computed that there are in England 50 peals of 10 bells, 360 of 8, 500 of 6, and 250 of 5. Eight bells, which form the octave or diatonic scale, make the most perfect peal. Twelve bells will ring 479,002,600 changes. Southey calculated these would take 91 years to ring at the rate of two strokes a second, or ten rounds a minute. Eight Birmingham youths managed to get through 14,224 changes in eight hours and forty-five minutes (Gibson's Essays, 1858). The ordinary price of a bell is 6*l.* 6*s.* per cwt.; and Great Peter of York, weighing 10 tons 15 cwt., cost 2000*l.*, and takes 15 men to ring it.

* In consequence of the alteration of new and old style, we would now write the date 22nd February, 1732, the year then having commenced on 25th March instead of 1st January.

sentences of strange sound in modern ears. The following samples may suffice:—

'That none of your sisters use the alehouse, nor the water-side, where course of strangers daily resorte.

'That the Priorisse license none your sisters to go pilgrimage, or visit their frende without great cause; and then such a sister, so licentiate by you, to have with her oon of the most sad and well-disposed sisters till she come home again.' This priory was valued at 73*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* net."

Is the above quotation from the "injunctions" authentic? It certainly contradicts all our commonly-received notions of nunneries, to suppose that their inmates were in the habit of frequenting alehouses.

J. ROBERTS.

TAPPIT-HEN.—I should feel much obliged if any of your readers could tell me the origin of the word Tappit-hen. It is used by Sir Walter Scott, and many other Scotch writers, to denote a large bottle holding about a gallon. This is the explanation given by Jamieson in his Scottish Dictionary—"A cant phrase denoting a tin measure containing a quart, so called from the knob on the lid, as supposed to resemble a crested hen." Mr. Shaw, discussing old drinking customs in his "Wine, the Vine, and the Cellar," suggests that it is derived from the word *cuppetin*—the small barrel which French *vivandieres* carry. As both of these explanations appear far-fetched and improbable, I venture to appeal to the readers of the *Antiquary*.

H.

OLD INSCRIPTION.—The lines given below are carved over a doorway at Dunderawe, or Dunderrow, Castle, on the banks of Loch Fyne, in Argyleshire, the last seat in Scotland of the ancient family of MacNaughten. I shall feel obliged by any readings that your subscribers may suggest. "*Hiestes*" would appear to mean *the ancients*. The present motto of the family is "*I hope in God*."

1598.

IMAN . BEHALD . THE . END . BE . NOCHT .
VYSER . NOR . THE . HIESTES . I . HOIP . IN . GOD .

R.

QUAINT SAYING—"SAVED HIS BACON."—On page 61 of the August part of the *Antiquary* I find in a quotation of some verses "upon the burning of Dr. Sacheverell's sermons," that seven of the bishops are said to have "saved their bacon." I have frequently used and heard others use this expression, and was under the impression it was a modern slang phrase. If I am in error I should be obliged by an explanation of the origin, and meaning of the saying.

E. J. PAIN.

THE FAMILY OF HOOPER.—Can any reader inform me whether there is any existing pedigree of John Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester and Worcester, who died in 1554, or of George Hooper, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who died in 1727; and also whether any of their descendants are still living. I should be glad of any information about their families or descendants?

J. H. H.

AUTHOR WANTED.—In a recent visit to the British Museum, I had occasion to examine John Taylor's curious volume, entitled "The World Runnes on Wheelles; or Odds betwixt Carts and Coaches," with the expectation of finding the lines following, but without success:—

"Canvaches, coaches, jades and Flanders mares,
Doe rob us of our shares, our wares, our fares;
Against the ground we stand and knock our heeles,
Whilst all our profit runs away on wheelles," &c.

They possess a *Taylorish* look; can they be found in any other work of his?

E. M. STRATTON.

"CÆSAR'S FAREWELL TO BRITAIN."—In the *Antiquary*, Vol. iii., p. 315, is an account of Cæsar's landing in England which brought to my mind a short poem which I read some years since, entitled "Cæsar's Farewell to Britain," which I have vainly endeavoured to meet with since. Can anyone supply me with the lines, or tell me where they are to be seen?

HURL DE GOLEER.

CRANMER AND ALLEYNE.—Can any correspondent inform me how the Alleynes (originally from Tideswell, co. Derby) are connected with Archbishop Cranmer. Some Alleynes, who were located at Nottingham at the beginning of the present century, and descended from the Tideswell Alleynes, and more recently from two rectors of Loughborough (father and son), claimed the Archbishop as their ancestor. I believe that Cranmer's Bible was in their possession.

F.

AUTHOR WANTED.—Can any of your readers inform me by whom the following lines were written, and where they can be found—

"The only moon I see, Biddy,
Is one small star asthore;
And that's forenst the very cloud
It was behint before."

R. RENTWIL.

A SHAKESPEARE HOUSE.—In the course of last month a friend wrote to me,—"*Coming down Aldersgate-street this morning, I saw a house, No. 234, left hand side, going from General Post Office, on which house was a large board with—*

THIS WAS
SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE.
1596.

All above the ground floor, which is converted into a shop, seemed in keeping with such an assertion. You probably know all about this, but, if not, it may interest you. Knowing nothing about this, may I ask the assisting guesses of the readers of the *Antiquary*? It strikes me as probable that the people of the house have, some time or other, confounded Shakespeare with Milton. We read of the latter:—"He made no long stay in St. Bride's Church Yard; necessity of having a place to dispose his books in, and other goods fit for the furnishing of a good handsome house, hastening him to take one; and accordingly a pretty garden house he took in Aldersgate-street, at the end of an entry; and therefore the fitter for his home, by the reason of the privacy, besides that there are few streets in London more free from noise than that."—Phillips's "*Life of Milton*," 12mo, 1694, p. xx. I have never met with a statement on record connecting Shakespeare with the locality in question. If my supposition of the confounding of the two great Poets be correct, of course it implies utter ignorance or oblivion of dates in the putters-up of the board.

J. W. DALBY.

ANCIENT LAW COURTS.—Will some of your correspondents kindly inform me at what period the following courts were established, and what were the peculiar functions of each:—the Star Chamber, the Court of Requests, the Court of Wards, and the Court of Augmentations?

JOHN J. QUIRK.

BEAUMONT FAMILY.—Has any history of the Bellomont or Beaumont family ever been published? If not, can I find biographical accounts of some of its most distinguished members? Also, has any history of the *Desper* ever appeared?

R.

Replies.

CAPTAIN LENCH (Vol. iv. 77).—Captain Lench, who took the part of the king, was of Rouse Lench, in Worcester-shire. His father was the chief supporter of Cromwell, in that county. Baxter wrote his "Saints' Rest" under the shelter of Rouse Lench. He was disinherited by his father on account of his marriage, or politics, or both. His great-granddaughter, Sarah Mott, born 1701, died 1774, married John Martin, great-grandfather of Mrs. Sydney Field, of Blackdown, near Leamington, and of Studley Martin, of Liverpool. The spur was lent a few years ago to an Exhibition at Peterborough, chiefly of objects connected with the time of Cromwell, and more recently to be engraved for Sir Sibbald Scott's work on "Ancient Armour," as an authentic specimen of a spur of the date of the battle of Worcester. The gloves are beautifully embroidered, but the apparent perforations are only part of the pattern. A pillow-case of fine lace which had belonged to Captain Lench, was in the possession of the late Mr. Thomas Martin, but was stolen from him early in the present century.

Any particulars respecting the Lench family would be most acceptable to

STUDLEY MARTIN.

BISHOP OSMOND (Vol. iv. 120, 132).—This bishop was the Conqueror's second chancellor. Spelman and Dugdale leave the year of his appointment uncertain. Campbell, in the "Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England" (Vol. i. p. 42), informs us that "we might never have been informed of his having filled this office, had it not been that in 1078 he was promoted to the bishoprick of Sarum, and we find some account of him in the annals of that see. He was, of course, a Norman, for now, and long after, no Saxon was promoted to any office, civil, military, or ecclesiastical. Having come over with William and fought for him in the field, he was first made Earl of Dorset—and now being girt with a sword, while he held the Great Seal in one hand, a crosier was put into the other.

"Of Osmond's conduct in his office of chancellor, few particulars are transmitted to us; but he is said to have been much in the confidence of the Conqueror, who consulted him about all the most arduous and secret affairs of state, as well as confiding to him the superintendence of the administration of justice. William of Malmesbury is the chief panegyrist, celebrating his chastity, his disinterestedness, his deep learning, and above all his love of sacred music—representing as the only shade on his character his great severity to penitents, which was caused by his own immaculate life. After his elevation to the episcopal dignity, he devoted himself entirely to his sacerdotal duties." He wrote the "History of the Life and Miracles of Alden, Saxon Saint," the first Bishop of Sherborne. He also imposed the service "Secundum usum Sarum," which as held in great repute till the time of the Reformation.

W. WINTERS.

NELL GWYNNE (Vol. iii. 359; iv. 45, 97).—My attention has been called to the circumstance that a portrait of Peter Cunningham appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of February 23, 1856. It was, however, from a photograph furnished by Cundall, of Bond-street, and the family had forgotten the circumstance.

W. R. COOPER.

The *Illustrated London News* points out that in the number for 23rd February, 1856, there is a wood engraved portrait of Mr. Peter Cunningham, which must be the only one extant, as Mrs. Cunningham states that no portrait of her husband was ever engraved or published. This is both a commentary on the value of evidence, and also on the use of

such a publication as the *Antiquary* in bringing things hidden, to light.

GETE.

THE GALLOWES AT TYBURN (Vol. iv. 119).—The spot on which the Tyburn gallows was erected is now occupied by the house No. 49, Connaught-square, a fact which is especially mentioned in the lease granted by the Bishop of London, as "Tyburnia" belongs to that see. Executions took place here as early as the reign of Henry IV., 1399-1413. The last execution at Tyburn was in November, 1783. Tyburn-road is the modern Oxford-street. Pennant (who died 1798), remembered this street as "a deep hollow road and full of sloughs, with here and there a ragged house, the lurking-place of cut-throats."

R. E. WAY.

The situation of it was established by several articles in *Notes and Queries*, 4 s. xi. 98, 140, 164, 206, 347, to which I would refer T. Fraser.

SAMUEL SHAW.

"LEIGH HUNT WAS NOT A SWEET-PEA KIND OF MAN" (Vol. iv. 66).—I do not know the source of the remark. But this I know, that of the three quotations published in the papers at the time, the worst was chosen. Mr. Mayers's line is of the "sweet-pea order." Leigh Hunt was better than a lover of his fellow men. He never sank so low as that.

G. J. H.

NEW SURNAME (Vol. iv. 77, 111, 122, 133).—As to *Cutler Sheepshanks*, I ought to have mentioned that the story is told of the first of the name in Yorkshire. It was related to me as truth by a friend now dead, and I will do my best to verify it when opportunity next offers. Still, Bilbo should have some facts to go upon before he so discourteously rejects the statement of a fellow-correspondent.

SENNACHERIB.

FAMILY OF BIRD (Vol. iv. 55).—I have not at present been able to learn anything of the family of Bird, about 1760. There was a family named Bird residing here about 1790. The father was a medical man, and I am informed did not come to Tamworth till about the above date. The family were residing here until about twenty years ago.

Tamworth.

ROBERT. W. NEVILL.

AUTHOR WANTED (Vol. iv. 120).—The lines quoted by your correspondent are Campbell's, and they are in his beautiful poem, entitled "Hallowed Ground."

FREDERICK RULE.

THE EGLINTON TOURNAMENT (Vol. iv. 54).—The Baron Hylton who fought at the Battle of Cressy (1346) was Alexander de Hilton, summoned to Parliament 6-9 Edward III., 1332-1335, ob. 1361.

H.

Miscellaneous.

DISCOVERY IN SWITZERLAND.—For a long time antiquaries have been of the opinion that the weapons and implements of bronze which have been found in Switzerland have been manufactured not in that country, but beyond the Alps, and that they had been obtained thence by the Helvetians in the way of trade. Latterly, however, a few more have been discovered in France and Germany, and very recently Dr. Gros, of Neuville, has made a highly important discovery in the course of researches at the lake station of Meyringen, a site remarkable for the quantity and the excellent condition of bronzes which have been found there. Here the doctor has unearthed sundry highly interesting things, among which are crucible beds, channels for the

Notices of Books:

Notes on Beds and Bedding. Historical and Anecdotal. By James Blyth. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. 1873.

An entertaining little book for an idle hour. The author has summed up a considerable number of facts relating to his theme, and of which, perhaps, only a vague idea is generally possessed. The subject is treated under the headings of *beds ancient, beds mediæval, and beds modern.* Alluding to the variety of uses to which bed coverings may be applied, Mr. Blyth tells a story of a traveller in Ireland, who "was struck with some peculiarity in the cloth which was spread upon his table at dinner in a roadside inn. On retiring to bed, he found that it was made to serve him as a quilt. Next morning it honoured him with its presence at breakfast. And when his landlady kindly accompanied him for a short distance as a guide, she wrapt it around her comely person to shield her from the cold." A graphic description is given of some of the luxurious and magnificent beds of the middle ages, and among other *facetiae* we find a ludicrous royal order (promulgated, however, in all stateliness and importance) for the making of the bed of Henry VII. The rich and elaborate counterpanes of the royalty and aristocracy of old may well strike astonishment into the beholder; but this will cease when it is remembered that in former times, as the author says, "the bedchamber played a much more important part in court life than it does now-a-days." French kings and queens were in the habit of holding *leves* in their bedchambers. Even now, on the Continent, sleeping apartments are frequently used as reception rooms, and are elegantly decked out for such occasions. Our insular habits have long since banished such a custom from among us, if indeed it ever obtained in the degree customary abroad.

Poems. By Wrexall Hall. London: Chapman & Hall.

THIS volume of verse discloses not alone earnestness, and a thoughtful, and imaginative mind, but these excellent qualities are supplemented by the much rarer ones of original poetic expression, which occasionally develops itself in instances of rare and singular beauty. The various religious and intellectual tendencies of the age are dwelt upon with evident preference; but there is also some pretty "nature-painting," as well as the more abstruse reflections upon abstract questions. Altogether these poems are far above the average, and deserve to be more widely known than appears to be the case. Many passages recall the impassioned utterance of Mrs. Browning, while exhibiting that peculiar fusion of spirit and sense which is the proof of the special aptitude indispensable for creative efforts of the mind, and which finds counterparts in the highest manifestations of art, whether of tone or form. In a later edition the volume might, however, be advantageously compressed.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Guinevere. Song. Words by Lionel H. Lewin. Composed by Arthur S. Sullivan. J. B. Cramer & Co.

THIS is one of the songs that excite the wonder of the critic, causing him to muse how it was that the author could furnish the words and the composer the music. The story of the poem is one wholly unsuitable for English social requirements, and inadmissible in the ordinary home circle; and yet it could scarcely be worth while to publish a composition solely for an exceptional singer like Mdlle. Titiens, to whom it is dedicated, and for whom it was expressly composed. The subject is one containing tragic elements, and its adoption could only be justified by successful treatment in harmony with the incidents upon which it is based; instead, however, of its existence being made good in this manner, the tragic, or at least earnest and serious character, which really would have been the most proper and suitable, is entirely missed, the melodramatic only remaining, with all its meretricious and artificial sentimentalism, and its approach to burlesque. It is surprising that a composer of Mr. Sullivan's dramatic resources has cared to append his name to so weak and hybrid a production. It is not pleasing in a melodic point of view, and it has not dramatic truth to make up for this. An example of the want of the latter quality may be noted in the last line of the first page, where the change from the minor into the major is false in feeling, and altogether incongruous in style. Musical composers have to fight against the fascination of the special medium in which they work, as it is liable to carry them into flights of irrelevant expression, from the very facility with which its combinations are made. Were musicians more cognisant of this danger, they would give greater attention to the study of dramatic art. What in vocal music is not founded on sound lyric principles and dramatic truth must result in false and tasteless effects. And in music the public is less able to criticise, for to understand thoroughly the mystery of sweet sounds a special technical education is required; whereas, every one with a moderately decent ear and ordinary common-sense can detect a false tone or accent in mere verbal delivery. But the divine art is superficially so much more vague, from its being *par excellence* emotional, that detection is more difficult; nevertheless, truth, precision of thought, and their natural and appropriate forms of realization, are to be found even in music by those who honestly seek them. Wagner is showing his sense of this in the intellectual warfare in which he is now engaged, but his enthusiasm for dramatic integrity

of expression makes him somewhat blind to, or oblivious of, his requirements; therefore we shrink from his unmelodious extremes while recognizing the thinker and the intellectual pioneer in him. He may be called pre-Raphaelite in music, labouring to bring greater sincerity and earnestness into musical art as it at present exists. From this point of view may his defects be borne with. Some beauties and excellences his works certainly possess, and his disciples and successors may further, and perhaps more happily, engage in the solution of the enigma offered by the divergencies and dissimulations between musical form and dramatic realism.

Answers to Correspondents.

D. P.—Mrs. Regina Maria Roch, authoress of the "Children of the Abbey," was the daughter of Colonel D'Alton, and wife of Ambrose Roch, Esq., grandson of James Roch, of Glyn Castle, near Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland.

S. R.—You will find the pedigree of the family you enquire about in Burke's "Royal Descents."

J. A. D.—See Brayley's and Britton's History of Surrey, by Dr. Mantell (1848); Brayley's Topographical History of Surrey (1849); and Camden's curious old description of "Suth-rey," or "Surrey, its Early History, Antiquity," &c. (1610-37).

T. Paget.—Sir Daniel K. Sandford, some time M.P. for Paisley, died in 1838.

L. A. (Dover).—Why not communicate with the authorities at the local museum?

J. R. S.—You will find all the information you require in the "Shilling Knightage," published by Mr. Hardwicke, of Piccadilly.

J. S. A.—The building of the British Museum was commenced in 1823 by Sir R. Smirke, and completed by his brother, Sydney Smirke, in 1854.

X.—The picture you allude to was painted by Francis Hayman, one of the first members of the Royal Academy.

H. A. R.—A biography of Admiral John Jervis, Earl St. Vincent, was written by Captain Brenton.

A. Milner.—Arthur Murphy, a native of Roscommon, in Ireland, was the author of the play you name.

T. H. (Acton).—The arms of Birkenhead are—Quarterly, gu. and or, a crozier in pale arg.; in the first quarter a lion passant arg.

R. Smythe.—The pedigree of the family you enquire about is fully set forth in Burke's "Landed Gentry."

Heraldicus.—The fee is 5s.

T. Richards.—The late Mr. George Goodwin, of Bradwell and Hope, claimed to have become the rightful 6th Earl of Newburgh on the death of his cousin Anthony James Radclyffe, 5th Earl, in 1814, grandson of Charles Radclyffe, last Earl of Derwentwater, and Charlotte Maria Livingstone, in her own right Countess of Newburgh.

F.—(1) Besides the families you name, Burke's "Landed Gentry" contains notices of the Fletchers of Garr, King's County, and of Dunans, co. Argyll. (2) The literal translation of the sentence is—"The aforesaid plan to be held for the specified term."

S. L.—A manor, in the original meaning of the term, consisted of lands upon which the lord had a mansion, and to which lands and mansion there belonged a seignior over freeholders qualified in respect of quantity of estate, and sufficient, in point of number, to constitute a Court Baron, and these freeholders were called Vassors.

T. R.—Enquire at the Will Office, Doctors' Commons.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such references should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 4, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 4, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 81A, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1873.

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LONDON RIOTS.

THE SPA-FIELDS RIOTS.

BY WALTER THORNBURY.

(Continued from p. 139.)

THE horse patrolle that night were indefatigable as bloodhounds in searching every lane and bye-road round London, nor was their toil unrewarded; about 11 p.m. Charles Miell, one of these officers, observed three men close by Highgate Church, walking in the direction of Finchley; two watchmen were, at the time, leaning against the church-yard railing; Miell, who was in search of three footpads who had committed robberies a week before in Essex, and thinking that the three suspicious men who shrunk past him resembled a description he had received, called to the watchmen to follow and address the men, who seemed confused by his advance. The three men were Watson senior, Watson junior, Thistlewood, and Preston. Riding before them, and addressing himself to the elder Watson, Miell said—

"Gentlemen, I beg your pardon, but where are you travelling?"

Watson the elder replied, "To Northampton."

Miell said, "It is a late hour of the night to be travelling so near London. I suppose you know, gentlemen, I am a horse patrolle belonging to Bow-street."

Watson then drew a bundle from under his right arm, and held it up to the officer, who, too wary to take it, instantly thrust his left hand into the breast of Watson's coat, and drawing out a pistol by the butt end, told him that if he offered to move he would blow his brains out. He then called to the watchmen to secure the other two men. Only one of the watchmen, however, had followed him, and he then ran back towards the church and sprung his rattle. The other two men, who both wore great coats, drew pistols from their back pockets, and one of them pulled the trigger; but the pistol, luckily for the patrolle, hung fire, and both ed. By this time the other watchman had come out of the Red Lion public-house, with four or five persons, to the assistance of Miell, who was shouting, "Stop thief."

"D— you, patrolle," cried two young men, "why don't you ride after them?"

Miell replied, "I have a prisoner on my left hand, and I cannot go."

"We will take care of him," said the two young men; and Miell, finding the landlady knew the men, handed Dr. Watson over to them, and rode after the other fugitives. When he had ridden some two or three hundred yards, however, he heard a scuffle, and looking back saw the prisoner and his two young guardians all on the ground together struggling.

Miell, believing in the old saying, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," dashed back, leaped off his horse, and secured the refractory prisoner, who held in his hand a walking-stick dirk. Dragged into the public-house, the doctor was searched, and several dangerous papers found upon him. One was a letter to Preston, from a poor man, who had met Preston at the Red Heart, Shoe-lane, offering to deliver out hand bills. The other was a plan of march for the rioters, and notes of places where barricades should be erected. The smiths of Westminster-road were to collect in three divisions on London Bridge, and march straight to the Old Man (the Tower). The Paddington-road division was to march to St. Giles's, meet the Irish division, and then barricade Chancery-lane. The barricades (as far as the notes could be understood) were to be in St. Giles's, Holborn Bars, Carey-street, Temple Bar, Theobald's road, Gray's-Inn-lane, Elm-street, St. John's-street, Clerkenwell, Old-street-road, Whitechapel, the Tower, the Bank, and the Poultry.

At Somers Town watch-house Watson confessed he had been to the Spa-fields meeting, East Smithfield, and the Tower, but not to Skinner-street. He also remarked that it was very unfortunate that the pistol he carried should have been observed and led to his apprehension. When told of the Essex footpads, he looked surprised, and did not seem to know what a footpad was.

Young Watson was never captured, but Thistlewood, the master-spirit of evil, Dr. Watson, Preston, and Hooper, were tried for high treason on the 9th June, 1817. Mr. Wetherall and Mr. Serjeant Copley (afterwards Lord Lyndhurst) appeared for Thistlewood and Watson. Messrs. Lawes, Rigby, Holt, and Starkie for Preston and Hooper. The trial of Dr. Watson occupied seven days. The chief witness was John Castle, a man of infamous character and a Government spy. It was proved, by his own confession, that he had earned money by assisting in the escape of French officers on parole. He said he had first seen Preston at Spencean meetings, at the Cock, in Grafton-street, and the Mulberry Tree, in Mulberry-tree-court, Wilson-street, Moorfields. He was one of the committee of a society that had met near Fleet Market, to petition Government to do away with machinery. Watson had shown him drawings of machines on four wheels, the rollers having spikes and sharp blades at each end to annoy cavalry. He had had a pattern pike made for the conspirators, and Thistlewood had praised the weapon, and ordered 250. The Paddington navigators, tampered with by Thistlewood, had declared they wished for a good row, as they had rather be killed than starved. The first dangerous conference had been held at 9, Greystoke-place. Thistlewood and young Watson had both inspected the barracks, which were to be fired. At a later meeting Thistlewood brought a map of London, and arranged the line of march for the men who should attack the barracks simultaneously. There were to be six generals, and their stations were fixed upon. Thistlewood, who, as he found all the money, was commander-in-chief, was to carry off the two field pieces of the Light Horse Volunteers, from the artillery ground in Gray's-Inn-lane. Preston was to attack the Tower, while Harrison, the ex-artillery man, was to assail the Regent's Park barracks; Castle himself was to set fire to the King-street barracks. The attack was fixed for one in the morning, and all persons the rioters met, such as watchmen, &c., were to be forced to join in the rising. With carts and carriages barricades were to be raised, and the horses were to be used to mount some of the rioters as cavalry. After the King-street

barracks were fired, Castle was to join the elder Watson at the top of Oxford-street, near the park, where Harrison was to meet them with the artillery taken from the St. John's Wood barracks. A rejoicing volley was then to be fired, to show that the rioters had possession of guns. Two pieces of artillery, guarded by parties of pikemen, were to be dragged into the park to fire on the soldiers, if any attempted to cross from Knightsbridge barracks. The next step was to go down Park-lane and barricade the whole of the park gates leading into the lane, to stop cavalry. Hyde Park-corner turnpike and the Piccadilly gates were both to be fastened and chained, and parties of men left to guard the turnpike-gate in case of attack from the Horse Guards. Westminster Bridge was also to be barricaded, to prevent the horse coming round by Chelsea. The oil-shops were next to be searched for combustibles, and the gunshops for arms. They were then to barricade St. Giles's, having one gun pointed up Tottenham-court-road and another up Oxford-road. Watson was to barricade Oxford-road, while Preston, if he failed in his attempt on the Tower, was to barricade London Bridge, to prevent the approach of artillery from Woolwich. He was then to have gone and barricaded Whitechapel, to prevent troops coming from Woolwich that way. The main body was to meet in that interesting building, the Old Lady (the Bank). The Bank, when taken, was to be defended from the roof and the neighbouring roofs by glass bottles and every sort of missile, while the Bank books were to be placed in one of the barricades ready to be set on fire, if the rioters were repulsed, so as to do away with the National Debt.

One of the insane propositions of Thistlewood, or more probably the elder Watson, had been to collect 200 young women clothed in white, and carrying small tricolour flags and cockades, to precede the six generals who led the rioters, so as to prevent the charge of cavalry, till the men could be formed, and the leaders could address the soldiers and deprecate their hostility.

Rioters were also to be sent to man all the vessels they could find in the river, and stop the troops from Woolwich, and to go to sea and inform the sailors that a new government had been established, and that they must come home for fresh orders. Another proposition was to pull down the wall opposite Lord George Gordon's house, and the Marquis of Wellesley's wall, iron spikes, pallsading, and all, to barricade Piccadilly. It was expected that all London could be taken in three or four hours, as the town would be in such an alarm that the soldiers would not attempt to attack them. Angel, a paper-doll maker, another infamous Government spy, strongly denied in cross-examination that it ever had been intended to fire Bonaparte's great mortar taken at Cadiz, or the great Egyptian gun now in St. James's Park.

Much to the mortification of the Government, the jury, disgusted with the very doubtful and highly-coloured evidence of the spies, found Dr. Watson not guilty, and the other prisoners were then released by the disgusted Government lawyers.

It fared, however, much worse with the reckless young Irish sailor, Cashman, who had carried the tricolour flag, broken into Beckwith's gun shop, and helped to drag and load the brass cannonade stolen in the Minorities.

Cashman's defence was this: He was a discharged seaman, who had just come up to London from Deptford. On the morning of the riot, he had been to the London Hospital to see a sick messmate; returning to Rosemary-lane, Whitechapel, to get his breakfast. He then went with a letter to Admiral Martin, at the Admiralty. He gave it to a gentleman there, who looked at it. As he was returning by a large church and castle (St. Paul's), he saw a mob running. A sailor accosted him, gave him a musket, and asked him to take a walk. He consented, and they joined a lot of men marching. He had no idea what it meant, and did not

join in any of the excesses that were committed. He was tried, found guilty, and was hung on March 12, 1848. The papers of the day give the following particulars of his dare-devil behaviour in prison and on the scaffold:—

"In alluding to his approaching death he said, 'He had often faced the enemy through a shower of bullets without shrinking and did not now fear.' As he passed through the press yard, he exclaimed with an oath, 'I wish a forty-four pounder would now come and cut me in two rather than I should go into the hands of Jack Ketch.' Being exhorted to resign himself to futurity, he said, 'He had no fear of death, he wished the moment was then come, for he was ready to drop, but he did not like to be exposed like a common robber. I die willingly,' continued he, 'and would go to the mast-head now to receive a rope for my death, for I know my next voyage must be to Jack Ketch.' On the door being opened for the purpose of removing Quinland, he said, 'Good-bye, Quinland; I suppose I shall not see you again before I kick the bucket.' Cashman shook hands with Mr. Smart, the turnkey, and requested that he would 'Give his compliments to the other officers.' The door of the cell opening to admit some one, he stepped forward with great alacrity, saying, 'Am I to go now?' On his arms being bound behind him with a cord, he called out to the sheriff's officer, 'Haul it taut.' On the attempt to administer religious consolation to him he resented, saying, 'Don't bother me—it's of no use; I know nothing at all about the matter.'

"Looking towards the prison door, at which one of the turnkeys stood, he said 'Good bye, Bishop! God bless you, my hearty!' and then addressing himself to the others, he exclaimed, 'This is not for cowardice. I am not brought to this for any robbery. I am going to die, but I shall not shrink. If I was at my quarters I should not be killed in the smoke, I'd be in the fire. I have done nothing against my king and country, but fought for them. This,' said he soon after, 'is what has brought me here. I always fought for my king and country, and this is my end.' On the scaffold he called out to the mob, 'Hurra, my boys, I'll die like a man!' He greeted the people with cries, 'Hurrah! hearties in the cause! Success! Cheer-up!' The minister making a final attempt to address him, he pushed him aside, saying, 'Don't bother me, it's no use, I want no more but from God.' On the night-cap being put over his face he said, 'For God's sake let me see to the last; I want a cap.' He turned towards Mr. Beckwith's house in an angry manner, and shaking his head, said, 'I'll be with you there!' meaning he would haunt the house. Again turned to the people, he cried, 'I am the last of seven of them that fought for my king and country. I could not get my own and that has brought me here.' The executioner having quitted the platform, he exclaimed to the crowd, 'Now ye beggars, give me three cheers when I trip. Hurra, ye beggars!' Then, calling to the executioner, he cried out, 'Come, Jack, you beggar, let go the jib-boom!'

The fate of this poor brave young fellow excited sympathy, especially as he was half starving at the time, and he apparently been decoyed to the meeting by discontented comrades.

The escape of young Watson was remarkable. He was for a long time hidden in a house in Bayham-street, Camden Town, near places often searched by the police. He then stained his skin, shaved his eyebrows, assumed a wadded Quaker costume, taking the name of friend, who hid himself for a time. In this disguise, and by this means, he contrived to get on board a vessel bound to America, and to elude the eye of the search officers of the watch. He settled in the United States, but, we believe, got into bad habits, drank, and died young. The fellow sank into extreme poverty, in old age turned cobbler in some lane out of Holborn.

As for Thistlewood, that dark and desperate man,

The present house was erected from the designs of John Thorpe, and is built in the form of an oblong, with projecting wings on the south side, flanked at their corners with square towers. Like its predecessor, the mansion is constructed chiefly of dark red brick, which, however, is relieved by the stone dressings of the windows and the angles. As seen from the avenue by which the house is approached on the north side, the building has a striking appearance, being upwards of 200 feet in length, and very lofty. In front there is a broad smooth court, enclosed by a low ornamental wall, and entered by three pairs of metal gates, of extremely rich and beautiful design. These gates were cast in Paris in 1846, and placed here on the occasion of the Marquis of Salisbury being honoured with a visit by her Majesty and the Prince Consort. The only relief to break the monotony of the three long rows of mullioned windows on this side of the house is the centre compartment, with its entrance doorway below, approached by a broad flight of steps, and the noble clock-tower which rises majestically above. The grand or principal entrance is in the south front of the mansion, the whole façade of which is cased with Caen stone, most profusely and elaborately sculptured with emblematic devices, and is what has been termed "a magnificent example of the Palladian style" of architecture. The length of the southern front is 300 feet, the centre being 140 feet, and each wing eighty feet wide. The wings project 100 feet from the body of the building, and have at the angles square towers crowned with domed turrets and gilded vanes. The basement-story of this front contains an arcade or portico of nine arches, that in the centre constituting the doorway, the four arches on either side being filled in with a kind of trellis-work, and separated from each other externally by Doric pilasters, whereof the upper parts are fluted and the lower parts enriched with Elizabethan arabesques. Above this portico extends the long gallery, lighted by nine large mullioned windows, between each of which is an Ionic pilaster. The colonade and gallery are divided into two equal parts by a frontispiece of three stories, in the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders. This "frontispiece," which forms the grand entrance, has a slight projection, and rises several feet above the ornamental balustrade that adorns the summit of the house. It has coupled columns at the corners, and in the space immediately over the great window are sculptured the armorial bearings of the noble house of Cecil, encircled by a garter, and supported by two lions, with the motto, "*Sero sed serio*," the crest of the crossed arrows and archer's cap forming a conspicuous object; here also appears the date 1611, the year in which the mansion was finished. This compartment is crowned with a richly-carved cornice and parapet. Over the centre of the building, and immediately at the back of the compartment here mentioned, rises the clock-tower above alluded to. The two projecting wings are massive and comparatively plain, and are supported at each corner by square dome-crowned turrets, seventy feet high to the gilded vanes, and the space between, comprising three stories, is relieved by a fine oriel window of two stories. A pleasing effect is contributed to the aspect of the edifice, especially as seen from the south side, by various plants, such as ivy, magnolias, roses, &c., being trained tastefully about the walls. In November, 1835, a great part of the west wing was destroyed by fire, little being left of that part of the house beside the outer walls. On this being rebuilt, occasion was taken to effect a general reparation of the mansion, which occupied a period of upwards of ten years. It should be added that in this calamitous fire the Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury, grandmother of the present noble owner of Hatfield, unfortunately perished in the flames. In the carved woodwork of a mantelpiece in one of the restored rooms, an oval gilt frame has been introduced, containing a well-painted portrait of the deceased Marchioness, when she was a very young girl.

The east and west sides of the mansion, although picturesque in appearance, have about them nothing to call for special

mention. The east side, however, possesses certain advantages which go far towards imparting to it an additional charm. The view from the house in that direction is one of remarkable interest and variety. There, as on the south front, is a noble terrace-walk, with an enriched parapet adorned with large vases, which, during the summer months, are filled with plants. From the terrace, a broad flight of steps descends into the quaintly-devised Elizabethan gardens. These are laid out in two distinct designs, arranged in four compartments, each design being repeated transversely; and the different parterres are intersected by broad gravel walks, and bands of turf. Another broad flight of steps leads to the croquet ground, which is a beautifully-kept level space of turf, partly surrounded by grassy slopes; and beyond this is the maze, formed of yew hedges, in a good state of preservation. Below the maze the eye wanders over the "rosary." This comprises a sort of arcade, the roses being trained over lattice work, on either side of which are broad borders, nearly one hundred yards in length, planted exclusively with China roses. To this succeeds another garden of sweet-scented flowers, beyond which is a magnificent lake, about four acres in extent, surrounded by shady walks, which wind their course through ornamental trees and shrubs. Near the lake is a remarkably fine willow, raised from a slip cut from the tree which shaded the tomb of Napoleon at St. Helena, and which was sent over to the late Marquis of Salisbury. The view on this side is bounded by the extensive park with its noble old trees. The gardens are continued along the south front of the house, on each side of the broad carriage drive, which is entered by iron gates, of light and elegant workmanship, supported by massive pillars. From these gates extends a noble avenue of limes, comprising two rows of trees on each side, the distance between the inner rows being 250 feet. Passing on to the west side of the house, we enter another garden, which is enclosed on every side with an arcade of limes, so planted and trained as to form a roof of arching boughs. In the centre is a large circular basin of water, surrounded by a belt of junipers, and between these and the four corners stands an aged mulberry tree. The general appearance of this garden is much more modern than that on the opposite side of the house, considerable alteration having been effected in the "bedding" within the last few years. Passing northward, another garden is entered. This is of more recent formation, and consists of a long gravel walk, with beds of flowers cut in the turf on either side. The conservatory, pleasure grounds, and arboretum, are next reached by a broad gravel terrace walk; whilst a small iron gate admits the visitor to what is called the Palace garden, which has been recently converted into a most beautiful rosary. This garden is formed on a portion of the site of the ancient Palace of Hatfield, and its four external towers are marked by square raised beds. Quitting this garden we come upon the large square court on the north side of the house, and having thus completed the circuit of the exterior, we will in a future paper point out some of the treasures of the interior.

W. D.

(To be continued.)

ANTIQUITIES AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—DRINKING VESSELS.

ROMAN AND SPANISH GLASS.

(Continued from p. 77.)

THE most ancient specimens of glass in this Exhibition are the five Roman goblets and the *Patena*, exhibited by C. D. E. Fortnum, Esq. They are of the greenish tint usual in ordinary kinds of glass, and they display scarcely any attempt at ornamentation. One of the goblets is encircled at its narrowest diameter by a ring of blue glass, and another is similarly decorated. There are the remains of

The *Schools*, the only part of the hospital which is affected by the new *Scheme*, have hitherto accommodated sixty-three children, selected from Westminster, Chelsea, and Hayes, and also from the City of London, and Brandesburton, in Yorkshire. In the education of the girls, domestic work has always occupied a prominent position. The boys have received a good middle class education. All the children have been fed, clothed, sheltered, and educated, free of all expense to their relatives. The entire establishment, schools and almshouses, has been under the care of a Master, who is in Holy Orders.

Emanuel Hospital was founded (A.D. 1594) under the will of Ann, widow of Gregory Fiennes, Lord Dacre, daughter of Sir Richard Sackville and Winifred Bruges, his wife. Her grandfather, Sir John Bruges, was Lord Mayor in 1520. Her brother was the famous Lord Treasurer Buckhurst, afterwards Earl of Dorset, statesman, courtier, and poet: see "Collins' Peerage," especially Vol. vi., ed. 1812, and "Poulson's History of Holderness," part ii., p. 267, where may be seen the Dacre pedigree. There were two barons Dacre, "Dacre of the North," seated at Gillesland in Cumberland; "Dacre of the South," at Hurstmonceaux. See also, "Lansdown MSS." lxxi; lxxvii; cvi. Gregory, Lord Dacre, is described by Sir Richard Baker ("Chronicle") as "crack-brained." Camden ("Reign of Elizabeth," p. 116) is more complimentary, "he was of no weak capacity, the nephew's nephew of Richard Fenis, of the ancient family of the Earls of Bononia." He began life under inauspicious circumstances, his father having been attainted and executed for murder under the sign manual of Hen. VIII., in 1541 (see "The Sussex Archaeological Transactions," xix, 180; "Froude's History of England," iv. p. 120; "Statutes of the Realm; Peers and Commons' Journals," Anno. 1 and 14 Eliz., etc., also Mr. Gore's "Dacre of the South"). Restored in blood and honours on the accession of Elizabeth, the son entered the royal service and his wife became one of the maids of honour. He accompanied the Earl of Lincoln, Ambassador to Paris, to effect the ratification of the league concluded at Blois in 1571-2. He does not appear to have taken any part in the politics of the time, but was by profession a soldier. When the invasion of England was threatened by the Spanish Armada, he raised a troop for the army of defence, and in his address to the Queen regrets that "heavy lawsuits have crippled his means and prevented his doing more." For the conclusion of his famous suit against the Lord Norreys, see "Journals Parl. and State Papers," circ. 1575 and 1583, also "Lansdown MSS." cvi. 42. He died without issue in 1594, consequently he is frequently called the "last Lord Dacre of the South." The barony, after remaining in abeyance for many years, was finally adjudged to his sister Margaret, wife of Sampson Lennard, whose son, Henry, was in 1616 created (or confirmed?) Baron Dacre, *by writ*. The present Lord Dacre is descended from this lady, also through a female heir.

Gregory Lord Dacre and his wife resided in a house in Westminster near to the present Dacre-street. She died in 1595, and now lies by the side of her husband in Chelsea old church, as directed by her will, "that I may be buried in one tomb with my Lord at Chelsey, without earthly pompe but with some privat freindes, and not to be ripped, and toulng for me, but no ringing after service is done." The Dacre monument, originally in the More chapel, is now in the south aisle. There is a model of it in the chapel of Emanuel Hospital. It is of white marble, the two effigies lying on a sarcophagus beneath an arch with Corinthian pillars. Lord Dacre is represented in armour, with hair short and beard long. The lady wears a gown and over it a long mantle with a ruff. A dog lies at the feet of each. Lofty obelisks stand on either side, and the whole tomb is ornamented with flowers. There are two Latin inscriptions, a free translation of which, by the Rev. William Beloe, master of the hospital 1783-1804, may be seen in Faulkner's "Chelsea." A more recent translation from the able pen of the Rev. A.

B. Grosart has appeared in the *Leisure Hour* for September of this year. The shield of arms contains quarterings of the families of Dacre, Moulton, Vaux, Morville, Fitzhugh, Greg. Marmion, Gernigan, and Sackville. In a subsequent paper a digest of the statutes and more recent history of the hospital will be given.

CAPELLANUS ET MAGISTER.

(To be continued.)

Queries.

SCARVES.—Before regular uniforms were adopted by the army, it appears to have been the custom of military men to indicate the side for which they fought, by wearing a scarf of some particular colour. We are told by Clarendon, that at the battle of Edge Hill, in 1642, the parliamentary army wore orange scarves, orange being the colour of the Earl of Essex; and the historian goes on to say, that when Sir Faithful Fortescue suddenly deserted his comrades at the commencement of the battle, and went over with his men to the royal side, eighteen of his troopers were slain by royalists in mistake, through the former having neglected to throw off their orange scarves on changing sides. Is it known what colours were worn by the parliamentary soldiers under Cromwell and Fairfax, after the retirement of Essex? In the fresco painting, at the House of Commons, of the storming of Basing House, Cromwell's men are represented with orange scarves, but is not this a mistake? In the portrait of Cromwell, by Walker, a page is tying a white scarf round the Protector's waist, and as the arms of Cromwell were Sable, a lion rampant argent, white would have been an appropriate colour to be worn by his men. The livery colours of the Stuart family were, I believe, scarlet and yellow. Were the Cavalier scarves of either or both these colours?

W. WALKER.

THE DUKES OF QUEENSBURY.—Is there any truth in the ghastly Scottish legend concerning James, eldest son of James, second Duke of Queensbury, K.G., &c.? Burke's "Extinct and Dormant Peerage" speaks of the said James as "an imbecile;" but tradition adds, that he was a savage and dangerous idiot, and that, after being kept for years in close confinement by his family, he one day escaped from durance, and rushing into the kitchen, seized an unhappy boy who acted as turnspit, and having placed him on the spit, roasted and ate part of him, before he was discovered. It is said that this idiot earl was, after a desperate conflict, overpowered, and taken back to his cell, where he was soon afterwards privately put to death. His father, at various times, filled high offices in Scotland, becoming Lord Privy Seal, Lord High Commissioner, and Secretary of State for Scotland, and for his exertions in carrying the measure of the Union of England and Scotland in 1706, received the titles of Baron Rippon, Marquis of Beverley, and Duke of Dover, with a pension of 3000*l.* a year out of the post-office. The idiot earl is said to have been of gigantic height, verging on seven feet.

A. HARVEY.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.—How came Marlborough House, built for the first Duke of Marlborough, to pass out of the hands of his descendants, and become national property? Did either of the Dukes of Marlborough sell it? I am told that when the house was repaired and decorated for the reception of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, several wall paintings, representing the victories of the first duke, were discovered, which had long been covered up and forgotten, and a well-known picture-restorer told me that he assisted in restoring the said paintings. Are they still preserved, and if so, has any account of them ever been published?

T. WHITTAKER.

Dr. Bates merely says that Cromwell's body was buried before the funeral ceremonies were performed, but does not tell us where; nor, indeed, is there any properly authenticated account of this private funeral.

The writer of the article alluded to afterwards remarks that—

"It is a curious and suggestive circumstance in connection with this subject, that the burial-place of Elizabeth, wife of the Protector, is also unknown, though she survived her husband seven years. She died in the house of Mr. Claypole, her son-in-law, at Norborough, in Lincolnshire. Some writers assert that she was buried in the chancel of Norborough church; others, at Wicken, in Cambridgeshire; while, again, others state that her remains were temporarily deposited at Norborough, and subsequently removed to some place unknown. But, as neither monumental inscription nor parish register records her place of sepulture, we may reasonably conjecture that she was privately interred beside the remains of her husband; and, though we are still ignorant of the exact spot, we may conclude that his body was not subjected to the indignities intended for it by Charles II. and the parliament of the Restoration."

Although, like J. L., I lived for some years in the neighbourhood of Red Lion-square, I was not aware of any local tradition respecting the burial of Cromwell's body in the square, but the following quotation throws some light on the subject.

Sir John Prestwich, a descendant of a very indifferent and now almost forgotten poet of the same name, published in 1787 a work entitled *Respublica*—a sort of heraldic and genealogical notice of the leading men of both parties during the civil war. Alluding in this book to Cromwell's burial-place, he says:—"His remains were privately interred in a small paddock near Holborn, in that spot over which the obelisk is placed in Red Lion-square, Holborn.—*The Secret*." What Prestwich meant to infer by this oracular declaration, we cannot tell. He may have believed that Cromwell was privately buried, immediately after his death, in the paddock that now is Red Lion-square; or that the body was first buried in Westminster Abbey, and subsequently raised by the desecrators, but, during the time it lay at the Red Lion, was furtively taken by some partisans, and re-interred in the paddock, another being substituted in its place to undergo the indignities at Tyburn.

S. CUTTER.

THE BROAD ARROW (Vol. iv. 42, 83).—Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates" gives us—"Broad Arrow, a mark for goods belonging to the royal dockyards or navy, is said to have been ordered to be used in 1698, in consequence of robberies." There is, however, no such order to be found in the Admiralty orders and instructions for that year, preserved at the Record Office; but there is a Government order extant, dated 1639, in which it is directed that certain timber felled in the Forest of Dean shall be marked with the Broad Arrow. *Notes and Queries*, Vol. iv., derives the Broad Arrow from the Pheon in the arms of the Sydney family, Henry Viscount Sydney, afterwards Earl of Romney, having been Master General of the Ordnance, from July, 1693, to June, 1702. Another correspondent on page 412 of the volume, derives it from the broad A of the Druids written by them A, and used as the emblem of authority. Another, Vol. v., page 115, thinks it has some connection with the mysteries of Mithras. In Vol. vii., p. 360, Richardson's "Travels in the Sahara," are quoted to show that the public mark of Ghadames for their camels is the same as the English Broad Arrow, and the same correspondent says that, although he has articles of the reign of William III. stamped with W.R. surmounted by a crown, he has not met with the Broad Arrow mark of an older date than the reign of George III. In Vol. viii., p. 440, mention is made of an ancient wooden pump found in the Poltimore mine, in North Devon, and marked with an arrow mark. In Vol.

x., p. 251, a correspondent says he has somewhere met with a statement that the Broad Arrow was first adopted as a government mark in the reign of Edward I. I have in my scrap-book an engraving of a steel hat, said to have been worn by Charles I. It is broad brimmed and high crowned, with a shifting bar of steel as a protection for the nose. This hat is marked with the Broad Arrow, and was, I believe, lately to be seen at Warwick Castle; but all attempts to fathom the origin of this singular badge seem to resolve themselves into vague conjectures. By the way, I am informed that the Broad Arrow may be seen on a gateway in Deptford, built in the reign of Henry VIII.

JOHN WALKER.

In Haydn's "Book of Dates" this is described as "a mark for goods belonging to the royal dockyards or navy, said to have been ordered to be used in 1698, in consequence of robberies." It would appear, however, that the mark in question was in use before that date, as in a special commission (among the Records of the Queen's Remembrancer, now in the Public Record Office), touching the marking of trees within the Forest of Dean, co. Gloucester, in the 15th year of Charles I. (1639), it is ordered that "The commissioners shall diligently view and survey all the trees within the said forest, and upon their said view shall mark out with a mark or stamp, all such trees as contain in them any timber fit for His Majesty's shipping." A schedule is annexed showing the number of trees thus marked, the commissioners stating, "Which said trees we have marked with the Crown and the Broad Arrow, viz., all such trees as we conceive shall presently be fallen we have marked with the said mark in the root or stool. And all the trees that we conceive are fit to be left growing we have marked with the same mark four feet above the root, or thereabouts."

W. D. S.

ARMS OF RICHMONDSHIRE (Vol. iv. 119).—In Guichenon's "Histoire Genealogique de la Royale Maison de Savoie," published at Turin in 1778, will be found an engraving of the great seal of Peter of Savoy, having an equestrian figure of a warrior in armour, bearing a shield charged with an eagle displayed. He also bears, as a crest on his helmet, what appears to be another eagle, while his smaller seal is likewise charged with an eagle displayed. Prince Humbert (A.D. 1293) bears on his surcoat and the housings of his charger, the plain cross as at present. In a memoir of Peter of Savoy, in the same work, his arms are given as—Or, an eagle displayed sable; and those of his wife, Anne de Fanassigny, as, Paley of six, or and gules; but nothing is said of any grant of arms made to him by Henry III., neither is any such grant mentioned in Whitaker's "Richmondshire." Indeed, it is doubtful if there was such a thing at that time as a "grant of arms." It would rather seem that every knight or nobleman adopted what arms he pleased. Roger Gale, in his "Registries Honorum de Richmond," gives the arms of Peter of Savoy as—Or, an eagle of two necks displayed sable, charged on the breast with an inescutcheon of the arms of Saxony, barry of ten, or and sable, a coronet extended in bend vert. Clarkson in his "History of Richmond," gives the same. The arms of Richmond would be the same as those of the earls of that title. The first Earl of Richmond, Alan Rufus, son of Alan, Duke of Brittany, died in 1089, and, therefore, although the ermine shield of Brittany has been assigned to him as his arms, the bearings are evidently fictitious. The same may be said of Alan Niger, second earl, who died in 1093; Stephen, fourth earl, who died 1137; Conan, Duke of Brittany and Earl of Richmond, who died 1171; Geoffrey, son of Henry II., sixth earl, who died 1186; and John, Duke of Brittany and seventh Earl of Richmond, who died 1203. Peter de Dreux appears to have been the first earl to whom any arms can positively be assigned. He bore Chequy, or and azure, with a mouse, or canton, ermine, for Brittany, the arms of Brittany being ermine. The great seal of John, Duke of Brittany, was

time-worn inscription, confound the letter B with the letter H. The verbal interpretation of this inscription, as I read, in modern English amounts to this—

"I must behold the end: be nothing wiser than the brutes. I hope in God."

Man, in Lowland Scotch (which ill-informed English persons amuse themselves by converting into *mon*) is the equivalent of *must*, and *nor* of *than*. Such inscriptions were not uncommon on Scotch architectural edifices of the sixteenth century. Several of the same character will be found on a structure situated in the town of Stirling, in Scotland, called "Mar's Work."

BILBO.

THE PINK, PINKE, OR PYNKE FAMILY (Vol. iv. 78, 109).—I am sorry that my query (inserted for me in the name of a friend) has not called forth a more definite answer. It seems to me that some local antiquary, connected with the places already named, might give some information as to dates, and even arms, from the tombs and other memorials in the parish churches. I am a descendant of the Hambledon branch of the family, in the church of which village there is, I hear, a monument to a Sir Robert Pinke, Knt. In Alton church there is a brass plate inserted in one of the nave columns, in memory of some members of this family. Farringdon also, I understand, possesses memorials; and Winslade-cum-Kempshott must also, one would imagine, retain some monuments of its former possessors.

There was a family seated in Oxfordshire for many years, whose surname was *Pinck*, and I have no doubt some correspondent can furnish the arms borne by this family.

CHARLES RICHARD PINK.

NEW SURNAME (Vol. iv. 77, 111, 122, 133, 145).—To say that the surname "Sheepshanks" is modern, is to give that adjective a very extended scope—for there have been families of the name of Sheepshanks in Yorkshire and other northern districts for several generations at least. A farmer bearing that name, possessed of extensive property, and of great piety, went about the beginning of this century to the cattle fair, at Skipton, in Yorkshire (his name was Whittle Sheepshanks, I ought to premise), and purchased sheep from a Scottish farmer, but had not money enough with him to pay for them. Mentioning this fact, and also when he proposed to pay—the Scotsman naturally asked who he was. "Why don't thee know me? I thought everybody knewed Whittle Sheepshanks." "Hoot, man," said the Scotsman, "dinna try to make a fool o' me, wha' ever heard sic a name as a Sheepshanks wi' a whittle to't?" (Whittle—Anglice: knife). This so offended Mr. Sheepshanks that he changed his name to York. Odd enough if your correspondent had adduced an instance of a person acquiring the surname of Sheepshanks, the above is an instance (a fact) of a person of the same name denuding himself of it; but in this case he does not acquire one that is absolutely new. There must be many instances of absolutely new surnames one would suppose.

GATE.

A CHILD'S CAUL (Vol. iv. 77, 108, 121).—This singular article was advertised in the *Morning Post*, August 21, 1779:—"To the gentlemen of the Navy and others going long voyages to sea. To be disposed of, a *Child's Caul*. Enquire at the Bartlet Building's Coffee House, Holborn.—N.B. To avoid unnecessary trouble, the price is twenty guineas." A similar one will be found in the *Daily Advertiser*, July, 1790.

In *The Times* of February 20, 1813, occurs the following advertisement:—"A *Child's Caul* to be sold, in the highest perfection. Enquire at No. 2, Church Street, Minorities. To prevent trouble, price, twelve pounds."

Seven days after two other advertisements appeared in

the same newspaper, one of the cauls being described as "in a perfect state, to be sold cheap."

Dugdale informs us that, "in token or signe that all justices are thus graduate (*i.e.*, serjeants-at-law), every of them always, whilst he sitteth in the king's court, wearing a white coif of silk, which is the principal and chief insignament of habit, wherewith serjeants-at-law in their creation are decked; and neither the justice, nor yet the serjeant, shall ever put off the quof, no, not in the king's presence, though he be in talk with his majesties highness." Sir Thomas Brown says, "We read in the life of Antonius, by Spartianus, that children are sometimes born with this natural cap, which midwives were wont to sell to credulous lawyers, who held an opinion that it contributed to their promotion." Another writer says, "Some would persuade us, that such as are born with *cauls* about their heads are not subject to the miseries and calamities of humanity as other persons." Digby writes:—

"Were we not born with cauls upon our heads?"

And Jonson, in his farce of the "Alchymist," sang—

"Yes, and that
Yo' were born with a *caul* o' your head."

W. WINTERS.

Miscellaneous.

NORWICH CATHEDRAL.—The demolition of one of the canonical houses attached to the Cathedral of Norwich has exposed to view the remains of the Norman refectory of the Benedictine convent, discovering many features of great interest to the archaeologist hitherto concealed from sight. The house now destroyed was formed most awkwardly out of a long narrow gallery running over the south walk of the cloisters, together with two large Norman apartments, above what is known as "the Dark Entry," at the south-east corner of the cloister area. The refectory at Norwich lay, as usual, along the side of the cloister furthest from the church, extending its whole length. It was a grand Norman hall, 150 feet long, lighted by a row of small round-headed windows high up in the wall. These windows were pierced in the alternate spaces of a continuous arcade running from end to end of the room, both on the exterior and the interior. Within there was a second arcade, a short distance beyond the first, forming a "triforium" or wall passage. The lower part of the wall was also decorated with an arcade, but the whole of this has been cut away to gain space, and it is only traceable through the arrangement of the masonry. Every feature of the upper arcade is recoverable, and a large portion of it remains *in situ*. This owes its preservation to having served as the south wall of the prebendal house now demolished, its outside face (to the north) forming the interior wall of the house. The opposite wall was provided by the decorated upper story which runs round the cloisters. Till the change caused by the Reformation necessitated the patching up of a number of residences for the newly-created Dean and Prebendaries out of the monastic buildings, the space between this wall and the refectory over the cloister walk remained roofless, as it does still on the opposite, or north, side. The whole north wall now lies bare, and forms a most valuable addition to the architectural interest of the Cathedral precinct. Orders have been given by the Dean and Chapter for its substantial repair, and it is contemplated to reconstruct the two Norman apartments above "the Dark Entry," which formed the dining and drawing rooms of the house, as a Cathedral Library. Part of the original pavement of these rooms remains, and some interesting wall-decorations of Norman date have been discovered under the whitewash. This is almost, if not quite, the only instance of a Norman refectory existing in England in so perfect a state. It deserves notice that the stones in many places

the interests of which the pamphlet is written. Mr. Scott especially considers that a certain knowledge of the authors, history, philosophy, poetry, mythology, and legend of Greece is indispensable to the right understanding and appreciation of Latin literature. Particular stress is laid upon the "mental and moral benefits of the well-ordered and the sympathetic drill," an organised system of which, combined with varied athletic exercises, will, as Mr. Scott remarks, be a very good compensation for letting boys off the Greek irregular verbs.

The Visible and Invisible in Libraries. Reprinted from *The Atlantic Monthly*, November, 1865. Manchester: Robert Holt. 1873.

This thoughtful and elegant essay upon the Visible and Invisible in Libraries was worth reprinting. A few noteworthy facts and incidents in connection with celebrated books, collections and their possessors, or frequenters, are picturesquely strung together, forming an interesting series of imaginary groups and pictures. Perhaps the author harps a little too much upon the mere words of his text, but he may be forgiven this as he eventually illustrates it in such pleasing fashion.

The Dead Church and the Living World. By J. M. Dixon. London: Truelove. Hull: Fisher, Walker, & Brown. 1873.

MR. DIXON has not only a striking and effective style, but he also frequently becomes really eloquent, and unfolds his meaning in glowing language. He strikes out right and left upon all he disapproves or fails to sympathise with. When he deplores the want of reality and earnestness, or helpful words in religious services, we can heartily agree with him to a certain extent, though we are far from endorsing all that he says upon the subject. After all, it is not entirely what a man takes with him out of a church which must be considered; something depends upon the frame of mind that he takes with him when he goes into it. Mr. Dixon looks upon our best authors as the real preachers of the day, and in view of certain great names, much may be said for this doctrine, though we should be sorry to think or assert that the pulpit is altogether a failure. Some, we know, find comfort in churches, while others discover "sermons in stones."

Report of a Speech delivered by Miss Augusta Gould at a Meeting of the London National Society for Women's Suffrage, held at Blackheath, July 22, 1873. Dublin: J. M. O'Toole & Son. 1873.

It was to be expected that at Blackheath, of all other places, an assemblage—called together for the purpose of considering one of the questions to which Mr. Mill dedicated his mind, fortune and life—would listen with respect and attention to the exposition of any such subject; and we are therefore not surprised to learn that upon the occasion of Miss Gould's appropriate and admirable tribute to the revered name of the great writer and thinker, she was greeted with "enthusiastic and prolonged applause." Her own natural eloquence doubtless had its share in the result, and we are glad to welcome the reprint of her address. Though as an authoress she is not yet prominently before the world, her trenchant and fearless pen is well known, and valued accordingly, in influential literary circles, and a useful and extended career is probably in store for her. Her present essay gives evidence of a penetrative and discriminating intellect, a vivid appreciation of facts, and a range of reading which displays itself most advantageously in apt allusion and well-chosen quotation.

The Artisan's Opportunity of Art Culture. By Samuel J. Stevens. London: T. Taylor.

MR. STEVENS pleads ably for increased opportunities of art culture for the artisan, and it is satisfactory to observe from the unflinching evidence of things around us, the immense progress which, during the last quarter of a century, has been made in the great and beneficent work of spreading artistic knowledge, and cultivating native talent. Thanks to the national and government support received, England now takes a leading position in art-manufactures, and whereas formerly, in matters of taste, she lagged behind in conscious inferiority, now, her potters, masons, carpet-weavers, paper-decorators—her workers in ornamental brass and iron—may hold up their heads right royally in the presence of their Continental rivals. While some years back, it was next to impossible to obtain correct and refined style in British industries involving Art knowledge, now, on the whole, we should expect more success in a search for the artistic and really excellent in design in our own country than upon the Continent. Mr. Stevens graphically refers to the immense pleasure to be derived from the contemplation and study of works of art. As he remarks—"Though unable to read any other book, the un instructed all can read the canvas pages of art." He advocates the opening of Art Galleries on Sundays, as a means of affording innocent recreation to the working classes, and in order to confer upon the chief producing portion of the nation the same advantages as those enjoyed by the natives of Denmark, Germany, and other countries. As advocates in favour of his views, he quotes many names distinguished in the world of art, science, and literature, as well as an imposing array of authorities from the ranks of divinity itself.

The Band of Faith Messenger. Edited by the Rev. Goodwyn Bamby. Wakefield: G. Horridge.

THE *Band of Faith Messenger* for this month, in an able contribution by the editor, treats of Broad Churchism and its antagonists in the religious world. We observe, however, that the Broad Churchism

which is here expounded, hardly corresponds to that generally understood under the term—i.e., the form of faith with which Dean Stanley, Canon Kingsley, and some other prominent Churchmen are accredited. In these days of sects and divisions of sects, it becomes increasingly difficult to draw accurate lines of definition and demarcation in the vexed question of beliefs. Mr. Dixon's paper on Caricature is treated—as everything from his pen is certain to be—originally and effectively. *Aspects* of the moral lessons to be gained from this playful and pointed exercise of the draughtsman's pencil, Mr. Dixon says of *Punch*:—"Who preaches so powerfully as he against the shams, the vanities, and the vices of the times?" Of a great novelist as a caricaturist, he remarks:—"Some of the most wholesome and happy forms of caricature are given in the works of Charles Dickens. In his most hateful characters there is nothing to make the reader take a low view of the human world generally. There gathers round the canting hypocrite such wealth of human nobleness and kindness that we feel the caricature is the fallen angel, or the demon, who by contrast makes the beauty of human life more beautiful and attractive. There is so very much good company with Dickens's sinners, that we are in no danger of being corrupted."

Answers to Correspondents.

H. W.—The episcopal jurisdiction of St. David's comprises the counties of Cardigan, Pembroke, Brecknock, 46 parishes in Radnorshire and Carmarthenshire, and 26 parishes in Glamorganshire.

F. J. Bird.—Archbishop Trench has published some works which probably will serve the purpose. (1.) "A Glossary of English Words used in Different Senses." (2.) "Synonyms of the New Testament." (3.) "Lectures on the Study of Words." (4.) "Deficiencies in our English Dictionaries."

D. S.—The lines occur in Southern's tragedy of "Oroonoko."

T. Long.—Colonel Hutchinson, on his arrest in 1663, was imprisoned at Newark, whence he was conveyed to the Tower. He was afterwards removed to Sandown Castle, in Kent, where he died, in September, 1664. His wife wrote the Memoirs of his life, which is considered to form one of the most charming volumes of biography in our literature.

L. S. R.—The distinguished antiquary you name was appointed Bishop of Zealand, in Denmark, in 1830, and died four years later.

H. T.—A portrait of Edmund Spencer, belonging to the Earl Kinoull, was lent to the National Portrait Gallery (1866).

F. P.—The Observatory at Greenwich was the first to employ galvanic signals on an extensive scale in the transmission of time.

A. R. A.—Leonardo da Vinci, 1452-1519; Michael Angelo, 1474-1563; Raphael, 1583-1620.

R. Smithson.—No order is necessary; you can obtain admission on application between the hours of 10 and 4.

T. A. H.—Sir Robert H. Sale was Quartermaster-General to the Army of the Sutlej when he received his fatal wound in the action of December 18, 1845.

F.—Pye, the Berkshire poet, was made Poet Laureate in 1790.

L. L.—The officers are in attendance daily, from 10 till 4.

H. Hall.—The town of Bedford is supposed to be the burial-place of King Offa.

Thomas Wells.—Nicholas Brakespeare, afterwards Pope Adrian IV., was born at Abbots-Langley, Herts.

A. H. C.—Chester was made a county-palatine, holding its own courts and parliament, at the Conquest; but in the reign of Henry VIII., its privileges were greatly curtailed, and finally, acts passed in 1830 terminated the separate jurisdiction of the county-palatine.

M. P.—Richard Sterne, Bishop of Carlisle, was appointed Archbishop of York, in 1664, and died in 1683.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 4, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 4, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 81A, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1873.

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LONDON RIOTS.

THE GORDON RIOTS.

BY WALTER THORNBURY.

THIS last great outburst of aggressive Puritanism has been painted by the late Mr. Dickens with such powerful light and shade, that the general English reader is, no doubt, apt to consider the subject as exhausted. But this, as we shall soon show, is very far indeed from being true. Mr. Dickens was not, in the first place, in any sense of the word, an historical novelist; and, moreover, he was far too great an artist to bind himself to dull facts, or to encumber himself with details. To him the riots were merely a background to the admirable characters which sprang living from his prolific brain; and as for the sequence which the historian and the antiquary require, he very wisely cared but little. He has lit poor Barnaby and his raven with the flames of Newgate, and shown us his villain on the housetop watching for the fiery signal from burning London; but as for "Barnaby Rudge" being a complete narrative of the events which he has rendered so famous, it is no more so than "Hudibras" is a history of the civil wars.

In a former article we have shown the High Church mob of London burning harmless dissenting chapels, we shall now see a Low Church rabble burning Roman Catholic chapels, sacking half London; and our obvious moral is, that these insane outbursts of intolerance and religious hatred are of all times and races, and that most men value their own dogmas more than Christ's gospel, and hate with the hatred of old Paganism all those who wound their vanity by differing from them.

To begin with the beginning—the real difficulty of all writers—we must state that the true cause of these uncalculated riots was the horror and disgust of the more fanatical Protestants at an Act passed in 1778, the eighteenth year of the reign of George III., the preamble of which we here append, as essentially necessary for a proper understanding of the popular irritation:—

'An abstract of an Act for relieving His Majesty's subjects professing the Popish religion from certain penalties and disabilities imposed on them by an Act made in the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of King William the Third, intituled, 'An Act for the further preventing the growth of Popery.'

"Anno decimo octavo GEORGH III. Regis.

"CAP. LX.

"The preamble sets forth that it is expedient to repeal certain

provisions in an Act of 11 & 12 Will. III. 'for the further preventing the growth of Popery,' whereby certain penalties and disabilities are imposed on persons professing the Popish religion; it is, therefore, enacted that so much of the said Act as relates to the apprehending or preventing of Popish bishops, priests, or Jesuits; and also as subjects Popish bishops, priests, or Jesuits, and Papists, or persons professing the Popish religion, and keeping school, or taking upon themselves the education or government or boarding of youth within this realm, or the dominions thereto belonging, to perpetual imprisonment; and also as disables persons educated in the Popish religion, or professing the same, under the circumstances therein mentioned, to inherit, or take by descent, devise, or limitation, in possession, reversion, or remainder, any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in England, Wales, and Berwick-upon-Tweed, and gives to the next of kin, being a Protestant, a right to have and enjoy such lands, &c.; and also so much of the said Act as disables Papists to purchase any manors, lands, profits out of lands, tenements, rents, terms or hereditaments, in England, Wales, or Berwick-upon-Tweed, and makes void all estates, terms, and other interests or profits whatsoever out of lands, to be made, suffered or done, from the day therein mentioned, for the use or behoof of any such person or persons, or upon any trust or confidence mediate or immediately, for the relief of any such person or persons, shall be, and is hereby repealed.'

This very wise and tolerant Bill was introduced into Parliament by Sir George Savile, who, like a man of sense, saw that the time for the old William-and-Mary persecutions of Jacobites and Papists had passed for ever. The proposal in 1780 for a similar Bill, to apply to Scotland, led to violent fermentation in Edinburgh, where several Roman Catholic Chapels were gutted and partly burnt.

To oppose Sir George Savile's Bill of 1778, a Protestant Association had been formed, in the February of 1779, by a few zealous clergymen and others, who had met in Coachmakers' Hall, Foster-lane, Cheapside. The society was founded in imitation of the Protestant Association of 1696, when King William, both Houses of Parliament, and large numbers of clergy, signed a paper which the king proposed should be lodged in the Records of the Tower. This new association was to meet privately and oppose the growth of Popery, by publishing Protestant pamphlets, and making inquiries into the growth of Popish schools. Some of Bishop Gibson's letters to his clergy were printed and circulated, and various sermons of Secker and Tillotson suggested for publication. The expenses were defrayed by voluntary subscriptions. On November 12, 1779, Lord George Gordon, third son of William, Duke of Gordon, a fanatical young Scotch nobleman, aged twenty-nine, consented to become honorary president of the zealous association, which was fast gaining an influence over the popular mind.

Various meetings about presenting a petition to Parliament had been held in April and May, 1780, in the Crown and Rolls taverns, Chancery-lane, and Coachmakers' Hall, and the presentation was finally agreed upon at Coachmakers' Hall on May 29. At this meeting, which was attended by some 2000 excited people, Lord George Gordon, on rising, said "he had been informed that the association was against going up with the petition—was that so?"

Cries of "Oh, no, my lord, no, my lord!" The motion for the petition was then put and carried unanimously. It ran to this effect:—

"Whereas no hall in London can contain 40,000 persons, resolved, that this Association do meet on Friday next, in St. George's-fields, at ten o'clock in the morning, to consider of the most prudent and respectful manner of attending their petition, which will be presented the same day to the House of Commons.

"Resolved, for the sake of good order and regularity that this association, in coming to the ground, do separate

Nurembergh Counters or Jettons of the Seventeenth Century.—The only two counters among this collection of coins were made by Wolf Laufer and Hanns Kravwinckel. Both of these exhibit a globe or *monde* surmounted with a cross within a double compartment. This impression seems to have been taken from the ancient Rhenish gold "gulden," which continued in circulation many years. Almost all the pieces made by Kravwinckel were made at Nurembergh, in Germany. On the reverse of these counters the centre is filled with three crowns, arranged alternately with three *fleur-de-lis*. The legend round the first is "WOLF LAUFER + Rechpfengmach" + — "GIVCKYND-GLASWIEBAIDRICHTAS." The legend round the second is "HANNS KRAVWINCKEL INNU:" — "GOTES SEGEN MACHTREICH." Rechpfengmach, or Rechen Pfenige, means "right reckoning makes long friends:" a very good motto, and worthy of due regard.

As I wrote an article on counters or jettons, previously published in the *Antiquary*, (see p. 8 *ante*), little else is left for me to mention respecting them. Allow me, however, to remark that the words "Rechen Pfenige," before alluded to, stands in whole or part on nearly, if not quite, all counters of Nurembergh make. Snelling says that the "English word counter answers to it, but the word jetton we have never observed to have been upon the French. There is a sort of these pieces which are more like the old ones, or much thicker than usual, some of them were made in Queen Anne's reign, on taking the Spanish galleons at Vigo; also one on the success in Germany, has Minerva standing near a trophy, with 'Rex Ju German.'" These counters are very common and of little value. Many of the older counters or jettons were made of silver, and frequently found near conventicle buildings; two were found some few years since in this neighbourhood, and are now in the possession of T. W. Wakefield, Esq. These pieces were used chiefly by mendicant friars and pilgrims, who travelled from one monastery to another.

Tokens and Medals.—Tokens, like the Abbey jettons, were not generally declared to be moneys, but merely pledges of moneys, nor were the people compelled in any degree to take them as payment. In the seventeenth century nearly every tradesman had his token, with his name and arms engraved thereon. Tokens were as common as signboards, yet, if the following ditty be correct, they were not always within reach:—

"For namesake I gave a token
To a beggar that did crave it,
More, he need not me importune,
For 't was the utmost of my fortune."

Early in the seventeenth century it was the custom "for partisans of King Charles to carry certain tokens about with them, and if all the company produced one the conversation became free. These tokens consisted in the profile of Charles, engraved in the manner of a seal, fixed upon a handle, to be worn in the pocket; the seal bearing the impression of two angels uniting the hearts of Charles and his subjects!" See *Reliquary* (Vol. i. 190), and Watson's "Hist. of Wisbeach," p. 485. The tokens now entrusted to me are perhaps of little value, on account of their being so modern; yet, probably, if recorded in the *Antiquary*, some future collector of tokens may find the notice of them to a degree helpful:—

Ob. CONCORDIA ET FIDELITAS, 1793. *Horn of Plenty in the centre.*

Rev. INVERNESS HALF-PENNY.

Ob. NOTHING WITHOUT INDUSTRY, 1795. *A machine in the centre.*

Rev. PAYABLE IN DUBLIN, NEWRY, OR BELFAST. *Coat of Arms.*

Ob. PAYABLE AT JACKSON'S & LISTER'S WAREHOUSE, BARNSELY. PENNY TOKEN.

Rev. *A Weaving Machine.*

Ob. CRONEBANE. HALF-PENNY. *A priest in full habit.*

Rev. ASSOCIATED IRISH MINE COMPANY, 1789. *Emblems on a shield.*

Ob. LIVERPOOL HALF-PENNY. *Ship in full sail.*

Rev. DEUS NOBIS HACOTIA FECIT, 1791. *Pelecan on a shield.*

Ob. NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET, 1791. *Man holding the letter X before him.*

Rev. EDINBURGH HALF-PENNY. *Shield, surmounted by an anchor.*

Ob. * * * OVER YSSEL, 1767. *Size of a farthing.*

Rev. ET ORTATE VIGICAY. *Arms—Lion rampant, surmounted by a crown.*

Ob. *A monk's head within a wreath of oak. On the rim ON DEMAND IN LONDON, LIVERPOOL, OR ANGLESEA. * **

Rev. WE PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ONE PENNY, 1788. (*Monogram*)—P. M. Co.

Ob. P. M. C. (*Monogram*)

Rev. DATE, 1780.

Ob. NORTH WALES FARTHING. *Head laureated, looking left.*

Rev. PRO BONO PUBLICO, 1793. *Prince of Wales' feathers on shield.*

Ob. B. M. C., and REV. *Ship in full sail. (No date.)*

Ob. HALF-PENNY, 1813. *Lion passant.*

Rev. *Britannia within a wreath of oak.*

Ob. ONE POUND NOTE FOR 240 TOKENS. *Within a circle ONE PENNY TOKEN.*

Rev. FLINT LEAD WORKS, 1813. *With an impression of the works.*

Ob. BRISTOL & SOUTH WALES Token. ONE PENNY. *Prince of Wales' feathers. ICH DIEN.*

Rev. VIRTUTE ET INDUSTRIA, 1811. *Tower and Ship within a circle or belt; surmounted by the arms of justice, &c.*

Ob. ONE PENNY. HULL LEAD WORKS + PAYABLE IN BANK OF ENG: or HULL NOTES. BY I. K. PICARD.

Rev. *Impression of a factory, date, 1812.*

Medals (*size of a penny*)—*legend within a wreath.* RE-CYPERATIS. LEGIBVS AC. LIBERTATE. SANCITA. SOLENNI. IVRE. IVRANDO. REPVBL. Reverse. OMNIVM. BRABANTIAE. ORDINUM. CONSENSV. PRID. CAL. IANVAR. MDCCCLXXX.

Medals—

Ob. George IV. King of Great Britain.

Rev. Born Aug. 12, 1762. Crowned July 19, 1821. Died June 26, 1830. In the 67th year of his age.

Ob. A MAP OF FRANCE, 1794, outside of a square line embracing the words, France with the word *thruus* in italics upside down, the representation of a man's foot in relief. Above, HONOR.—REGR^{as} on one side and GLORY on the other. The word FIRE surmounting a small dagger appears in each corner of the square.

Rev. A large star (within a wreath) appears behind these words—MAY GREAT BRITAIN EVER REMAIN THE REVERSE.

Medal struck in commemoration of the "(1792) IRON BRIDGE AT COALBROOK DALE. ERECTED ANNO 1778, SPAN 100 FEET." Below is a representation of the bridge with a vessel sailing under it. On the other side is the representation of the "INCLINED PLANE AT KETLEY, 1789."

A Medal—

Ob. FRIDERICVS MAGN. G. REX. BORVSS. ER. BRAND. DUX SILES ET. The centre is filled with a fine bust of the monarch in full armour—profile.

Rev. Fama. PRVDENTIA ET VIRTUTE. An angel is represented with lightning darting from the right hand and striking the head of a foreign monarch, whose crown is apparently falling from his head, and who is

"A Warning Piece to England against Pride and Wickedness; being the fall of Queen Eleanor, wife to Edward I. king of England, who for her pride, by God's judgments, sunk into the ground at Charing-cross, and rose at Queen-hithe." One verse of this ballad runs thus:—

"She was the first that did invent,
In coaches brave to ride;
She was the first that brought this land,
To deadly sin and pride."

I was under the impression that coaches were introduced long after the time of Edward I., nearer the time when the saddlers and harness makers and others made such a general outcry against their introduction, which they too denounced as "a deadly sin and pride."

T. BOSANQUET.

AMORT.—I shall be glad to know the meaning of this old word, which is rather puzzling in the variety of its applications as met with in some old volumes I have by me.

S. ALLEN.

ALDERMEN'S CHAINS.—What is the origin of the custom of aldermen wearing huge gold chains on all state occasions?

J. T.

Replies.

ANCIENT LAW COURTS (Vol. iv. 144).—The *Star Chamber*.—This court, which ultimately, under the Stuarts, became the terror of the whole realm, is said to have dated its origin as far back as the time of Richard I. It has been generally supposed to have received its name of "Star" Chamber from the number of stars which ornamented the ceiling of the room in the Palace of Westminster in which it met. More likely, however, these originated from the name than the name from them. A more probable origin of the term is to be found in the word "starra," or "star," a corruption from the Hebrew word "shetar," the name given to Jewish contracts, which, prior to the banishment of the Jews by Edward I., were deposited in this chamber.

Whatever the origin and early character of the tribunal, it held no legalised position until the commencement of the reign of Henry VII. By the statute 3 Henry vii. c. 1., entitled "An Act giving the Court of Star Chamber authority to punnysh divers mysdeameours," the Court was empowered to call before them all persons who were charged with "unlawful maintenance, giving of liveries, signs, and tokens, and retainers by indenture, promises, oaths, writing or otherwise, embraceries of the king's subjects, untrue demeaning of sheriffs in making of panels and other untrue returns, taking of money by juries, great riots and unlawful assemblies," and they were to examine the truth and punish the guilty "after the form and effect of statutes thereof made," as if they were convicted "after the due order of the law." The Court was declared to consist of the Chancellor, the Treasurer, the Keeper of the Privy Seal, one Bishop and temporal Lord of Council, the Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, or, in their absence, two puisne justices. To these the President of the Council was afterwards added, and the members of the Privy Council had seats in the Chamber.

The intention of the original enactment evidently was that by establishing this court certain persons and offences might be reached and punished, that by one means and another escaped sentence in the ordinary courts, through the inefficiency of the law to reach them, or the bribery or "remissness of juries." That something of the kind was necessary at the time may perhaps be conceded; the difficulty of enforcing the execution of the laws where great men were concerned is declared by most writers. "Associations had been formed which bound those who joined them to assist their chiefs and each other in all their private quarrels. By

this species of maintenance crimes were committed with impunity, the guilty evaded the laws, and juries were tampered with and intimidated. Liveries continued to be given, notwithstanding the prohibition which then existed, and retainers of the nobility were multiplied to a dangerous extent." (Foss's "Judges of England," Vol. v. p. 2.) "It must be confessed that such a state of the country required great discretionary power in the sovereign, nor will the same maxims of government suit such a rude people that may be proper in a more advanced stage of society." (Hume's "Hist. of England," Vol. iii. p. 454.)

Granting all this, it must yet be allowed that "the whole design of this court was repugnant to the spirit of a free Constitution, by the trials taking place before it without the intervention of a jury." It gave to the king and council enormous power. Upon the most frivolous pretences, and in the most arbitrary manner persons were summoned before the Court, and dealt with and punished, as, says the Act, "they ought to be if they were convicted by due order of the law." It was not long before the Court ceased to limit its jurisdiction to the offences mentioned in the statute. "The power given to it by the statute was gradually extended by its judges, new offences were illegally made amenable to its censures, arbitrary judgments were pronounced, and severe and infamous punishments awarded at the discretion of the court, which were far beyond the 'due order of the law.'" (Foss's "Judges," Vol. v. p. 3.) One of the earliest acts of the Long Parliament was the abolition of this hated tribunal. The Act dissolving the Court, after reciting all the ancient statutes, including *Magna Charta*, which declare that no freeman shall be imprisoned or condemned but by judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land, goes on to affirm that the authority of the Star Chamber under the Act of Henry VII. has been abused, and the decrees of the Court have been found "to be an intolerable burthen to the subjects, and the means to introduce arbitrary power and government." (16 Car. I. c. 10.)

The *Court of Requests* is thought to have been instituted by Henry VII. It was a sort of Court of Chancery in miniature, its proceedings being carried on with similar forms, but taking cognizance only of matters of minor importance. Ultimately, having assumed too great powers, and thus become burdensome to the people, it was dissolved by 16 and 17 Car. I. c. 10. (1640.)

The *Court of Wards and Liveries* was established 3: Henry VIII. "for the purpose of 'better serving' the king with those profits arising from the accidents and incidents of the tenures in chief which had so long formed an important branch of the royal revenue." (Foss.) The principal officers of the court were the "master" and the "attorney." It was abolished in 1660, the Act reciting that the court and tenures "have been more burthensome, grievous, and prejudicial to the kingdom than beneficial to the king," and converts the tenures themselves into free and common socage. (12 Car. II. c. 24.)

The *Court of Augmentations* was erected by Henry VIII. upon the dissolution of the monasteries. Its purpose was "to secure to the king the augmentation of the royal revenues arising from the suppression of the religious houses, its jurisdiction being confined to questions relating to lands formerly belonging to the monasteries. It was abolished by the Long Parliament.

W. DUNCOMBE PINK, F.R.Hist.S.

CROMWELL'S GRAVE (Vol. iv. 32, 82, 108, 132).—Doubtless the following tradition respecting the burial place of the great Protector may be new to some of the readers of the *Antiquary*. The subjoined extract is taken from pp. 182-3 of Gill's "Vallis Eboracensis," in the description of Newburgh Hall, Yorkshire, formerly the seat of the Belasysses, Earls of Fauconberg; it is, of course, well known that Thomas Belasyse, first Earl of Fauconberg, married Mary, the daughter of Oliver Cromwell:—

by poets and poetasters, is now almost entirely confined to the pages of *Punch*, and although some very clever specimens of wit and difficult rhymes appear in its comic pages, yet the good sculler of Wapping (or Wapping good sculler) still holds his own against his modern followers.

H. WRIGHT.

John Taylor, the Water Poet, is the author of the following lines:—

"Carroaches, Coaches, Iades, and Flanders Mares,
Doe rob vs of our shares, our wares, our Fares,
Against the ground we stand and knocke our heeles,
Whilst all our profit runnes away on wheelles."

They occur in the little volume entitled—

An
Arrant Thiefe,
Whom
Euery Man may Trust:
In Ward and Deed,
Exceeding true and lust.
With
A Comparison betweene a Thiefe
and a Booke,
Written by Iohn Taylor.

London. Printed by *Edw. All-de, for Henry Gosson*, and are to bee sold in *Panier-Alley*. 1622.

This book is not paged, but Mr. Stratton will find the lines in the collected edition of Taylor's works, 1630, page 121 (misprinted 111). He will observe that both editions for "Canvaches" read "Carroaches."

SPARKS HENDERSON WILLIAMS, F.R.Hist.S.

TAPPIIT-HEN (Vol. iv. 144).—The definition given by Jamieson may be depended upon. He was a Scotsman, learned, antiquarian, and painstaking, and knew what he was writing about. Meg Dods, of the Cleikum Inn, St. Ronan's Well, who "kent weel what a Tappit-hen was, and what for no," says, "Their biid was just a Scots pint ower head, and a Tappit-hen to the bill, and no man ever saw them the waur o't;" and the "Glossary to St. Ronan's Well" (Century Edition, 1871), states, "Tappit-hen—a measure of claret equal to three magnums." Of course it may as well be whisky—or water even—as claret. The term is peculiarly a Scottish phrase, expressive of a Scottish measure. A genuine Tappit-hen, Southrons should know is a hen with a top-knot, or crest of feathers on its head, such as a hen of the Polish breed, and there can be no question, and it need not be considered at all far-fetched, or in the least improbable, that the phrase applied to the measure has originated from the measure presenting, from its round, squat appearance, surmounted by a knob on the lid, a considerable likeness to a Tappit or Crested Hen. Shaw's supposition of "cuppetin," the barrel a French vivandiere carries, is out of the question. Neither a French vivandiere nor her barrel were ever seen in Scotland. The word is now obsolete—unless in the rhymes of poets and story-tellers. The word Tappet-hen, it should be said, was at no time the proper name of a measure, but only a colloquial or cant term applied to that measure.

H. WRIGHT.

THE GALLOWES AT TYBURN (Vol. iv. 119, 145).—In Roque and Pines' "Plans of the Cities of London and Westminster and the Borough of Southwark," published in 1747, the gallows is depicted as a triangular structure standing in the entrance of the Edgeware Road.

The Edgeware and Tyburn Roads seem at that time to have been quite in the open country, as depicted by Hogarth; and the former seems to have been a little wider at its entrance, as is commonly the case with country roads at this day.

In the plan referred to, the gallows stands between the centre of the road and its west side, just out of the line of the Tyburn road, leading from London to Bayswater, in

placed.

I think that, notwithstanding the lease referred to at p. 145 *ante* (which is mentioned by Cunningham or Timbs, or both, but doubtfully), the plan alluded to sets the question at rest; and we may still stand upon the spot and recall to the mind's eye scenes of priestly and political malevolence, as well as those of a cruel judicial code that have disgraced this spot, and be thankful that they belong to the past and not the present.

J. H. BURNLEY.

QUAINT SAYING, "SAVED HIS BACON" (Vol. iv. 144).—Although the phrase has a slangy flavour, and although it may be found in the "Slang Dictionary," still I do not think it is a slang phrase. Dr. Brewer says (p. 58, "Phrase and Fable"), "*To save one's bacon—To baste your bacon*. The Saxons were called hogs by their Norman lords. Henry VIII. speaks of the common people as the 'swinish multitude;' and Falstaff says of the travellers at Gadshill, 'On, basons, on!' (1st Henry IV. ii. 2). Bacon is the outside portion of the back and sides of pork, and may be considered generally as the part which would receive a blow. To 'baste one's bacon,' is to strike one; and 'to save one's bacon' is to escape a castigation."

There seems to be another sense in which the term is used, viz., to escape loss, and in this sense the allusion is to the care taken by our forefathers to save from the numerous dogs that frequented their houses the bacon which was laid up for winter store, the loss of which would have been a very serious calamity.

FREDERICK RULÉ.

PORTRAITS (Vol. iv. 143).—There is a portrait of William Kiffin, ætat 50, Anno 1667. It will be found in Wilson's "History and Antiquities of Dissenting Churches," Vol. i. p. 403, and is taken from an original painting in the possession of the Rev. Richard Frost. The work also contains a very interesting biography of Kiffin.

SAMUEL SHAW.

ANCIENT COIN (Vol. iv. 119).—This is a common Nurembergh token, one of the counters used in the middle ages for casting accounts. See *Antiquary*, p. 8 *ante*.

HENRY W. HENFREV, F.R.Hist.S., &c.

Miscellaneous.

THE DRAGON OF WANTLEY.—According to Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt, "The Ballad of the Dragon of Wantley," stands next in local popularity to Robin Hood. It represents a sacrilegious dragon as vanquished by one Moore, of Moore Hall, and it appears to be a combination of a real event with some features borrowed from the legend of St. George. A clergyman 200 years ago, it was discovered by Hunter, the Hallamshire historian, mentions a Sir Francis Wortley as having ruined and destroyed a town near his residence, and as having converted the site into a moor for deer, the clergyman adding that before he died he "belled like a deer and was distracted." Tradition gives the town of Sheffield the name of Stanfield, and alleges that both it and Whitley were demolished by Sir Thomas Wortley, who died in 1514, and who allowed nothing to stand in the way of his fondness for the chase. A lodge attributed to him is still standing, and he is said to have erected kennels in 1500. The Dragon's Den, the Dragon's Well, and the Dragon's Cellar are names borne by spots in the neighbourhood. Moore Hall is in the vicinity, and a family of the name resided in the district from the time of Henry II. till the time of Queen Mary. *He* thinks the ballad originated in a dispute as to tithes between Wortley and his neighbours, and his chief antagonist was

of genius. He was, perhaps, one of the few men of science who have maintained a religious faith in accordance with ordinarily received views; yet he also appears at one time to have had misgivings, which are left rather to the inference of the reader than commented upon in this account of his earlier career. Whether regarded as an individual study of "what can be accomplished by steady courage and constant perseverance, by a frugal and contented spirit, a passionate love of science, and of the truth in all things," or as a series of "interiors" of French home life and character, exquisitely touched in the tenderest of tones, this revelation of the life of André-Marie Ampère is almost equally valuable, equally cheering, equally fascinating.

Persia during the Famine. A Narrative of a Tour in the East, and of the Journey out and home. By William Brittlebank. London: Basil Montague Pickering. 1873.

MR. BRITTLEBANK'S account of his journeyings in the East is lively and entertaining. In a short preface, he in a great measure disarms criticism by a modest avowal that the publishing of his book was an afterthought suggested by friends, assisted in a slight degree only by notes made on the spot, and therefore almost entirely written from memory. If the author's material in these days of travel is not altogether new, it is, at least, presented in pleasant and readable form, and the narrator carries the interest of his readers with him. The most striking and interesting portion of the volume is that describing the journey over Persia between Bushire and Resht, when the country, plague stricken, was literally strewn with the dead or dying—the living presenting the appearance of skeletons, and beasts of burthen, being literally mere skin and bones. Mr. Brittlebank alludes to the help afforded by the "Persian Relief Fund Committee," and it is gratifying to learn from a traveller through these scenes, that though this assistance could necessarily be only partially extended, food was nevertheless distributed in large quantities. The author himself witnessed this at Shiraz, Kazeroun, Isfahan, and Teheran. The proximate cause of the famine appears to have been the little snow which fell in 1870, and the want of rain in 1871. To use the author's words, it was "a whole people perishing for want of food," and the sights met with in the streets of the towns "were so horrible that even now the bare thought of them makes the blood run cold."

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Gavotte in F. For the pianoforte. By J. Mayo. Weekes & Co.

A SPIRITED and characteristic piece, and one which will repay the slight trouble of practice. It is not difficult, and any moderately good player will be able to bring out its effect. It has just sufficient contrast to give value to the leading phrases.

Air, composé par le roi Louis XIII. Transcrit pour piano par Henry Ghys. Ashdown & Parry.

It is not often we see the title-page of a piece of music decorated by anything with an historical significance. The royal author of the present composition possibly excelled more in the Fine Arts than in the kingly one of governing; for the chronicles give but a sorry account of his capacity in the latter. This evidence of the musical taste of Louis XIII. is quaint and graceful, and is a good example of the pleasing results which may be obtained from the simplest melody in the world, when combined with a judicious use of light and shade, and the various technical resources of the pianoforte player. The sombre change into the minor key is remarkable, and its grimness comes out forcibly in comparison with the suave elegance of the leading *motif*: fancy might liken it to the deep grating undertones of a discontented people, sounding at times between the interludes of insouciant court life.

The Door Ajar. Song. Written by J. McNaughten, Esq. Composed by Virginia Gabriel. Metzler & Co.

THE melody of this song is distinct and pronounced, as Miss Gabriel's usually are; but it hardly corresponds in style with the plainness of the words, and the symphonies are decidedly out of character, being more suited to embellish an Alpine *Lied*, or an Italian song of thirty years ago. To vocalists who are not exacting in their requirements as regards musical composition, the air, which is pleasing enough in itself—and, like all Miss Gabriel's songs, well written for the voice—will commend itself. The key is B flat, compass eleven notes, from D to G above the line.

Maiden's Flower Song. The words from "The Afterglow." The Music by Ciro Pinsuti. Joseph Williams.

SIGNOR PINSUTI has not been so happy as usual in this composition. True it is, that the words are slight both in sense and sentiment, but this should be no obstacle to the composer of the many fine melodies bearing Signor Pinsuti's signature, and with which the present contrasts unfavourably by its artificial character.

The Old Sweet Story. Song. Poetry by "Rea." Composed by Miss M. Lindsay. (Mrs. J. Worthington Bliss.)

MRS. BLISS is an old favourite, and some of her songs have attained deserved popularity; but the one under consideration hardly does justice to her powers. The air is not without charm, and does not include the glaring and too common fault of inappropriateness to

the meaning and character of the words; but there is an absence of power; nor is the song specially favourable to the use or display of the voice. The key is E flat, common time, the compass embracing eleven notes, from B below the line to E flat. The voice for which it is best suited is mezzo-soprano.

Answers to Correspondents.

James T. Wood.—There are several parishes bearing this name (12). You must supply further information before we can answer your question.

Theo. Cassey.—The Poet Cowper is interred in the parish church of Market Dereham, Norfolk. The church is very ancient, and has four chapels and a most curious stone font.

T. D. (Brighton).—The portrait you enquire about is in the royal collection at Windsor. It was painted by Holbein.

J. T.—The Merchant Taylor's Company was originally incorporated by Edward IV., in 1466, as "Taylor's and Linen Armourers," but received a new charter from Henry VII., under its present title, in 1503. The school was founded in 1561; burnt in the great fire in 1666, and rebuilt in 1675.

H. M.—Lindley Murray, the grammarian, died in 1825, at the age of 81. He was a native of Swatara, near Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, and for some time practised as a barrister. Having abandoned that profession, he came to England in 1784, and settled at Holgate, near York.

S. A.—The lines quoted occur in Rogers's "Pleasures of Memory."

T. R. B.—Miss Harriet Mellon made her first appearance at Covent Garden Theatre, Jan. 31, 1795, as *Lydia Languish*, in the "Rivals." She was twice married: first to Mr. Thomas Coult, and secondly to William Aubrey de Vere, 9th Duke of St. Albans.

S. H. Allen.—The document can be examined at the Record Office, Fetter-lane.

Heraldicus.—The caltrop, frequently found in ancient coats of arms, was an iron instrument made to annoy an enemy's cavalry. It consisted of four spikes cojoined in such a manner that, when placed upon the ground, one was always upwards.

J. H. L.—You will find all the information you require in Polwhele's "History of Cornwall," Vol. vi.

H. J. L. (Bath).—The particular kind of cloth you allude to was originally called "Dyaper," from the chief manufactory being at "Ypras," in Belgium.

X.—Anciently, the Lord Chancellor or Keeper of the Rolls of Chancery was assisted by numerous learned persons, called *masters*, and at their head was an officer called the *master or guardian of the rolls or records*. When the duties of the Chancellor, as a minister of the Crown, increased, his lordship referred no inconsiderable portion of his judicial functions to this personage, whose decrees were, however, subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery.

S. A. R.—The Bishopric of Manchester was founded in accordance with the "Third Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, appointed to consider the state of the Established Church in England and Wales," printed in 1836; but it was not actually constituted until 1847. In 1838 an order in Council directed that the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph should be united on the next vacancy occurring in either, and on that event taking place, that the Bishopric of Manchester should be created; the union of the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph, however, did not take place.

T. R.—There does not appear to be any good or ancient authority for the name of *squint*, as applied to the oblique openings in the walls of churches, but it has been long in use.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 4, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 4, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archæology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

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he should give was, that all the consequences which might arise from that night would be entirely owing to his lordship. The mob then took off their hats and shouted—"Now, now, now," amid a constant buzz and ceaseless chorus of the words—"Lord George Gordon, your cause is good." "You have nothing to fear," cried their leader; "continue steadfast to so good and glorious a cause. I will persevere in it, and I hope (although there is very little expectation from the House of Commons) that you will meet with redress from our gracious Sovereign."

Later in the day Lord George came into the "eating-room" (as it was then called), and, worn out with heat and fatigue, threw himself into a chair. Eventually he introduced his memorable petition, signed, as he said, by 120,000 Protestant subjects, and prayed for the repeal of the Act of the previous session in favour of the Roman Catholics. Mr. Alderman Bull seconded the motion for bringing up the petition, and moved to have it taken into immediate consideration. In spite of being informed that this motion was irregular and contrary to precedent, Lord George divided the House, when there were six ayes and 192 noes. Soon after this the House broke up.

In the meantime two justices having been sent for to the alarmed House of Lords, troops were procured by Lord North from the Horse Guards and the Savoy. A detachment of the Guards and a party of Light Horse soon arrived and drew up in Palace-yard, and the multitude then soon began to disperse.

But, in a bad constitution, a wound healed in one limb often breaks out in another. The mob kept surging about all the evening, and finally, the more desperate men now ripe for mischief, and no doubt fired by the morning's success and the afternoon's brandy, divided into two strong bodies. The one marched straight upon the chapel of the Sardinian Ambassador on the south side of Duke-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, and the other poured down with united floods of thieves, ruffians, and blackguards on the house of Count Haslung, the Bavarian Ambassador in Warwick-street, Golden-square.

At the Sardinian Chapel (St. Anselm and St. Cecilia,) in Duke-street, the mob pulled down the altar, the crucifixes, and images, and threw the whole into a vast bonfire lit in the street. They broke the ornaments, destroyed the church vestments, and tore up and burned a beautiful altar piece, recently painted by the Chevalier Casali, which is said to have cost £2,500. They also tore down the organ and threw all the chapel furniture on to the flames. About eleven o'clock p.m. 100 of the Guards were sent for from Somerset House barracks, and some of Sir John Fielding's officers from Bow-street. They soon dispersed the rioters; a ring of soldiers, three deep, was then formed round the chapel, and thirteen rioters secured, and sent to the Savoy, as the watch houses were now no protection against the populace.

The next day, Saturday, little or no disturbance took place (there is often a lull in the intervals of a hurricane), and quiet people began to hope that the wearers of the blue cockades had now exhausted their rage, and that the first glimpse of King George's red uniform had restored peace and order. But the good, foolish John Gilpins of the city little understood the nature of the outbreak. The slight resistance had given the crowd a dangerous conviction of their power, and the worst was yet to come.

On Sunday (the King's birthday) the crowds gathered in more dangerous numbers than ever. The faces of the men this day were darker and more criminal, for the true Protestant ranks were swelled by thieves, outlaws, and pick-pockets. Several thousands collected about half-past eight o'clock and attacked a Roman Catholic chapel in Rope-maker's-alley, Little Moorfields; the zealots drove in the doors, ransacked and gutted the chapel; then dragging out the pulpit, altar, images, altar pieces, seats, and benches, they piled them into one vast heap, covered them over with

the robes of the priests and destroyed them in great bonfires, amidst shouts of "No Popery!" and cries both loud and deep against their enemies. This saturnalia lasted till about half past nine o'clock, when a part of the Guards arrived, who without firing, immediately dispersed the crowd.

The mob, elated at the forbearance of the soldiers, began on Monday to appear more daring and desperate. Early on that day they demolished a school-room and three priests' houses in Rope-maker's-alley, Little Moorfields, destroying all the furniture and a valuable library. They then divided into several parties—one went to exult over their victory before the house of Lord George Gordon, in Welbeck-street; another marched to Virginia-lane, Wapping; a third destroyed a Catholic Chapel, in Nightingale-lane, East Smithfield. The first party, after greeting Lord George, proceeded to the house of Sir George Savile, the promoter of the obnoxious bill, on the north side of Leicester-square, which they rummaged and gutted. They then wrecked the house of Mr. Rainsforth, in Stanhope-street, and the house of a Mr. Maberley, in Little Queen-street, for having on Saturday given evidence against their accomplices, who sacked the Sardinian Chapel close by. They also destroyed several Popish Chapels *en route*, insulting Catholics, plundering their houses, setting fire to their furniture in the streets, and openly threatening the extirpation of the whole sect.

This same day a reward of 500*l.* was offered by the Government for the discovery of persons concerned in destroying the Sardinian and Bavarian Chapels. Three of the most notorious rioters were committed to Newgate, and escorted there by a party of Guards, whom the people pelted on their return. The generous officer, however, had the humanity not to let his men fire upon the aggressors, as they were unarmed.

Bad as all this was, on the following day it became far worse. The riot grew almost into a rebellion. "On Tuesday, the 6th June," says the contemporaneous *Gentleman's Magazine*, "the day appointed to take the Protestant petition into further consideration by Parliament, the multitude that assembled about the Parliament House was no less numerous than that of the preceding Friday. They did not, as before, regularly assemble in St. George's-fields, but came in small parties from different places. At first they seemed orderly, but apparently resolute. In the course of the afternoon more parties arrived, and they begun by degrees to become tumultuous. Lord Sandwich, however, was the only person who suffered violence; he was instantly rescued by Colonel Smith, who, with a party of horse, escorted him back to the Admiralty, whence he wrote to Lord Mansfield, stating his case. On reading his letter to the House of Peers, Lord Ravensworth expressed his indignation that the House should still be in a situation so truly mortifying, that their lordships could not, without personal danger, take their seats in that House. He was followed by Lord Denbigh, who complained of the insults his lordship had himself suffered, and objected to the sitting of the House under such circumstances. In this he was supported by Lord Radnor. The Earl of Hillsborough begged of the noble lords to point out another mode of proceeding for the security of their lordships' persons than that taken by His Majesty's ministers; and Lord Bathurst said that every power of the constitution had been employed, and would continue to be employed, to secure the freedom of their deliberations; but, notwithstanding these assurances, the House soon broke up and adjourned to Thursday.

"In the Lower House they went still further, and declared that no act of theirs could be legal while the house was beset with a military force, and under apprehensions from the daring spirit of the people; yet four resolutions to the following purport were agreed to:—1. That it was a high and dangerous breach of the privilege of Parliament to insult or attack members coming to attend their duty in that house.

2. That a committee be appointed to enquire into the outrages and discover the authors. 3. That His Majesty's Attorney-General be ordered to prosecute the persons already in custody, charged with destroying the houses and chapels of foreign ambassadors. And, 4. That compensation be made to the sufferers. These resolutions passed unanimously. Several pointed reflections were at the same time thrown out against ministers, and as pointedly retorted upon the opposition. General Conway pursued a middle course, and, to put an end to further altercation and debate, moved, 'That this House will, as soon as the tumults which are now subsisting subside, proceed immediately to the due consideration of the several petitions presented from many of His Majesty's Protestant subjects, and take the same into serious consideration.'

"Lord George Gordon said that if the House would appoint a day to discuss that business, he made no doubt but the populace would quietly disperse. Lord George, who the day before had disavowed the riots, and had published handbills recommending peace and good order, was this day observed by Mr. Herbert to have come to the House with a blue cockade in his hat, which being noticed as an ensign of riot, his lordship very readily pulled it out.

"About six in the evening the Lower House broke up and adjourned, as the Upper House had already done, to Thursday.

"During the sitting of the House an attack had been made on the residence of Lord North, in Downing-street, but a party of Light Horse met and repulsed the assailants. On the rising of the House, Lord George repaired to the corner of Bridge-street, informed the populace what had been done, and advised them to depart quietly. In return, they unharnessed his horses and drew him in triumph, together with Sir Philip Jennings Clerke, who had accompanied him, and who had applied to his lordship for protection, to the house of Mr. Alderman Bull. While a party of the rioters were thus employed, Justice Hyde, with a party of the Guards, endeavoured to disperse the rest. At first they pressed hard upon the Guards; but the Guards, in their turn, soon advanced upon them, and rode furiously among them. They did not again attempt to force the military."

In the evening, about seven o'clock, the rioters, resenting the activity of Justice Hyde, a detached party attacked his house in Lisle-street, Leicester-square, stripped it of the furniture, and burnt it before his door. A party of the Guards arrived, but too late; the mischief was done, and the incendiaries fled.

The next march of the blue cockades was upon Newgate. Tuesday, in fact, was the culminating day of the riots, for that same night the reckless and frenzied mob burnt Lord Mansfield's mansion in Bloomsbury-square. The riot raged furiously on the Wednesday, and then subsided.

(To be continued.)

LYMINGE, KENT.

THE pretty little village of Lyminge, which has for some time past been brought under the notice of the antiquarian world by the explorations that have been carried on under the direction of the Rev. Canon Jenkins, the rector, is situated about three and a-half miles from the town of Hythe, and is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of Canterbury and deanery of Elham. The parish and liberty of Lyminge derives its name from the ancient road or causeway, called by the Romans the "Via Limenæa," or "ad Portum Lemanis," and by the Saxons, "Stone Street," which for several miles forms its western boundary. There can be no doubt that Lyminge formed one of the Roman stations between Durovernum (Canterbury) and the Portus Lemanis (Lympe), the site of the ancient park at Lyminge being about half way between those two places, which the

frequent discovery of remains of Roman buildings in the parish tends to corroborate. Roman bricks and masses of reddish concrete, identical with those found in the Roman Phraos at Dover, are built into and imbedded in the masonry of the church. Dr. Gale, in his comments upon the Itinerary of Antoninus, conjectures that at Lyminge two Roman ways, one from Lenham to Saltwood Castle, and the other from Canterbury to Stutfall Castle, intersected each other, as is the case near Lympe; and that the word *Lemen*, now *Leming* or *Lyminge* was, in ancient times, used to denote a public way.

The estate of Lyminge, anciently written *Leminges*, with its dependent manors and chapelries, was at the period of the Domesday survey, one of the richest of the possessions of the archbishopric, being then worth 711. a year. The archbishops possessed a palace here from the time of Lanfranc to that of Winchelsey, and the ancient registers of Canterbury open with descriptions of the residence of Archbishop Peckham, and of the homages of his tenants, among whom was the great Earl of Gloucester, Gilbert de Clare, who in 1279 did homage to the archbishop "in his chamber of Lyminge." The palace appears to have been occasionally occupied by the archbishops until Archbishop Courtenay, having determined on rebuilding the castle of Saltwood in a style of greater magnificence, and making it his residence, gave directions for the sale of the stones on several of his other manors, and united the keepership of the park of Saltwood with that of the park of Lyminge. The manor remained vested in the see of Canterbury till the thirty-second year of Henry VIII. (1546), when Archbishop Cranmer exchanged it with that monarch for other premises. The manor and lordship of Lyminge was shortly afterwards conferred by the king upon Sir Anthony Aucher, of Otterden, the Master of the Jewels, who was killed at the siege of Calais in 1557. It remained in the possession of this family until after the death of Charles I., when the property was alienated to Sir John Roberts of Canterbury. The manor and advowson have since changed hands, by sale or otherwise, on several occasions.

The church of Lyminge, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Ethelburga, exhibits in its walls the architecture of various ages, some portion dating as far back as the Norman era. Mr. J. H. Parker, no mean authority on such a subject, is of opinion that the present church has all the character and appearance of a church of the eleventh century, built chiefly of the fragments of an earlier building of Roman origin. The edifice, which is large and lofty, consists of a nave, north aisle, chancel, and a noble tower at the west-end surmounted with a dwarf spire. On either side of the tower entrance, appear, carved in stone, the arms of the see of Canterbury, impaling those of Cardinal Morton and Archbishop Warham, in whose times this tower was rebuilt. The nave is open to the aisles by three elegant obtuse arches, rising from piers, with a column on each side. In a window in the chancel is an episcopal head in stained glass; and at the east end of the north aisle were the arms of Cardinal Bouchier.

On the removal of the flooring of the church some time ago, the foundation of an ancient Norman tower was discovered. Fragments of this tower appear to have been included in the north wall which was erected during the primacy of Cardinal Bouchier. The masonry of the portion discovered under the flooring is clearly distinguished from the Saxon work, and there is an absence of any imitation of Roman peculiarities. It cannot, however, says Canon Jenkins, be later than the year 1100. The present tower was built during the primacy of Cardinal Morton (1486-1500). Thomas Duffyn, the vicar, bequeathed twenty pounds towards the building of the tower, twelve pounds for a new bell, and four pounds for a building in the churchyard where the parishioners might meet and regale themselves on the anniversaries. With the exception of a few feet near the basement, the stones with which the tower was built appear to have been

procured from the ruins of an old building in the adjoining meadow. The stones increasing in bulk as they ascend, mark the approach of the builders to the vast blocks of the foundation; while the concrete which covers them tells the same distinctive tale.

Ethelburga, who has been named as the foundress of the original church, was a daughter of King Ethelbert, and wife of Edwin of Northumbria. After her return into Kent with Paulinus, in the year 633, she passed the years of her widowhood at Lyminge, where she founded a nunnery in honour of the Blessed Virgin. Goscellinus, a monk of St. Augustine's, writing about the year 1090, speaks of Ethelburga as "building and upraising this temple of Lyminge; and obtaining the first name there, and a remarkable burial-place in the north porch against the south wall of the church, covered with an arch." Her body was subsequently disinterred by Archbishop Lanfranc, and removed to St. Gregory's, at Canterbury. The monastery first consisted of nuns, but was afterwards governed by an abbot, and so continued, till, having suffered greatly from the ravages of the Danes, it was suppressed, and the manor ultimately became one of the possessions of the see of Canterbury as above stated. Among the documentary history of the foundation of St. Ethelburga, comprising within its walls the monastery and nunnery, which has been examined by the Rev. Canon Jenkins, in preparing his very interesting little work on Lyminge Church, published in 1860, were the charters of the monastery, extending from that of Wihthred in 697 to that of Ethelbert in 965, including some of the earliest and most authentic documents of the Saxon Charters. "These," says Mr. Jenkins, "indicate the continuous existence of the church from the period of its first foundation down to the Conquest, and led us naturally to the belief that architectural features would be found in the building, when its outward concealments were removed, corresponding with so early and almost unique a history." When these were disclosed, they appeared in every respect to satisfy the expectation which had been thus awakened, and to present peculiarities which no other specimens of the earliest Norman buildings exhibit. The materials of brick and stone broken off from an earlier building, whose foundations were subsequently discovered on the south side of the church covered with the original concrete, are here built together in the most irregular form, chiefly in the rudest herring-bone work, interrupted by broken string courses of brick or flat stones, masses of concrete being frequently used to represent blocks of stone. The whole of the chancel and south wall are built in this manner, and present a marked contrast to the north aisle and tower, the work of the fifteenth century, erected under the auspices of Cardinal Bourchier, Cardinal Morton, and Archbishop Warham. These additions, the result of many pious donations and bequests, extending from 1396 to 1527, complete the present fabric of the church.

The present church of Lyminge being built on the north of the basilica of Ethelburga, the remains of the monastic and other buildings which had been appropriated from the ancient work, fell into the possession of the archbishops, and were used as the foundation of the *aula* or *camera*, which was naturally rebuilt on a portion of the historic building. Lanfranc is said, by his contemporary Milo Crispinus, to have got back twenty-five manors to his church; and the same writer tells us that he built stone manor-houses in many of them as residences. This, as one of the twenty-one greater manors of the archbishop's, is evidently here referred to. On Archbishop Peckham succeeding to the see of Canterbury in 1279, he found that his predecessor, Archbishop Boniface, had left the houses of his manors in a most deplorable state of injury and dilapidation, and soon set himself to the task of reparation. A fragment of this work of restoration is very conspicuously seen on the inner face of the Roman foundation just discovered. It is built of small flints, green sandstone, and chalk, and was faced with a smooth coating, composed, as is the mortar in the wall

itself, almost wholly of sand, and hence extremely difficult to preserve from destruction. This fragment of wall is quoined with wrought Caen stones, closely and well combined, and chamfered at the corners as though to preserve them from injury. It would appear that a cellar or underground building of some kind had here been dug out of the chalk rock, within and beneath the Roman foundation, which it almost undermines. Three rude steps formed of massive stones, lead down into this vault, and form the present limit to the explorations that have been carried out. Many pieces of square and carved stone work (both Caen stone and the soft green stone found in the neighbourhood), numerous fragments of encaustic tiles, and an immense quantity of pieces of wall-facing, presenting a hard white surface on a base of almost pure sand, appeared among the earth that was here excavated. The works assigned to Archbishop Peckham in the present church, are the reparations of the chancel arch, the flying buttress outside the church, a portion of the south wall, the south door of the chancel, and several minor details. In the foundation in the field they are discernible in the fragment of wall above alluded to.

From the excavations and researches that have been already made, it has been found that the fabric of the present church is based upon the foundations of a Roman villa of considerable dimensions, extending into the adjoining meadow, called Court Lodge Green, which is covered with mounds of masonry, probably the ruins of the celebrated monastery of Lyminge, which there is every reason to believe stand upon the remains of Roman buildings. In writing on this subject, Mr. Jenkins observed:—"There is great probability that a Christian church existed on the site of the present building in the Roman period. The direct historical evidence begins with the life of the foundress of the nunnery, or, as it is called in some ancient records, the 'Minster' of Lyminge, and carries us back to the year 620, about which time Ethelburga, the only daughter of Ethelbert, and his queen Ethelburga, or Bertha, was converted to Christianity, probably by the teaching of Laurentius, who had effected the conversion of her brother, King Eadbald. At the close of the year 633 she obtained from her brother the grant of a portion of the park and villa of Lyminge. Florence of Worcester writes, 'Monasterium in loco qui vocatur Limene construxit et ibi requiescit.'"

The ancient portions of the church, as laid open under Mr. Jenkins' direction, clearly indicate their Saxon origin. They are almost wholly built out of the ruins of the Roman villa, or (as it is considered) probably church, whose foundations were discovered adjacent to the south wall of the nave, the church itself being built upon a portion of them. The building of the present church is stated to be the work of Archbishop Dunstan, at the period when it became parochial instead of monastic. A grant of land was made in 964 with a view to this work of restoration, and such of the walls of the Roman church as were then standing were broken up and built into the present fabric. The semicircular headed windows, which are extremely narrow, are turned in the interior with Roman tiles, the masonry between them being of a singular and almost unique character. In the south wall of the nave there is a small triangular-headed recess, used probably for the sacrament. It is composed entirely of these tiles, evidently taken from the Roman villa. There is also a fragment of an opening near the above, which probably was a part of the niche in which was placed the image of the Virgin Mary, to which an offering was left in the will of Hugh Uffington in 1509.

Close by the south side of the church, Mr. Jenkins has laid bare the foundations of the small church, with a round east end or apse and a north aisle, which Mr. Parker considers to be those of the church of the seventh century, agreeing as they do in plan and dimensions with other churches of that period. The form of the building and its aspect towards the east, led to the belief that it had been a

acres." She expresses her design to be "the relief of aged people, and the bringing up of children in virtue and good and laudable arts, whereby they may the better live in time to come by their own honest labour," and enjoins her executors to be humble suitors to the Queen for a charter of incorporation. Accordingly a *charter* was obtained in 1601, ordaining "the house in Tuttle-fields an hospital of the poor, under the name of Emanuel Hospital," and appointing, after the decease of the last surviving executor, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London governors in perpetuity. The terms of this charter, however, are somewhat peculiar and contradictory; whilst allowing the governors very direct authority in the management of the charity, it nevertheless entrusts the alms-people themselves with very considerable powers of self government, and incorporates them as "a body corporate of themselves for ever, under the name of the *Poor of Emanuel Hospital*." This corporation is authorized to purchase land, to grant leases, to have a common seal, to sue and be sued, &c., to choose its own Warden, and to have the custody of all deeds, writings, and surplus monies in the common chest preserved in the chapel. Evidently the powers originally committed to the governors were those of trustees rather than of governors, and their authority, like that of the bishop over the parishes in his diocese, was visitatorial rather than direct. Practically, however, by custom, long disuse, and by an Act of Parliament passed in 1794, this corporation is defunct, and the jurisdiction entirely in the hands of the aldermen as the governing body. Founded upon the charter and the Act of 1794, a series of *Statutes, Laws, and Ordinances*, for the government of the hospital have been from time to time promulgated. The earliest bears the date of 1601. It defines the number of the alms-people to be ten of each sex, from Westminster, Hayes, and Chelsea, so that seventeen may come from the first place. Candidates are admitted from Chelsea only on condition that the parish keeps in order the chapel and tomb of the Dacre family. The statutes of 1601 are interesting as showing the kind of persons, which, in the opinion of Lady Dacre's executors, ought to have preference as pensioners.

1. Decayed and distressed servants of Lady Dacre.
2. Former servants of this family who have grown poor, lame, or diseased "in the service of their prince," or "without their own fault."
3. Any poor honest godly people past labour.
4. Those born blind, or lamed or disabled in the service of their prince.
5. Those brought down from riches to poverty without their own fault.

The present inmates are entirely of the third class. The hospital was expressly connected with the Church of England, and provision made for a daily service. A badge was to be worn by every inmate on the left shoulder "that they may be discerned wherever they may be." These Statutes were revised in 1682, 1735, 1737, 1784, 1795, 1822, 1844, and 1859; but very little difference has ever been made from the original code.

The hospital first came into the management of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen through the death of Sir Edward More, Lady Dacre's last surviving executor, in 1623. There were then, and up to the year 1732, twenty almspeople on the foundation, but no children. The schools were founded in the latter year, for ten children of each sex. In 1701, the governors rebuilt the hospital with the exception of the chapel, and the present almshouses were then erected. In 1728, the surplus funds having increased to 4588*l.*, the chapel was rebuilt and the schools established. It would appear from the founder's will that she did not contemplate a *school*, but rather a cluster of industrial houses in which each of the aged pensioners, in return for shelter and support, should "bring up and instruct in virtue and good and laudable arts," one child. But "as the present poor people are not

capable of instructing children, the Governors are of opinion that some honest and industrious clergyman who has a wife should be nominated and appointed to read prayers twice a day in the chapel and instruct the children." Accordingly the school was founded, and the first clerical master appointed in 1735. In 1793, the pensioners' allowance (originally 5*l.* only, and subsequently 15*l.*) was increased to 18*l.*, and is now fixed at 20*l.* per annum.

In 1794 the lease of the Brandesburton estate having fallen in, the Governors obtained an Act of Parliament "to increase and extend the objects of the charity." Ten out-pensioners were added to the almshouse branch, and the benefits of the in-pensioners were increased by the addition of 20 chaldrons of coals to their annual pension. In 1811 the number of children was increased from twenty to forty, in 1844 to fifty, and in the following year to sixty, when new schools were erected. In 1846 the chapel was enlarged by the addition of an apse to serve the purpose of a chancel: before this time there had been no means of celebrating the Holy Communion, the first celebration of which sacrament took place on Easter Sunday of that year. The altar piece was purchased at the taking down of the church of Beaufink, near the Royal Exchange.

Of the masters of the hospital, the only one of any eminence, was the Rev. Wm. Beloe, the translator of Herodotus, who held office from 1783 to 1803, when he was appointed rector of All Hallows, London Wall, and assistant librarian in the British Museum. His other principal writings were "Biographia Literaria," and the "Septuagenarian," an autobiography (posthumous). It is singular that he never once mentions Emanuel Hospital in this publication.

The most valuable of the endowments of this ancient charity consists of the manorial estate of Brandesburton, in the wapentake of Holderness, Yorkshire, near to the town of Beverley. The parish contains about 4500 acres, of which more than 3000 belong to the "poor of Emanuel Hospital." The manor came into the possession of the Dacres by the marriage of Sir John Fiennes with Alice, granddaughter of Henry, Lord Fitzhugh, about A.D. 1500. By her will, as before described, Lady Dacre left the reversion of this property to the poor of Emanuel Hospital for ever. Her executors, in pursuance of her will, granted a lease of the manor for 100 years at a rental of 100*l.* per annum, which lease expired in 1695. At this date the annual value was reckoned at 480*l.* gross, 274*l.* nett. In 1703 a lease was granted to a Mr. Hassell and others, at the yearly rental of 360*l.* In 1748 the rental had risen to 500*l.*, and in 1773 the gross value was estimated at 1110*l.* In 1776 its value was 1400*l.*, and on the redemption of the Land Tax in 1799 it amounted to 1650*l.* In 1809 it produced 3050*l.*, on a lease of fourteen years, the tenants paying tithe, and its present value exceeds 4000*l.* There can be no question that the Aldermen, as "trustees of the poor of Emanuel Hospital," have been liberal and popular landlords. In 1843 they rebuilt the Brandesburton Schools, which had been already founded and endowed by a Yorkshire lady in 1729. From 24*l.*, the original endowment, the governors have increased the yearly revenue by annual payments to 150*l.*

In 1869 the "Endowed Schools' Act" was passed, bringing this and other hospital schools under the stern, reforming manipulation of the "Endowed Schools' Commission." On the 13th May of the current year, this commission carried in Parliament a *Scheme* for the reconstruction of this hospital, and the separation of the schools from the almshouse branch of the charity. Under the provisions of this Scheme, the endowments of four hospital-schools in Westminster are to be united under the management of one body of governors, viz.: Emanuel, St. Margaret's, Palmer's, and Emery Hill's Hospitals. Out of these endowments, three large middle schools are to be established, viz.: a boarding school to be erected within twenty miles of London, and two day schools in Westminster, each providing accommodation for 300 boys, of whom 200 in each

Repton." He had already published a volume of "Miscellaneous Poems and Essays," and another work in three volumes, under the title of "Visions of the Times of Old; or, the Antiquarian Enthusiast," in both of which he treated of the historical associations of the above ancient town. It was Dr. Bigsby who forty years ago presented the astrolabe of the great navigator, Sir Francis Drake, to King William IV., who ordered it to be placed in Greenwich Hospital; and he was the donor of other relics of Drake to the British Museum. He received his doctor's degree from the University of Glasgow, and also enjoyed a pension on the Civil List, in recognition of his literary attainments. Among the other works of Dr. Bigsby not mentioned above, were a dramatic romance entitled "Ombo," and a piece treating of the period of the slave conspiracy at Malta, in the time of the Knights of St. John; and he was also the author of "Bolton Delaval," "My Cousin's Story," "The Delaval Correspondence," "Scraps from my Note Book," "Remarks on the Expediency of a National Order of Merit," &c. Dr. Bigsby was an honorary and corresponding member of several foreign literary societies, and he acted for several years as registrar and secretary of the English branch or "langue" of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Notices of Books.

The True History of Joshua Davidson. London: Strahan & Co. 1873.

THIS is one of the books reflecting strongly the spirit of the times, and, like others of analogous tendency, may be looked at as we look at straws which serve to indicate the way in which the stream is flowing. Joshua Davidson is a Cornishman of humble extraction, who endeavours to carry out literally and practically the principles of the Founder of the Christian Faith in ordinary life. His general career, the obstacles with which he meets, his treatment by the representatives of different sects, beliefs and theories, probably afford the author an opportunity of giving publicity to a number of observations upon questions now in course of agitation. The book reveals deep and earnest thought, and a philosophical and matured mind. The hollowness of mere professing religionists and philanthropists is well delineated. High Churchmen, Evangelists, Malthusians, Unitarians, the Mendicity Society, all alike receive castigation for their shortcomings. No definite line is proposed as an improvement upon these different moral systems, or phases of faith. At the conclusion, the author says—"Like Joshua in early days, my heart burns within me, and my mind is unpiloted and unanchored. I cannot, being a Christian, accept the inhumanity of political economy and the obliteration of the individual in averages. Yet I cannot reconcile modern science with Christ. Everywhere I see the sifting of competition, and nowhere Christian protection of weakness; everywhere dogma adored, and nowhere Christ realized." As a study of, and a commentary upon, certain leading manifestations of thought, and the special propagandism of the day, this book is well-timed and valuable. Its serious questioning will be found difficult to answer, if indeed the enigmas propounded admit of any solution at all.

Recollections of a Page at the Court of Louis XVI. By Felix, Count de France d'Hézecques. Edited, from the French, by Charlotte M. Yonge, author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," &c., &c. London: Hurst & Blackett, 1873.

THIS is an account of court life in the reign of Louis XVI., and from a courtier's point of view. It has the merit of all tolerably good historical biographies in revivifying and realising the associations connected with personages who, by their elevated position, necessarily attract the eyes of all to their distinguishing excellences or defects. M. d'Hézecques was a page of the king's chamber, and he lived through all the stirring and melancholy events of that time. He writes with evident admiration and respect of the beautiful and ill-fated Marie Antoinette, and extols all his ingenuity in displaying the best sides of the king's character. From his point of view, Lafayette was simply a republican traitor. Possibly the close proximity in which the author's observations were taken prevented the adoption of broader and more liberal views with regard to this celebrated man. A deeply interesting feature of the book consists in the relation of the circumstances connected with the fate of the Duke d'Enghien, a prince whose only fault, according to M. d'Hézecques, was one which "few princes of the posterity of Henry IV. were free from, that of yielding too often to the fascination of beautiful eyes." The chapter dedicated to the history of Madame Elizabeth possesses the charm which the recital of the misfortunes of beauty and virtue must necessarily exercise. The Count's style is simple and straightforward. We can readily believe these Recollections to be, as affirmed by the French editor—a later Count d'Hézecques—"those of an honest man" at least, if at the same time unavoidably prejudiced by education and the influences of position.

Memories: A Life's Epilogue. London: Longmans, Green & Co.

Few topics of general interest are omitted in this able and comprehensive poem. The author's style is unaffected and natural, and appropriately seconds the many thoughtful observations and reflections with which the volume abounds. A marked feature of the book is its warm patriotism. Yet while believing our native land capable of all good development, the writer is by no means blind to her defects. Some of his lines upon national subjects contain much truth and acumen. He has an honest pride in his country, and many of his verses breathe forth an inspiring confidence in English characteristics very cheering to meet with. We transcribe a short extract in illustration of these pleasing features of the poem, and regret that limited space compels us to pass by a number of passages attracting and deserving special attention:—

"Enormous are the vices of the age,
But not less great the nation's virtues are;
The good, the pure, the true, the loving wage
With sin and shame, a ceaseless holy war;
And as for o'er-tasked toil, 'tis nobler far
To see our millions labour with a will
In all their callings, which may somewhat mar
Their English looks, than they should lounge and trill
Like lazzaroni, or their pipes with opium fill."

Answers to Correspondents.

W. C.—The following will be found useful books to collectors:—J. Y. Akerman's "Introduction to the Study of Ancient and Modern Coins;" F. W. Madden's "Handbook to Roman Coins;" H. W. Henfrey's "Guide to English Coins." All the above are illustrated works in octavo, and are published by J. R. Smith, 36, Soho-square, London. The late Mr. Hawkins' "English Silver Coins," is a large and elaborate work, but now very scarce. The best numismatic magazine is the *Numismatic Chronicle*, issued free to all members of the Numismatic Society. For particulars apply by letter to the Hon. Secretary, 13, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.

J. F. Allen.—Mr. Bentley, of New Burlington-street, published in 1833, the "Beauties of the Court of King Charles II.," a series of portraits illustrating the Diaries of Pepys, Evelyn, Clarendon, and other contemporary writers of that gay and interesting period, with biographical memoirs, by Mrs. Jameson. You will no doubt be able to furnish from this work all the information you desire.

H. L.—The work you allude to is not noticed in Monle's "Bibliotheca Heraldica," or in either edition of Martin's Catalogue of Privately Printed Books. The copy which was in Mr. Turnbull's library was sold in 1863 for 1*l.* 15*s.*

X. (Maldon).—See Morant's "History of Essex," and also Cromwell's "History of Colchester."

S. T.—The lines quoted were written by Mr. James Bird, of Yoxford, Suffolk.

P. A. R.—You will find some very interesting information upon the subject about which you write in the "Historical Sketch of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of the Reformation in Poland, and of the Influence which the Scriptural Doctrines have exercised in that Country in Literary, Moral and Political Respects," by Count Valerian Krasinski, published in 1838.

L. (Camberwell).—The Surrey Theatre was originally opened in 1782, as a circus; but was destroyed by fire in 1805, and rebuilt by Cabance in 1806. It was again destroyed by fire on the night of the 30th of January, 1865, but rebuilt during that year.

T. S.—The picture you inquire about forms one of the fine collection belonging to the Marquis of Lansdowne, at his lordship's mansion in Berkeley-square.

H. E.—See the "Annals of Scotland," vol. ii, p. 47.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 4, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 4, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 81A, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1873.

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LONDON RIOTS.

THE GORDON RIOTS.

BY WALTER THORNBURY.

(Continued from page 175.)

FROM the Old Bailey Sessions papers for June, 1780, we gather a very vivid and picturesque notion of the attack on Newgate during the Gordon riots. The mob came pouring down Holborn, between six and seven o'clock on the evening of the 6th of June. There were three flags carried by the ringleaders: the first was of green silk, with a Protestant motto; the second, dirty blue, with a red cross; the third, a flag of the Protestant Union. A sailor, named Jackson, had hoisted the second flag in Palace-yard when Justice Hyde had launched a party of horse upon the people; and before the mob had sacked a justice's house, in St. Martin's-street, Jackson shouted, "Newgate ahoy!" and led the people on to the Old Bailey. Mr. Akerman, a friend of Boswell's, and one of the keepers of Newgate, had had intimation of the danger two hours before, when a friend of one of the prisoners called upon him just as he was packing up his plate for removal, told him "he should be the one hung presently," and cursed him. Exactly at seven, one of the rioters knocked at Mr. Akerman's door, which had been already barred, bolted, and chained; a maid-servant had just put up the shutters, when the glass over the hall-door was dashed to her face. The ringleader who knocked was better dressed than the rest, and wore a dark brown coat and a round hat. The man knocked three times, and rang three times; then, finding no one came, ran down the steps, made his obeisance to the mob, pointed to the door, then retired. The mob was perfectly organized, and led by about thirty men, walking three abreast. Thirty men carried iron owbars, mattocks, and chisels, and after them followed an innumerable company "armed with bludgeons and the spokes of cart-wheels." The band instantly divided into three parts, one set went to work at Mr. Akerman's door with the attacks, a second went to the debtors' door, a third to the felons'. A shower of bludgeons instantly demolished the windows of the keeper's house; and while these sticks were falling in showers, two men, one of them a mad quaker, a son of a rich corn-factor, who wore a mariner's jacket, came forward with a scaffold-pole, and drove it like a battering-ram at the parlour shutters. A lad in a sailor's jacket then got on a man's shoulders, and jammed in the broken shutters with furious blows of his bullet head.

A chimney-sweeper's boy soon scrambled in, cheered by the mob, and after him the mad quaker; a moment more, and the quaker appeared at the first-floor window, flinging out pictures into the street. Presently, the second parlour window gave way, the house-door was forced, and the furniture and broken chattels in the street were set in a blaze. All this time a circle of men better dressed than the rest stood in the Old Bailey exciting and encouraging the rioters.

The leader of these sympathizers was a negro servant, named Benjamin Bowsey, afterwards hung for his share in the riot. One of the foremost in this attack was a mad waiter from the St. Alban's Tavern, named Thomas Haycock; he was very prominent, and swore that there should not be a prison standing in London on the morrow, and that the Bishop of London's house and the Duke of Norfolk's should come down that night. They were well supported, he shouted to the mob, for there were six or seven noblemen and members of parliament on their side. This man helped to break up a bureau, and collected sticks to burn down the doors of Akerman's house. While Akerman's house was still burning, and the servants escaping over the roofs, Akerman's neighbours went down among the mob entreating them to spare the houses of innocent persons, the waiter named Francis Mockford, who wore a hat with a blue cockade in it, went up to the prison gates, held up the main key, and shouted to the turnkeys, "D— you, here's the key of Newgate; open the door!" Mockford, who was eventually sentenced to death for this riot, afterwards took the prison keys and flung them over Westminster-bridge. George Sims, a tripe-man in St. James's Market, always forward in street quarrels, then went up to the great gate in the Old Bailey, with some others, and swore desperately that he would have the gate down—curse him—that he would have the gate down! Then the storm broke: the mob rushed on the gate with the sledge-hammers and pickaxes they had stolen from coachmakers, blacksmiths, and braziers in Drury-lane and Long-acre, and plied them with untiring fury. The tripe-man, who carried a bludgeon, urging them on, a servant of Akerman, having known the man for several years, called to him through the hatch, "Very well, Mr. George the tripe-man; I shall mark you in particular!" Then John Glover, a black, a servant of a Mr. Phillips, a barrister in Lincoln's-inn, who was standing on the steps leading to the felons' gate (the main gate), dressed in a rough short jacket, and a round hat trimmed with dirty silver lace, thumped at the door with a gun-barrel, which he afterwards tried to thrust through the grating into the faces of the turnkeys, while another split the door with a hatchet. The mob, finding they could not force the stones out round the hatch, then piled up Akerman's shattered furniture, and placing it against the gates, set the heap on fire.

Nine or ten times the gate caught fire, and as often the turnkeys inside pushed down the burning furniture with broom-sticks, which they thrust through the hatch, and kept swilling the gates with water, in order to cool them, and to keep the lead that soldered the hinges from melting and giving way. But all their efforts were in vain; for the flames, now spreading fast from Akerman's house, gradually burnt into the fore-lodge and chapel, and set the different wards, one after the other, on fire. Crabbe, the poet, who was there as a spectator, describes seeing the prisoners come up out of the dark cells with their heavy irons, and looking pale and scared. Some of them were carried off on horseback, their irons still on, in triumph by the mob. At the trial of Richard Hyde, the poor mad quaker, who had been one of the first to scramble through Mr. Akerman's windows, the most conclusive proofs were brought forward of the prisoner's insanity. A grocer in Bishopsgate-street, with whom he had lodged, deposed to his burning a Bible, and to his thrashing him. One day at the "Doctor Butler's Head," in Coleman-street, the crazed fellow had come in and pretended to cast the nativities of persons drinking there. He also prophesied how long each of them would live. On hearing this evidence, the

prisoner broke out, "Well, and they might live three hundred years if they knew how to live; but they gorge themselves like aldermen. Callipash or callipee kills half the people." It was also shown that the night after the burning of Newgate the prisoner came to a poor woman's house in Bedford-court, Covent-garden, and that he then wore an old grey great-coat, and a flapped hat painted blue. As the paint was wet, the woman asked him to let her dry it. He replied, "No, you are a fool, my hat is *blue*" (the Protestant colour); "it is the colour of the heavens. I would not have it dried for the world." When the woman brought him a pint of beer, he drank once, then pushed it angrily on one side. He presently said, "I have tasted it once, I must taste it three times; it is against the heavens to drink only once out of a pot." Doctor Munro, the physician who attended George the Third in his madness, deposed to the insanity both of the prisoner's father and of the prisoner, and the man was sent to a madhouse.

Crabbe, who, having failed as a surgeon and apothecary, down at Aldborough, his native place, had just come up to London to earn his bread as a poet, being on the brink of starvation, was about to apply to Burke for patronage and bread. Rambling in a purposeless manner about London, to while away the miserable time, the young poet happened to reach the Old Bailey just as the ragged rioters set it on fire to warm their Protestantism. Suddenly, at a turning out of Ludgate-hill, on his way back to his lodgings at a hair-dresser's near the Exchange, a scene of terror and horror broke red upon the view of the mild young Suffolk apothecary. "The new prison," Crabbe, in his journal (June the 8th) kept for the perusal of his Myra, says, "was a very large, strong, and beautiful building, having two wings, besides Mr. Akerman's house, and strong intermediate works and other adjuncts." (Akerman had four rioters in custody, and these rascals the mob rescued. He begged he might send to the sheriff, but this was not permitted.) "How he escaped, or where he is gone, I know not; but just at the time I speak of, they set fire to his house, broke in, and threw every piece of furniture they could find into the street, firing them also in an instant. The engines came" (they were mere squirts in those days), "but were only suffered to preserve the private houses near the prison." This was about half-past seven. "As I was standing near the spot, there approached another body of men—I suppose five hundred—and Lord George Gordon in a coach, drawn by the mob, towards Alderman Bull's, bowing as he passed along. He is a lively-looking young man in appearance, and nothing more, though just now the reigning hero. By eight o'clock Akerman's house was in flames. I went close to it, and never saw anything so dreadful. The prison was, as I said, a remarkably strong building; but, determined to force it, they broke the gates with crows and other instruments, and climbed up the outside of the cell part, which joins the two great wings of the building where the felons were confined; and I stood where I plainly saw their operations. They broke the roof, tore away the rafters, and having got ladders, they descended. Not Orpheus himself had more courage or better luck. Flames all around them, and a body of soldiers expected, they defied and laughed at all opposition. The prisoners escaped. I stood and saw about twelve women and eight men ascend from their confinement to the open air, and they were conducted through the streets in their chains. Three of these were to be hanged on Friday." (Newgate was burnt on the Tuesday.) "You have no conception of the frenzy of the multitude. This being done, and Akerman's house now a mere shell of brickwork, they kept a store of flame there for other purposes. It became red-hot, and the doors and windows appeared like the entrances to so many volcanoes. With some difficulty they then fired the debtors' prison, broke the doors, and they, too, all made their escape. Tired of the scene, I went home, and returned again at eleven o'clock at night. I met large bodies of horse and foot soldiers

coming to guard the Bank, and some houses of Roman Catholics near it. Newgate was at the time open to all; any one might get in, and, what was never the case before, any one might get out. I did both, for the people now were chiefly lookers-on. The mischief was done, and the doors of it gone to another part of the town" (to Bloomsbury-square, to burn Lord Mansfield's house). "But I must not omit what struck me most; about ten or twelve of the mob getting to the top of the debtors' prison, whilst it was burning, to halloo, they appeared robed in black smoke mixed with sudden bursts of fire—like Milton's infernals, who were as familiar with flame as with each other."

About 300 murderers and thieves were set free on this occasion, and they assisted the mob in the subsequent desperate deeds of that evening.

The flames of Newgate glared red on the windows of Johnson's house, in Bolt-court. "On the Wednesday" (the next morning), says the doctor, to come to what he actually saw himself, "I walked with Doctor Scott to look at Newgate, and found it in ruins, with the fire yet glowing. As I went by the Protestants were plundering the Sessions House at the Old Bailey. They were not, I believe, a hundred; but they did their work at leisure, in full security, without sentinels, without trepidation, as men lawfully employed in full day. Such is the cowardice of a commercial place."

"I was at Westminster," writes Crabbe the poet, on Tuesday, the 6th, "at about three o'clock in the afternoon, and saw the members go to the House. The mob stopped many persons, but let all whom I saw pass, excepting Lord Sandwich, whom they treated roughly—broke his coach-windows, cut his face, and turned him back. A guard of horse and foot were immediately sent for, who did no particular service, the mob increasing and defeating them."

The irons of the tenants of Newgate were scarcely off their villainous limbs before they had poured down into Bow-street, attacked the police office, then the house of Sir John Fielding, the police magistrate, adjoining, "guted them" (as the phrase was) with cries of "Root out Popery!" and made bonfires of the contents.

"But what," says a contemporaneous writer, "must astonish the world, and is more incredible than all the wonders that have yet been related of this wonderful business," is that the mob now proceeded to Bloomsbury-square and attacked the house of that wise and good judge, Earl Mansfield. They broke down the doors and windows, and threw all the costly furniture into the street, where it was burnt with wild huzzas. These barbarians also heaped on the same flames the earl's valuable paintings, and all his great stores of books and manuscripts, including his memoirs of his own times, a loss indeed to be deplored. There were 200 or 300 soldiers in the square at the time, but no magistrate had the courage to command them to fire. The earl himself was in the house when it was first attacked, but he seemed humanely loath to take the lives of a mad mob, among whom so many innocent persons had intentionally or unintentionally mingled. Baron Hotham, who was not far off, was equally timid or equally humane. A gentleman named Maskall was afterwards tried at the Old Bailey for aiding in the destruction of Lord Mansfield's house. The evidence then brought forward furnishes more characteristic details of this part of the riots than can be obtained from any other source.

A man named Ingram deposed that he saw the prisoner look on and abet the mob in pulling down the house; that he saw him pull off his hat and holloa "No Popery!" that he saw a party of people with a blue flag (a dozen), come up where Maskall stood, and call out "Where next, where next?" He then heard the word "Duke," which he verily believed was uttered by Maskall; that this party joined the mob; that Maskall marked him for a spy;

Of your Charite pray for the Soules of John Stonard*
gentllman Johan and katheryn
hys wyfes the whyche John decessyd the xix daie of iugne in
the yere
of our lord God M^c. lli Of whos soules And all†
Erysten Soules Jhu haue mercy Amen.

The original slab, from which these brasses have been taken, now lies in the churchyard near the north wall of the building (which I shall still designate as St. Nicholas'), and according to its position, in what would have been the south side of the north aisle. The slab is easily identified; the matrices on the top agreeing in every particular with the removed brasses. These, in their present position, may be counted as the fifth and sixth from the communion table.

There was, even as late as Ogborne's time, a memorial of George Stonard, a member of the above family. Morant says that "the said George dying 25th Nov., 1558, was buried 'in the north aisle' with his wife Mary. At the man's feet were the effigies of several sons,‡ and at the woman's the effigies of six daughters." Ogborne notes the brass plate inscribed to the memory of this man,§ but does not observe the effigies. Neither the brasses, nor the slab on which they once rested, can now be definitely traced; but before any conclusion is arrived at, the brass, No. 7 from the table, shall be detailed, on which is depicted an altar with a sloped top, in the centre, on the left of which a male figure is kneeling with an open book lying on the slope before him. On the same side are represented the six sons of the deceased. A female in a similar devotional posture occupies the right side of the altar, a book also lying before her. Four daughters occupy the space behind her. Now, this brass would fairly represent the above George Stonard providing Morant's statement "six daughters" read "six sons." The passage "at the man's feet," &c., might be considered a description accurate enough for the position the minor figures occupy upon the brass. But, irrespective of this supposition, the plate containing the inscription is entirely lost.

The next brasses to be taken into consideration may be counted as Nos. 2, 3 and 4 (from the table). No. 4, a brass plate, contains an inscription, which reads thus:—

HERE LYETH BVRVED THE BODYE OF WILLIAM NODES
GENTLEMAN,
WHO DEPARTED THIS PRESENT LYFE THE XXIITH DAY OF
FEBRVARIE
ANNO DNI 1594, IN THE XXXVII YERE OF THE RAIGNE OF
OVR
SOVERAIGNE LADIE QVENE ELIZABETH. HE HAD TO WIFE
ELIZABETH[¶]
WOLLSEY BY WHOME HE HAD ISSVE, VIII SONES AND VI
DAUGHTERS.

No. 3 is the effigy of a man (with a ruff round his neck) dressed in the costume of the latter part of the sixteenth century; and No. 2 represents the figures of eight sons, over whose heads are given respectively their Christian names—ROBERT. FRAVNCS. ROBERT. RICHARD. CHARLES. IOHN. GEORGE. WILLIAM.

In my opinion these three brasses should be classed together, as at one time existing on the same slab; and

simply, by taking into consideration Ogborne's statement—"In the nave, on a brass plate, are the effigies of William Nodes and his seven sons," [? eight, *see* inscription] "and six daughters, with their names placed over them; his lady and their arms are gone." The style of dress, and the absence of the wife, prove plainly that No. 3 brass is the effigy of Nodes. In No. 2, the names placed over the sons, the number (8) according with the inscription, and there being no mention whatever of any other memorial similarly treated, justifies me in my conclusion that this properly belongs to the Nodes brasses, in opposition to the statement in Haines' "Monumental Brasses," that the plate represents Gwilliam's sons (*see infra*). The brass commemorating the six daughters is missing.

The last and remaining memorial to be named in this category—the finest in the collection—lies nearest the communion table, and consists of a large brass plate, on which are graven the figures of Abel Gwilliams, Gent., and his wife. He is depicted in armour, and separated from his wife by a slender column, which apparently helps to support a canopy over their heads. This brass certainly looks somewhat older than the date (1637)* assigned to it. Ogborne mentions five sons and four daughters in connection with this memorial, but they are now missing, as is also the plate which contained the inscription.† The original slab lies in the old churchyard close to the guttering,‡ and nearly in a line with the Stonard slab.

Ogborne's mention of Gwilliams' five sons and four daughters overthrows Haines' passage on this subject. This gentleman probably obtained his information second-hand and after the brasses had been removed to their present position, basing his observations on the fact that the effigies of the eight sons lay nearest the Gwilliams memorial.

J. PERRY.

(To be continued.)

LAWYERS IN PARLIAMENT, RECENT PEERAGES, AND CHANCELLORS OF THE EXCHEQUER.

THE great influence which the legal profession possesses in the Legislature may be best gathered from a statement as to the creation of law peers within the last two hundred and fifty years, the number of law lords having at present seats in the House of Peers, and the constituencies which members of the profession (chiefly barristers) represent in the House of Commons. The law lords at present sitting in the House of Peers are nine (with their ages); Lord St. Leonard's, 92; Lord Chelmsford, 79; Lord Cairns, 54; Lord Hatherley, 72 (ex-Lord Chancellors); Lord Selborne (present Chancellor), 61; Lord O'Hagan, 71; Lord Colonsay, 80; Lord Romilly, 72; and Lord Penzance, 57. Their united ages are 638 years, the average being as nearly as possible 71 years. In the year 1860 the aggregate years of life of the whole 450 Peers of Parliament were 25,403, the average being 61 years, 7 months, and 20 days.

In the House of Commons, as nearly as can be ascertained, there are forty lawyers (chiefly barristers) representing various constituencies.

* Haines says, 1637.

† "To the memory of the worthy gentleman and merchant of London, Abel Gwilliams, who in the forty second yere of his age left this mutable world upon the sixth of August 1637.

"The mortal part lies here, the immortal's gone
To wait upon heaven's King on his high throne;
Death had the force this couple once to sever,
But they shall meet, unite, and live for ever."
—Ogborne's "Essex."

‡ Its position in the old church would have been on the north side and chancel end of the aisle.

* Haines, in his "Manual of Monumental Brasses," gives "Stonnard." The difference between the "u" and "n" is certainly not clearly defined in the original.

† This now reads "xii," but I think it is very possible that the stroke across the i's is modern; perhaps a slip of the chisel in removing the plate.

‡ Francis Stonard, one of the sons, died 13th Sept., 1604, and was buried in Stapleford Abbots Church, Essex.

§ The brass plate (following the above authority) bore the following inscription: "To the memory of George Stonard Esquire, and Mary his wife; which George decessed Nov. 24 [?] 1558."

Thomas's "Notes of the Rolls Office," from which it appears that the Lord Chancellor in ancient times performed part of his duties in the Exchequer, and acted with the chief justiciary in matters of revenue. The Chancery is supposed to have been separated from the Exchequer about the close of Richard I.'s reign, or the beginning of the reign of John, and the appointment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to have taken place soon afterwards. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is often mentioned in the reign of Henry III. Ralf de Leycestre surrendered the office 32 Henry III., and the king committed the Exchequer seal to Edward de Westminster. Henry III. also by his writ commanded Albric de Fiscamp to execute the office, and he gave leave to Geoffrey Giffard, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to appoint a fit person to act for him as often as his affairs should render his absence necessary. His Majesty also by his writ had the custody of the Exchequer seal delivered to Roger de la Leye, to be kept by him *durante bene placito*. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's office has on emergencies been held by the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Thus, Sir John Pratt was Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1721, Sir William Lee in 1754, Lord Mansfield in 1757 and 1767, Lord Ellenborough in 1806, and Lord Denman in 1834, from the 2nd to the 10th of December. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was also entitled to sit, as well as the Lord Treasurer, with the Barons of the Exchequer when they sat in the Exchequer Chamber as a Court of Equity. Sir Robert Walpole sat as Chancellor of the Exchequer in the case of "Naish v. the East India Company," when the judges were equally divided in opinion, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave his decision after three days' hearing. The office has often been held in conjunction with that of First Commissioner of the Treasury. It was thus held by Lord Godolphin in 1694, by Mr. Charles Montagu in 1697, and subsequently by Sir Robert Walpole, Stanhope, Pelham, Grenville, Lord North, Pitt, Addington, Perceval, Canning, and in later days by Sir Robert Peel.

LECTOR.

Queries.

THE JUNGFERN KUSS.—I have in my scrap-book an engraving of a diabolical machine, entitled the "Jungfern Kuss," or Virgin's Kiss. It is of metal, shaped outwardly like the figure of a woman in an ancient costume of about the fifteenth or sixteenth century, with a matronly-looking face. The front of the machine opens outwardly, disclosing a number of blades or spikes, on a level with the face and breast, and at the bottom is a circular plate. I have lost the description of the machine; but to the best of my recollection, it stated that the original had been purchased by an antiquary (whose name was not given), from a person who had obtained it, by means which would not bear investigation, from the arsenal of Nuremberg. The description went on to say that the machine was used for putting persons to death by thrusting them inside and closing the front, when two of the blades pierced their eyes, and several others the breast, and the circular plate beneath their feet opened and let them through into the apartment beneath, in which was placed a machine consisting of six revolving cylinders, studded with sharp blades on which the body fell, and which cut it to pieces, the spaces between the cylinders being graduated, so that the lowest pair were the closest; and the fragments of mortality then dropped into a running stream which passed through the dungeon. I should be glad to hear whether this horrible machine is still in existence, and if so, in whose possession it now remains, also who was the inventor.

H. FRASER.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.—One of the poets of the end of last century, now little known, James Woodhouse, men-

tions in the preface to one of the editions of his poems (*circa 1784*) the fact that *his wife*, then alive, had already borne to him twenty-seven children. This is the greatest instance of replenishing the earth by one pair that I know of, and having the father and husband's own statement for it in print, it is not easy upset. Are there any other instances to equal or surpass this from one pair? In a rare little volume, "The Valley of Varietie, by Henry Peacham, of Trinitie Colledge, Cambridge, 1638," is a wonderful, or as he calls it, a stupendous instance of a large family suddenly descending upon a husband; but it is, I am afraid, too outrageous for the belief of an ordinary mortal—more especially if he reads the *Antiquary*. Still, as it is so far vouched for by the author, who was Master of Arts of a celebrated English University, I give it—let those believe it who list. Margaret, wife of Herman, Earl of Henneberg, and daughter of Florence, 4th Earl of Holland and Zeland, sister of William, King of the Romans, and of Alithea, Countess of Henault, whose uncle was the Bishop of Utrecht, and cousin to the Duke of Brabant and the Earl of Thuringia—this noble countess, being about forty years of age, upon Easter-day, and about nine o'clock, in the year 1276, was brought to bed of 365 children, all which were baptized in two brazen basins by Guido the suffragan, of Utrecht; the males, how many soever there were of them, were christened by the name of John, the daughters were all named Elizabeth, who altogether with their mother died the same day, and with their mother lie buried in the Church of Zosdunen, near Leyden, in Holland. Mr. Peacham says this stupendous accident is engraven upon a fair table of marble at Zosdunen, and he had seen it himself twice or thrice when he lived in Holland, and what is now quoted is what was engraven on the table of marble. I ought to say that this visitation on the countess was brought about by her scorning at a poor woman who had twin children in her arms, both boys, and saying they could not have been by the same father. The poor woman, being perplexed by this insult, prayed to God to send the countess as many children as there are days in the year, which thing the author says came to pass, as is testified by ancient manuscripts, and by many printed chronicles. This latter is not a case in point, for the question one would naturally ask respecting it would be, what would cause any one to invent such a palpable falsehood?

GETE.

THE LITTLES OF OVER LIBERTOWN.—Can any of the subscribers to the *Antiquary* tell me who is the representative of Wm. Little, of Over Libertown, sometime Provost of Edinburgh. He died in the reign of Elizabeth, and was buried in Greyfriars Cemetery. The handsome tomb erected over his remains is now the burial place of the Gilmours, possibly his only representatives. Walter Little Gilmour, Esq., of The Inch, is a descendant of Sir Thomas Gilmour, who purchased Craigmillar Castle, the patrimonial mansion of the Littles, towards the end of the seventeenth century. The elder brother of Provost Little, Clement Little, is also buried in Greyfriars Cemetery. He died on the 1st of August, 1580, and was the founder of the University Library. There is a Latin inscription on the monument to this effect—

"What Clement was; how great that Little were,
This citizens, that Bibliothec declare."

A member of this family, Gabriel Little of Libertown, died in 1737, aged 58. I wish to ascertain whether the armorial bearings of the Devonian Littles are identical with those of the Scotch family.

The arms used by some members of the family are—Sable, a saltire engr. arg. Crest—A leopard's head, or. Motto—"Multum in Parvo."

Any further particulars relative to the Little family would be very gladly received by

J. S. LITTLE.

Gallus), A.D. 254, whose titles and names, amongst others, were *Imperator Caesar Caius Valindicus Volusianus Augustus*. However, an examination of the coin in question would probably soon settle the matter.

The tradesmen's tokens being of such a recent date, require no great skill in deciphering; but I observe that a Scotch one is described as having on the obverse "a man holding the letter X before him." Does not this figure represent the Scotch patron saint, St. Andrew, and his Cross? The St. Andrew's Cross, or, as it is known in heraldry, the Cross Saltier, is formed thus: X

The token described, a little lower down, as having the monogram P. M. C. is one issued by the Parys Mining Company, of Anglesea. The mines, which produced copper, were wonderfully rich, and I believe the company still exists in the island. There certainly was a company having this name, in existence in 1868. The "Monk's head," on the obverse, within a wreath of oak, I believe really represents the head of a Druid. It is well known that Anglesea was the ancient seat of their religion, and that they possessed immense groves of oaks consecrated to their rites. I have one of these tokens in my own cabinet.

JAMES H. CROFTS.

It is a pity that Mr. W. Winters, ignoring your motto, "We want nothing but facts," should have made dogmatic assertions which are evidently so incorrect, that I cannot for the credit of your useful publication allow them to remain unnoticed.

1st. Roman Coins:—Now if Mr. Winters had consulted any work on the subject, or even the trade catalogues of coin-dealers, he would have found that one which he states to represent "Philipp (*sic*) of Macedonia," is that of a Roman Emperor, whose coins are amongst the most numerous of the imperial series. Except gold, and third brass, which are scarce, I have several varieties in my own collection, and Mr. Wm. Chaffers has in his catalogue, published some years ago (fourth edition, pp. 58, 59), a description of twenty-five Denarii, and twenty-one Bronze, all different, of Philippus I., who reigned five years, from A.D. 244 to 249.

He also notices some of Philippus II., or "Junior," who was associated in the Empire with his father.

Mr. H. Noel Humphreys, in his "Coin Collector's Manual," p. 355, has the following notice of the above monarch, "Philip, the Arabian, originally a predatory chieftain, eventually obtained high rank in the Roman armies, and by the murder of his patron, the youthful Gordianus Pius, was enabled to declare himself emperor. He was defeated by Decius in 249, after which he and his son were both put to death by the partisans of the conqueror."

Then follows the statement that "his coins are numerous," &c.; and that those of the Junior have sometimes upon them "Principes Juventatis." They had both the same names, MARCUS JULIUS PHILIPPUS.

2nd. On Nuremberg Counters or Jettons, p. 166, it is stated by Mr. Winters that "Rechen Pfenige" means "right reckoning makes long friends," which is certainly a very free translation indeed! Now on turning to my German Dictionary I find that this is one of the expressive compound words, so often met with in that language, and as Rechenmeister, means reckoning master, or arithmetician, so "Rechenpfenige"—spelt in its more modern form Rechenpfennig—means reckoning penny, or counter. How it can be twisted to signify the proverb quoted, I cannot imagine.

Then follows another strange assertion, "Allow me, however to remark that the words, 'Rechen Pfenige' before alluded to, stands in whole or part, on nearly, if not quite, all counters of Nuremberg make."

Now, I happen to have about eighteen varieties of these small coins, all undoubted of "Nuremberg make," in which the word cited does not appear. I intended to have

sent you a list of them in time for this week's *Antiquary*, but several engagements having intervened, they must remain for another of your issues. In the meantime I send you rubbings of two that are dated, viz. "JORG. SCHVLTES, 1551," and "MATHEVS LAVFER, IN NURMBERG, 1618," on which you will perceive "Rechenpfenige" does not occur. The dated ones I find are much rarer than the undated ones.

H. S. GILL.

"We want nothing but facts," I cannot therefore refrain from endeavouring to point out some of the errors and shortcomings of Mr. Winters' description of Roman coins.

In the first place it may not be known to some few of your readers, that the letters P. P. at the end of so many of the inscriptions on Roman coins, mean *Pater Patrie*, and that the letters S. C., mistaken by Mr. Winters for S. G., stand for *Senatus Consulto*, the bronze coinage having been issued under the direction of the Senate; these letters are to be found, with but few exceptions, on all coins of that metal from Augustus to Gallienus.

The coin with reverse DIVVS AV, very probably of Marcus Aurelius, was struck to commemorate the death and deification of the Emperor whose image it bears.

The coin "with the words" IMPMVL PHILIPPVS AVG (it should be PHILIPPVS)—Imperator Marcus Julius Philippus Augustus, is of the Roman Emperor Philip, the son of a predatory chieftain, proclaimed Emperor A.D. 244, or possibly his son, as the style on coins is the same; how Mr. Winters could have fallen into the error of supposing this coin with Latin inscription and all the characteristics of the coinage of its period, to have been of the fifth Philip of Macedon, about 450 years previously, I can only account for by assuming that he really knew nothing of the coins he undertook to describe.

Of most of the fragmentary inscriptions given by Mr. Winters I can make nothing, and think some of the letters may be classed with those that he found "not sufficiently plain enough to read" as their combinations "appear to be" new and surprising.

The small brass coins of the family of Constantine the Great are the most numerous of any in the Roman series, in fact their prodigious numbers have long been a cause of astonishment. They are commonly to be met with in perfect preservation: the reverse—FEL TEMP REPARATIO, a soldier slaying a fallen horseman, is especially common on the small brass of Constantius II. It is not stated of what metal the coins are; most of them are obviously of bronze, but it should have been said whether of the first, second, or third size.

JETHRO A. COSSINS.

As "we want nothing but facts," I trust your correspondent, W. Winters, will not be offended at a few observations on his paper under the above heading. The metals or the size are not given. The second Roman coin, rev. AN eagle, &c., between the letters S. G., should be S. C.; this is very common on Roman coins. The coin attributed to Philip of Macedonia is a mistake; it belongs either to Marcus Julius Philippus, the successor of Gordianus III., or his son, who bore the same names, and whose coins have the same style, it reads, IMP. IVL. M. PHILIPPVS. AVG. The reverse should be S. C. I make little doubt but it belongs to the younger Philip, who died A.D. 249. The coin which is read IMPCCALVA, I imagine must be looked at again. The token No. 8 should be described as a Druid's head within a wreath of oak. These remarks are made with the kindest intentions.

J. A. D.

THE BARONY OF COLMOLYN (Vol. iv. 130).—Mr. Sotherton's query respecting the co-heirs to this barony opens up the wider question of the descent of ancient Irish baronies by writ. Sir Simon de Cusack, Baron of Colmolin, by tenure, was summoned to Parliament, 25th

Courts of Conscience, or of Requests for the recovery of small debts, were established in London as early as 1517, by an Act of the Common Council. It was dated Feb. 1, and ordered that two aldermen and four discreet commissioners should be appointed to sit on Wednesdays and Saturdays, to determine cases in which the debt or damage did not exceed forty shillings. The power of the court was confirmed by 2 James I. c. 14 (1604), which ordered all inhabitants of the city of London, who had debts owing them not exceeding forty shillings, to sue for their recovery in the Court of Requests at Guildhall. This statute was enforced by 3 James I. c. 15 (1605), which enacted that all creditors living in London, who sued for the recovery of such debts in any other court, should not only lose the suit, but pay all the expenses. These courts, which were afterwards introduced in other parts of the kingdom, were superseded by 9 and 10 Vict. c. 95 (Aug. 28, 1846), which established the county courts for the recovery of small debts.

Court of Wards and Liveries.—This court, erected by 32 Hen. VIII. c. 46 (1540) was abolished by 12 Charles II. c. 24 (1660).

Augmentations, called "*The Court of the Augmentations of the King's Revenues*," was established by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 27 (1535), to take cognizance of suits and controversies arising out of the suppression of monasteries. It consisted of a chancellor, treasurer, attorney, solicitor, ten auditors, seventeen receivers, a clerk, an usher, and a messenger. It was suppressed by letters patent, re-established, and was annexed to the Court of Exchequer, by 1 Mary, sess. 2, c. 10 (1553), and revived by 1 Eliz. c. 4 (1558). The records of the court may be searched on payment of a fee, by 1 and 2, c. 94 (Aug. 10, 1838).—["*The Mannal of Dates*," by G. H. Townsend, 1867.]

CHARLES VIVIAN.

ADMIRAL BLAKE (Vol. iv. 107).—There are undoubtedly many portraits of this distinguished seaman, but the authenticity of some of them is, I should imagine, somewhat doubtful. I have three engravings of him; one is the Greenwich portrait, mentioned by Mr. Hume, and which I have hitherto regarded as the best. Another is a half-length, engraved by J. Mollison from the original picture in Wadham College, Oxford. It represents him as a pensive-looking man, of about thirty, with long dark hair, clean shaved, and wearing a gown and lace tie; and in the expression of the countenance and the "double chin," certainly bears some resemblance to the Greenwich picture. The third is the one in Mr. Dixon's "*Life of Blake*," from a drawing by Bulfinch; but this I have always regarded as a miserable representation of such a man. Besides these there are two more alleged portraits of the admiral in the Town Hall of Bridgewater, his native town; the one, a copy from an original picture in the possession of Mr. Blake, of North Petherton, a descendant of the family, depicts a stern-looking man, with an angular face and piercing dark eyes, wearing a large lace collar; the other was presented to the town some years ago by Colonel Kemys Tynte, and represents the admiral as a handsome man with a slight moustache, standing on the deck of a man-of-war with the baton in his hand, and a battle raging in the distance. This is something in the style of the Greenwich picture, and is totally different in every respect from the other one in the Town Hall; and from the fact of the baton being in the admiral's hand, I am inclined to think it is an authentic picture. I have never seen an engraving of either, and should like to have them both. I am much interested in the family of Blake, and if any of your readers can give me any information as to the descendants of the admiral's brothers now living, I should feel obliged.

EDWARD F. WADE.

point:—

"Jan. 30th 1660-61. To my Lady Batten's, where my wife and she are lately come back again from being abroad, and seeing of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw hanged and buried at Tyburne."

"Feb. 5th. Into the Hall . . . and also saw the heads of Cromwell, Bradshaw, and Ireton, set up at the further end of the Hall." It would seem from this, that their bodies were buried, while their heads were fixed as above recorded.

G. LAURENCE GOMME.

HISTORICAL QUERY (Vol. iv. 167).—The Lord Robert Spencer alluded to would doubtless be Robert, third son of Charles, second duke, and brother of George, third Duke of Marlborough. He was born in 1747, was M.P. for Woodstock in 1818, became a Privy Councillor, and died in 1831.

W. D. PINK.

Miscellanea.

THE WORDS "CÆSAR," "KAISER," AND "CZAR."—The patronymic of a noble Roman family first rendered illustrious by Julius Cæsar. The name afterwards came to signify an Emperor, in which sense it is still preserved with a different orthography in the German word *Kaiser*, and the Russian *Czar*. Cæsarism, in modern parlance, signifies the system of imperial or autocratic government, such as that which prevailed in the reign of Napoleon III. in France, and in the Empires of Russia, Austria, and Germany. Many attempts have been made to trace the word to its root, though no philologist appears to have sought for it in the Celtic tongues that were spoken before Latin. "Various etymologies of the name," says Dr. William Smith in his *Classical Dictionary*, "are given by the ancient writers, but it is probably connected with the Latin word *caes-ar-ies* and the Sanscrit *kesa*, the hair—for it is in accordance with the Roman custom for a surname to be given to an individual from some peculiarity in his personal appearance." The author of "*Gazophylacium Anglicanum*" (1670) suggests the same origin—adding that Cæsar was hairy when born. He also suggests that the name may have been a *caesiis oculis*, from his "grey eyes." English philologists from Johnson downwards have adopted a derivation for which they have the authority of Pliny, who says that Cæsar was born by what medical men call the Cæsarian operation. M. Littré, in his great French Dictionary, is as contented with this derivation as his English compeers. But as the name appears to have been borne by the family of Julius for generations before the birth of Cæsar, this explanation, ancient as it is, can scarcely be called satisfactory; and, as will have been seen, is not accepted by Dr. William Smith. A suggestive, interesting, and highly appropriate derivation may be found for the much-disputed word in the ancient Celtic and modern Gaelic—Cath (cà) Battle; Caith (cai), Battles; Sar, a Lord or Prince. Whence Caithsar, the Battle-Lord, or Lord of Battles: a word which is identical in sound with the modern German Kaiser, and singularly befitting to the ancient Cæsars, as well as to the modern bearers of the warlike title.—[From a forthcoming work on "*The Gaelic Etymology of the Languages of Western Europe, and more especially of the English and Lowland Scotch, and of their Slang, Cant, and Colloquial Dialects*," by Charles Mackay, LL.D.]

FRUIT IN THE MIDDLE AGES.—The quince was much grown in the middle ages, being considered the most useful fruit of all. It not only formed the basis of the celebrated preserve called cotignac, for which the city of Orleans was so renowned, but it was also used as an accompaniment to most kinds of meat dishes. The quinces of Portugal were considered the best; but the cotignac of Orleans was so

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1873.

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LONDON RIOTS.

THE GORDON RIOTS.

BY WALTER THORNBURY.

(Continued from page 187.)

ABOUT two o'clock in the morning after the burning of Newgate, the rioters attacked Lord North's house, but a few light-horse charged them and dispersed them in a moment.

Wednesday was the most terrible day of all. The London hops were generally closed, and "No Popery" chalked upon the shutters, or strips of blue silk suspended from the windows. The rioters had seized the arms in the drillery-ground, and believed themselves to be able to onfront the military. The citizens, mad with fright, spread rumours that the lunatics were to be released from Bedlam, and the lions from the Tower. Notices were sent to the governors of the different prisons intimating to them the very our the gates were to be attacked. Even the Secretaries of State's servants wore blue cockades in their hats. Bishop Lewton fled from the Deanery House at St. Paul's to Kew. Devonshire House, Rockingham House, Bute House, and the Prime Minister's residence in Downing-street werearrisoned by soldiers. Horace Walpole, calling on hisinsman, Lord Hertford, found the earl and his sons busyading their muskets.

The royal riding school at Piccadilly was filled with soldiers; and the King, apprehending an attack on the Queen's House (now Buckingham Palace), spent the night passing to and fro, prepared to charge the rioters. A party of rioters paid a visit to Lord Mansfield's house at Caen Wood, and began to regale themselves with his lordship's wine and provisions, when the appearance of a small body of troops put them to flight.

About 7 p.m. the main body of the rioters attacked almost simultaneously the King's Bench and Fleet Prisons, the Borough Clink and the Surrey Bridewell, and let loose the inmates to swell their bands. The new prison in the Borough was saved by the keeper, who, armed with a blunderbuss, declared that he did not regard his own life, but as many as would might enter the prison, but that one should leave it alive. And this quelled his assailants. During the attack on the Fleet a chimney sweep (declared by some to be a nobleman disguised) perched himself on the roof of the Fleet market house and pelted the soldiers with tiles. At every discharge he hid himself behind the roof; but at last a bullet passed through the roof, lodged in his heart, and brought him down. About forty guineas

were, it is said, found in his pocket, besides bank notes. He was evidently only a pilfering thief, but the gossips of the coffee houses set him down at once as the agent of a great conspiracy.

"This night," says a contemporary writer, "more than twenty dreadful conflagrations, in different parts of the desolated and affrighted metropolis, were to be seen raging, *licking up everything in their way, and hastening to meet each other.* With those who beheld this awful scene the impression will long remain. Let those, then, who were not spectators, call to their imagination flames ascending and rolling in vast voluminous clouds from the King's Bench and Fleet Prisons, from the Surrey Bridewell, the toll-houses on Blackfriars Bridge, from houses in flames in every quarter of the city, and particularly from the middle and lower end of Holborn, where the houses of Mr. Langdale and his son, eminent distillers, were blazing as if the whole elements had been in one continual flame, and they will have a just though faint idea of the horrors of that never-to-be-forgotten night. Add to these, the cries of men, women, and children, running up and down the streets, laden with whatever in their fright they thought most necessary, or most precious, and the picture, though it may not come up to the awful original, will bear some resemblance to the burning of Rome by the emissaries of Nero."

Two desperate attacks were this day made on the Bank of England, one headed by a man mounted on a horse, and caparisoned, as trophies, with Newgate fetters. This rascal was shot down by the soldiers, and from that moment the attack lost all spirit. It was afterwards lamented that this man was hastily buried, as it would have been useful to discover his name and rank. The notorious Wilkes distinguished himself when defending the Bank by dragging in several rioters.

"The fate of one worthy gentleman, a merchant's clerk, who perished on this occasion" (says a paper of the day), "is much to be lamented. In passing along the Poultry, at the time of the attack, he received an accidental ball, which shattered his leg, and in a few days cost him his life."

Of this day's riot a contemporary writer says,—

"Strong detachments of troops being sent into the city, the attempts on the Bank and other places renewed, a carnage, then inevitable, ensued, in which a great number of lives were lost. Nothing could be more dismal than that night. Those who were on the spot, or in the vicinity, say that the present darkness, the gleam of the distant fires, the dreadful shouts of the rioters in different quarters, the groans of the dying, and the heavy regular platoon firing of the soldiers, formed, altogether, a scene so terrific and tremendous as no description, or even imagination, could possibly reach."

In Holborn and in Blackfriars houses were on fire, at one time thirty-six conflagrations were raging in London, and the mob, besides attacking the Bank, threatened Doctors' Commons, the Exchange, the Pay Office, and every office of record. In several collisions with the mob, both the regulars and the militia distinguished themselves. They were posted at every place of consequence with orders to act without the sanction of the civil authority. The Templars and students of all the Inns of Courts armed for their own defence, and the City Train Bands distinguished themselves in several conflicts round the Bank. Outside the Fleet the Northumberland militia, under command of Lord Algernon Percy, several times presented arms before commencing to fire on the mob, who did all they could to provoke them.

But the most ghastly scenes took place in Holborn, where the mob had set on fire Langdale's two distilleries, one near Barnard's Inn, the other down by St. Andrew's Church, at the very time Fleet Market and Fleet Prison were in a blaze. The burning spirits poured in fiery torrents down the street. Pails full of gin were handed about among the crowd. Women, and even children, lapped up gin from the

gutters. Many of the drunken people perished in the flames; others drank themselves to death. Yet this very same night Horace Walpole mentions Lady Aylesbury going to the Haymarket Theatre, and the Duke of Gloucester and the Ladies Waldegrave being at Ranelagh Gardens!

On Thursday, the 8th, a regular military guard was posted in St. Paul's Churchyard, and apartments allotted for the soldiers in the church. This day the rioters made their last stand in Fleet-street, where they attacked with great fury a party of the Guards till twenty of the rioters were killed and thirty-five wounded. The soldiers returned to the Horse Guards with their bayonets steeped in blood. The soldiers pulled down the blue flags from every house that displayed them, and tore the blue cockades from every hat. Some rioters were found hiding among the ruins of Newgate.

A messenger was this day sent from His Majesty to each of the twelve judges, offering them the protection of the military, to which Judge Gould returned the following answer:—"That he had grown old under the protection of the English laws; that he was persuaded, however, some persons might be misled. The people, in general, loved and respected the laws, and so great was his own attachment to them that he would rather die under them than live under the protection of any other."

On Friday, 9th, a camp was formed in St. James's-park, to be in readiness in case of any sudden alarm.

"Saturday, 10th.—At a Court of Lieutenancy, held at Guildhall, ordered that a commission of staff officers of the six regiments of City Train Bands do assemble every evening, by eight of the clock, completely armed, in order to patrol the streets for the common safety till four in the morning, and to take into custody all suspicious persons."

According to the most careful returns, there perished in these terrible riots 285 rioters, while 173 were seriously wounded; but this did not include the numbers who perished in the burning houses, or were thrown by their friends into the Fleet. The cost of the mischief amounted to 180,000*l*. The number of rioters tried was 135; fifty-nine were capitally convicted, and twenty-nine (chiefly young men and boys) perished on the gibbet. Wedderburn was not the man to let many escape his net. In some of the Old Bailey Sessions trials the evidence produced is worthy of note. Thus, on June 28 we find the following:—

"William Lawrence and Richard Roberts, both lads, the latter about seventeen, were tried for pulling down the house of Sir John Fielding, and found guilty (since executed). Thomas Taplin was tried for extorting two shillings and sixpence from Mr. Mahon, an apothecary. A ragged boy, he said, came first to him, and said, 'God bless your honour, some money for your poor mob.' He bid him go for an impudent rascal. 'Then,' said the boy, 'I'll call my captain.' Then came the prisoner, on horseback, led by two boys, and attended by forty or fifty followers. The mob said, 'God bless this gentleman, he is always generous.' He asked the prisoner how much would do, who answered, 'Half-a-crown, sir,' which he put into his hand, being under terror. He was found guilty, and has since been executed."

And again, June 30—

"Dennis Reardon was tried and found guilty of the murder of his wife, by almost severing her head from her body, with an old saw. He was a Roman Catholic, and his wife coming home in liquor, with a blue cockade in her hat, repeating the popular cry, 'No Popery!' provoked him so much that he put an end to her life in the barbarous manner set forth in the indictment. He has since been executed."

And again we read, as a terrible finale—

"August 9.—Six rioters were this day executed in Hangman's-place, over against the King's Bench, in St. George's-fields. All very penitent except one, who shook off his shoes among the mob, and braved death."

In the meantime Lord George Gordon had been arrested, and sent to the Tower. At his trial, says Hannah More, the prisoner had a quarto Bible before him all the time, and was very angry because he was not permitted to read four chapters in Zechariah.

Among the chief witnesses for the defence was Sir Philip Jennings Clerke, who deposed that being in danger from the mob on the Tuesday, he got near Lord George Gordon, and claimed his protection. Lord George, however, as the witness deposed, wanted protection himself; for the crowd outside the House was tremendous. Near a tavern called The Horn, Lord George saw Mr. Wiggons, a gentleman he knew, in a chariot, and said to him, "Wiggons, I am in sad distress, lend me your chariot!" Mr. Wiggons replied, "Yes, with all my heart," and Lord George Gordon got in; but the people crowded round and hung upon the chariot's braces and began to draw the carriage to Alderman Bull's house. Lord George Gordon said to the mob, "For God's sake go peaceably home, and go about your business; whilst you assemble in this tumultuous way your petition will never be complied with." "It was impossible," said Sir Philip, "for any man to take more pains than Lord George Gordon did to prevail upon the people to disperse; and he said so much, I assure you, when they put him to read the resolution of the House of Commons—it was so different from the hopes he had held out to them—that I expected they would have torn us to pieces."

Another reliable witness deposed that he heard Lord George Gordon in St. George's-fields speak to the people, desiring them to maintain peace and good order, for, as he said, if anything had weight with their petition it would be their quiet and peaceable behaviour, and that nothing else would have weight with it. Lord George also said that he was informed since he came into the Fields that a number of persons had come abroad that day on purpose to raise a riot and tumult, and they must not be led away by any such persons. A third witness, a Mr. Thomas Evans, deposed that he was in St. George's-fields on the 2nd of June. He saw Lord George Gordon in the centre of the Scottish division, and told him there would be a riot at Westminster provided more than thirty or forty attempted to go to the House of Commons with the petition, and he asked his lordship if he intended the whole body to attend him. Lord George replied, "By no means, by no means. I intend to go to the House alone;" and the petition was to follow him into the lobby of the House, and there wait till he came out to receive it. Evans told his lordship he was exceedingly glad of that, for by that means the enemy would be prevented from hurting the cause. He asked him if he might tell the people so—Lord George said, "With all my heart." Evans immediately went to the side next the prison and told the people that they were to remain in the Fields, Lord George Gordon intending to go alone. The people then formed into a marching line, six in a row, with their faces towards the Borough, intending to march through the city. Evans told them they must not stir out of the Fields as Lord George was going alone, and there would be a riot if more than forty people went up to the House. The mob replied, "You need not be afraid of that, for we are determined to make none."

Viscount Stormont deposed that on the 7th of June, between 10 and 11 a.m., when the King was in the Queen's House, a page came and scratched at the door, and reported that Lord George Gordon had called and wanted to see His Majesty. He was shown into a room in the colonnade. He said he desired to see the King because he could be of essential service in suppressing the riots. The King's reply was, "It is impossible for the King to see Lord George Gordon, until he has given sufficient proofs of his allegiance and loyalty by employing those means which he says he has in his power to quell the disturbance and restore peace to this capital." Lord George said, if he might presume to reply, his best endeavours should be used.

Fortnum, Esq., represents a hunting scene. A smaller example has an ornamental border, etched in silver, with scenes from the chase in gold; *temp.* late seventeenth or early eighteenth century. In this group we find also a tall German glass goblet belonging to H.R.H. Prince Christian, undated, but probably of the eighteenth century. Also a large collection of English and Dutch goblets and wine-glasses of the eighteenth century, both in plain glass and engraved, the property of Miss Theresa Diamond. Many of these have spiral threads running perpendicularly through the centre of the stem. Some of them are coloured, and have a remarkably bright and pretty effect. The large green glass about ten inches high, and exhibiting vestiges of ornamental gilding, deserves more particular description. On the opposite side of the group is a green glass of about nine inches in height, formed by the union of the bases of two goblets. It is decorated with arms and a coronet. In spite of the venerable date, A.D. 1667, its freshness induces the suspicion of its being a modern reproduction. Mrs. C. H. Derby's green Dutch drinking-glasses of the eighteenth century resemble the hock-glasses still in use in Germany. An immense clear white glass of similar form, about eleven inches in height and of diameter to correspond, is a guarantee of the serious intentions of the Dutch manufacturers or their patrons. Apparently it would contain with ease a bottle or two of the liquid which Schiller loved so well, and of which, to his cost, he so often availed himself as a nocturnal poetic inspirer. Mr. Festing's opaque white cup of Dutch glass is ornamented with a coloured engraving representing Summer in the person of a girl carrying a sheaf. The Bristol bottle-green glass jug, lent by the same collector, has a quaint, homely character. Its surface is dotted over with opaque white spots. Near to this, is a large Bristol glass cup with spiral thread-work in the stem, also the property of Mr. Festing, and above it is placed a very interesting and remarkable old glass, dated 1663. This, however, is of Italian manufacture, and, according to its descriptive label, belonged to Sir B. Grenville, and is said to have been used by Charles II. It is elaborately engraved in fine tracery, with the head and bust of the king, and the letters C. R. on each side of the crown. The arms of the United Kingdom, a portrait of King Charles, surrounded by a wreath of oak foliage, with the words *Royal Oak* upon a scroll, are also engraved upon the glass. The bowl, which is of thin glass, is in the form of a large tumbler, and the stem is whimsically slender and fragile for the superincumbent mass. This also is exhibited by Mr. Festing. Mr. Frank's capacious green glass of the German Empire, seventeenth century, barrel-shaped, and with four deep indents in its sides—possibly intended to give the fingers a firm hold—is more substantial than elegant. Mr. F. W. Moody's large English glass jug is unfortunately undated. There is an interesting example of black opaque glass in a small jug probably intended for milk, with which its dark hue would contrast effectively. It is English, and from the Baudinel collection: *temp. circa* 1690. It is painted with a crown in oil-colour, and round the neck is the inscription "God bless King William and Queen Mary." In the large collection of antique glass belonging to R. H. S. Smith, Esq., is a remarkably quaint and pretty German or Dutch seventeenth century glass ewer. Its peculiarity consists in eight prominent ribs of glass, projecting from the sides and tapering gracefully towards the base of the jug. The same collector exhibits a large drinking glass of English manufacture, with half-a-crown of Queen Anne inserted in the stem: *temp. circa* 1705. A dark-hued glass flask with white lines, and a blue twisted Bristol drinking-glass of the eighteenth century, also the property of Mr. Smith, are interesting. This gentleman likewise contributes a variety of English and Dutch wine-glasses with bulb stems, or ornamented with twisted threads in various designs; also English and Dutch wine-glasses or goblets, engraved or gilded, and a small wine-glass with the word "Capillaire" upon it, formerly used by members of the Edinburgh Capillaire Club. Nor must a charac-

teristic long-necked glass bottle, striped with dark blue, in the same group be forgotten. A wine-glass with open-work looped edge—United Kingdom, *temp.* eighteenth century—is also worthy of inspection. It can scarcely have been intended for a drinking-glass, as the loops must render that operation almost impossible. It may have been designed to hold small flowers, as now-a-days cups and vases are made specially for violets. Another whim of fancy in the glass flask in form of a bellows may here be noted. It is of Bristol manufacture—eighteenth century. Four German and Dutch wine-glasses are exhibited by R. Temple Frere, Esq. One of these is engraved with the German eagle and crown, and the words "*Vivat Carolus VI.*" Upon another is the engraving of a Chinese junk, pagoda, and trees, with an inscription in Dutch. The large German painted glass with cover, also the property of Mr. Frere, and representing a return from the chase, with huntsmen blowing their horns, stags bounding, and dogs leaping to the call, is extremely curious and interesting. In this group, but somewhat out of place as regards style, we observe a good specimen of Venetian *lattice* glass of the seventeenth century, the property of Mr. R. H. S. Smith. The two glass bottles lent by J. Buckman, Esq., of English manufacture, *temp. circa* 1700, and stamped with a crest and coronet, are remarkable. We observe that the collection of glass is very popular, and elicits many expressions of interest. Numbers of people have the taste for collecting in a small way, though possibly unable to indulge the inclination to any very great extent, and the opportunity of seeing and examining systematically-arranged treasures of the kind must to such persons prove extremely welcome and instructive.

(To be continued.)

THE CASTLES, HALLS, AND MANOR HOUSES OF ENGLAND.

HATFIELD HOUSE, HERTFORDSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 152.)

THE extreme richness of many of the rooms in Hatfield House would simply baffle all powers of description. Entering by the north doorway, the visitor is admitted into a spacious hall, which extends the whole depth of the house, and terminates in the centre of the long corridor, which we have already alluded to as forming the basement of the south front. This corridor is about twenty feet wide, and upwards of 150 feet in length, and is paved with white marble. The whole of one side, as before observed, is open to the lawn and terrace by a series of arches filled with trellis-work; whilst upon the wall on the opposite side, right and left of the entrance, are displayed a large collection of arms and military accoutrements, many of which were captured from the Spanish Armada, and also some weapons taken in the Crimean War. Among many other interesting objects preserved here, is the saddle-cloth used on the white charger ridden by Queen Elizabeth at Tilbury, and also another used by the first Earl of Salisbury. Passing again into the entrance hall, a doorway on the right gives access to the Great Hall, or, as it is sometimes called, the "marble hall," from the fact of its being paved with marble in black and white lozenge-shaped squares. This noble apartment is fifty feet in length by thirty in breadth, and very lofty, and is lighted by three bay windows rising the whole height of the hall, besides an oriel at the upper or eastern end. At this end of the hall there is a massive oak screen, with an open gallery, extending the full width of the apartment; it is enriched to the highest degree with carved work, amidst which appear armorial bearings and other decorations. The room is panelled with oak to the height of about sixteen feet, above which the walls are covered with rich Gobelin tapestry, purchased in Spain, and the ceiling

the vineyard, with its picturesque and castellated entrance. On our way we notice the venerable and withered trunk of an oak-tree, enclosed with palings, having much the appearance of the celebrated tree that once stood in Windsor Park, known as Herne's Oak. This tree, which is now fast withering to decay, is stated to be the identical one under which the Princess Elizabeth was sitting when sought after by the messenger who informed her of the death of her sister Queen Mary, and, consequently, her own accession to the throne.

Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury, the builder of the stately mansion of Hatfield, was the youngest son of William Cecil, Lord Burghley, Queen Elizabeth's celebrated Lord Treasurer. He received the honour of knighthood in 1601, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council, appointed Secretary of State, and subsequently master of the Court of Wards in the reign of Elizabeth; he did not, however, attain the honours of the peerage until after the accession of James I., when he was created (in 1603) Baron Cecil, of Essendon, county Rutland. In the following year he was advanced to the Viscounty of Cranbourne, and, in 1605, he was created Earl of Salisbury, and during the above periods he continued Secretary of State, but subsequently succeeded to the post of Lord High Treasurer. His lordship lived but a short time to enjoy the princely fabric he had erected. The year after its completion, "worn out with business and the cares of State," he died at Marlborough, in Wiltshire, whilst on his way to London. His remains were brought to Hatfield and interred under a stately monument in the church. Sir Bernard Burke relates how that shortly before his death the earl was heard to say to Sir Walter Cope, "Ease and pleasure quake to hear of death, but my life, full of cares and miseries, desireth to be dissolved." He had some years previously (1603) addressed a letter to Sir James Harrington, the poet, in much the same strain. "Good knight," saith the minister, "rest content, and give heed to one that hath sorrowed in the bright lustre of a court, and gone heavily on even the best seeming fair ground. 'Tis a great task to prove one's honesty and yet not mar one's fortune. You have tasted a little hereof in our blessed queen's time, who was more than a man, and, in truth, sometimes less than a woman. I wish I waited now in your presence chamber, with ease at my food and rest in my bed. I am pushed from the shore of comfort, and know not where the winds and waves of a court will bear me. I know it bringeth little comfort on earth; and he is, I reckon, no wise man that looketh this way to heaven." His lordship was succeeded in the title and his extensive possessions by his only son William, and they have since descended in unbroken succession to his present noble and worthy representative, Robert Arthur, third Marquis of Salisbury.

W. D.

ST. TUDNO'S CHURCH, NORTH WALES.

THE small church dedicated to St. Tudno, and situate near the ocean, on that mighty rock, the Great Ormes Head, is an edifice well deserving the notice of the antiquary. Tradition relates that the building was originally erected to mark the spot where the above saint died.

St. Tudno is one of the many early British saints, of whom little or nothing is known beyond the name. He is supposed to have been one of the numerous sons of Seithgyn Hen, whose name we sometimes find written, particularly in manuscripts, Seithyn Saïda, Seithgynyn, Synhwyran, and Seithenyn Veddaw.

Tudno was an intimate friend of Cybi, and was accustomed to meet him, once each week, near Priestholme,* to pray. The former was styled "*White Tudno*," on account of his always going westward from the sun to prayer, while the

latter is known by the surname of "*Tawny Cybi*," because his route led him always to meet it. This Cybi was the founder of the church at Carnarvon. Seithgyn Hen ruled with great power, had many vassals, and lived in the sixth century, about the time when a large flood inundated and destroyed the palace of the wicked Prince Helig.

The little church was at this time the only public place of worship in the neighbourhood, and in all probability was under the guidance of the monks of the abbey of Gogarth, who, doubtless, were a branch of the brethren from the abbey of Conway. A learned antiquary, many years ago, writing to the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, says: "St. Tudno's chapel was, at some early period, replaced by a larger structure,"—at the same time noticing the arrangement of certain stones in one of the walls, which arrangement he attributed to the eleventh century, and the more recent parts to the commencement of the fifteenth century, when the whole of the Welsh nation was pervaded with a desire of erecting fair and beautiful churches. The present form of the church is oblong, ornamented at one end with a single turret for the reception of a bell. On the west is an entrance-porch, the supporting timbers of which, as likewise those of the whole edifice, are rough hewn, and secured with wooden pegs. There is also an entrance on the north side. Divine service was performed once every Sabbath-day, and that in the afternoon, by the clergyman from Conway, who went from church to church with his clerk, the distance there and back being not much less than ten miles. Oftentimes in the depth of winter they were themselves the only attendants.

In the year 1839 a severe storm swept over the headland, and besides destroying much private property, unroofed the church. Service therein was discontinued, the parishioners forsook it, and it remained all but a total ruin, until a Mr. Reece, in thanksgiving for the recovery of his daughter, proposed to restore it at his own expense. As a matter of course the many little ornaments of mediæval antiquity, and the various floral sculpturings common in earlier times on gravestones, had been broken off, and carried away, so that it was no easy task for the architect entrusted with the work to trace these relics, and restore them to their accustomed places. The ancient font was found in the neighbourhood, serving the double purpose of washing stone and pump trough. One of the emblems from the roof of the chancel represented the wounds of our Lord, which, with the various fragments of carvings, &c., was recovered, cleaned, and restored.

The length of this one-isled church is sixty feet, and the width seventeen and a half. The remains of many beautiful frescoes, not unfrequently found in like ancient churches and chapels, were discovered; they had been concealed with plaster and accumulated coatings of whitewash, and no person being near to prevent their destruction—although I believe they were in a very dilapidated state, and scarcely discernible—until sketches were taken, they fell victims to the ruthless workmen. The only information preserved was, that the predominating colour was red.

The old square window in the east end of the building near which was a credence slab let into the wall, was replaced by one of stained glass. The discovery of some old stone coffin-slabs, in the year 1843, must not be forgotten; these are now restored, and occupy places in the eastern end of the building. The Rev. Longueville Jones, in a contribution to the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for January, 1856, respecting these slabs, says, "There are two incised slabs or coffin-lids, which appear to be more recent than the thirteenth century. They possess such an elegance of design as to show that they belonged to persons of at least noble birth. On each of them, below the head of the cross, will be observed a buckle or brooch, on either side of the stem;" and he goes on to say, "but it should be remarked that in each case the workmanship of that on the dexter side is more elaborate than on that on the sinister; while, from their being identical

* Priestholme, or Puffin Island, anciently called "*Ynys Seiriol*," lies between the Great Orme and Bangor.

JACK STRAW.—What were the particulars of the life of this hero, and has the public house at Hampstead Heath which bears the name of "Jack Straw's Castle" any connection at all with him?

GETE.

GREAT WALFORD IN WARWICKSHIRE.—I should be glad to receive some information concerning this ancient manor, and of the family of Walford, who were its lords.

W. A. ALLEN.

LEAD-PENCILS.—When, or where, or by whom were lead-pencil invented, or brought into use?

GETE.

Replies.

A SHAKESPEARE HOUSE (Vol. iv. 144, 182).—There need be no doubt that the board put up on the house No. 134, Aldersgate-street, to the effect that "This was Shakespeare's House, 1596," is a barefaced and flagrant attempt to add a fictitious value to that particular house—pecuniary or otherwise. To connect Shakespeare's name with it, there is neither documentary evidence (the best and really the only trustworthy kind), nor tradition of any age. No residence in London of William Shakespeare is actually known. There was a house in Blackfriars which he purchased in March, 1612-13, from Henry Walker, "abutting upon a street leading down to Puddle Wharf, on the east part, right against the King's Majesty's wardrobe," and the counterpart of the original conveyance of which (bearing the signature of Shakespeare), is in the library at Guildhall. That house is, of course, undoubtedly connected with Shakespeare; but although he was the owner of it, none of his editors believe he ever lived in it. Mr. Knight and other commentators conjecture that this house was purchased in reference to some object connected with Blackfriars Theatre; but in addition to that—although we do not positively know when Shakespeare retired from London—all his biographers are of opinion that he left London, and went back to his native Stratford to spend the remainder of his days, about the year 1610 or 1611. This Blackfriars house, therefore, although a Shakespeare house in the sense that he was the owner of it, was not so in the true meaning, that it was ever consecrated by his having at any time made it his abode. The only other place *probably* connected with Shakespeare's name was a property in St. Helen's parish, in the ward of Bishopsgate. There is a subsidy roll of 1598, preserved at the Carlton Ride, in which the name of "William Shakespeare" occurs as the owner of property to the value of £5, and on which a tax of 13s. 4d. was assessed. But that roll has the memorandum "affid." affixed to his name, and that means that an affidavit had been produced, showing that he did not reside in the parish or district. Shakespeare's name, in respect of that property, does not occur before 1598, nor is it heard of after that date. Besides, we are not to jump to the conclusion that every William Shakespeare then living in London was *our* William Shakespeare. That is a nut which requires to be cracked—but fortunately we do not require to do so on the present occasion—for the document which informs us for the first time that he was possessed of property in St. Helen's, fortunately also informs us that he was then a non-resident. There is also extant an interesting letter addressed to Shakespeare, written by Richard Quiney from London, dated Oct. 25, 1598, soliciting the loan of £30 (equal to £120 or £130 now), from which it appears that Shakespeare was not then in London—probably not even a resident in it. These are the only two houses in London that can be associated with Shakespeare's name—and these properties have long since been improved off the face of the earth.

With respect to this particular Aldersgate house, no documentary evidence connecting Shakespeare's name with it exists; and I challenge any tradition older than the age of the present board, with its false and flagrant assertion upon it. The concocter of the board, I should suppose, finding out that a public-house in that neighbourhood had been mentioned as having been a place of resort of the most celebrated wits of the sixteenth century, at once jumps to the conclusion that this was "the house," and farther, that Shakespeare being a wit of that period, takes it for granted that he came there to slake his thirst, and so tickets this house with Shakespeare's name, and endeavours to give fiction the appearance of fact. Every publican in the city of London, possessed of an ancient, dilapidated public-house, has as good a reason to ticket his tap with Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Bacon, or other historic name, on the supposition that *probably* they, when in the flesh, frequented his bar and partook of his predecessor's cakes and ale. Why this author has fixed on 1596, is more than I can divine. One mode of testing this tradition of the hour, is to ask the Society of Arts to place one of their monumental tablets on the front of the house bearing the tradition. Such an application, I dare to say, would be rejected with scorn. I took an opportunity of looking at the house, and although I had no opportunity of examining the walls inside, or making more than a cursory glance, I should doubt very much whether the building belongs to the sixteenth century at all; farther, I doubt whether the present building was in existence in 1616—the year that William Shakespeare died. But on this point I should be glad to hear the opinions of other and more experienced correspondents; and, indeed, further communications on this interesting subject, would, I am sure, be very acceptable.

H. WRIGHT.

POEM BY MILTON (Vol. iv. 180).—This poem appeared in the *Athenaeum*, No. 2126; also in the *Notes and Queries*, the same week (July 25, 1868). At the time when the Miltonic controversy ran high, I examined the precious little volume containing the poem ("An Epitaph"), in manuscript, on the fly-leaf. The following is an exact copy:—

"AN EPITAPH.

"He whom Heaven did call away
Out of this Hermitage of clay,
Has left some reliques in this Urne
As a pledge of his returne.
Meane while ye Muses doe deplore
The losse of this their paramour
With whom he sported ere ye day
Budded forth his tender ray.
And now Apollo leaves his laies
And puts on cypress for his bayes.
The sacred sisters tune their quills
Onely to ye blubbering rills
And whilst his doome they thinke upon
Make their owne teares their Helicon.
Leaving ye two-topt mount divine
To turne votaries to his shrine.

Thinke not (reader) mee lesse blest
Sleeping in this narrow cist
Than if my ashes did lie hid
Under some stately pyramid,
If a rich tombe makes happy, ye
That Bee was happier far ye men
Who busie in ye thymie wood
Was fettered by ye golden flood
Weh fro y Amber-weeping Tree
Distilleth downe so plentifully.
For so this little wanton Elfe
Most gloriously enshrin'd itselfe.
A tombe whose beauty might compare
With Cleopatra's sepulcher.

In this little bed my dust
Incurtain'd round I here entrust,
Whilst my more pure and noble part
Lyes entomb'd in every heart.

Then pass on gently ye ye mourne,
Touch not this mine hollow'd Urne
These Ashes weh doe here remaine
A vitall tincture still retaine
A seminall forme within ye deepe
Of this little chaos sleepe.

away by Mr. Nicholls, contractor, of Adams'-mews. He removed Tyburn toll-house in 1829. From what I have been told by old inhabitants that were born in the neighbourhood, probably about 1750, I have every reason to believe that the space from the toll-house to [Frederic'-mews was used as a place of execution, and the bodies buried adjacent, for I have seen the remains disinterred when the square and adjoining streets were being built.

THOMAS WELTON.

GRAY'S ELEGY (Vol. iv. 180).—The *couvre-feu*, cover-fire, or curfew-bell, revived or introduced in England by William the Conqueror, was abolished by Henry I.—1100. In Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates," it is stated, that "a so-called curfew-bell was rung at West Ham so lately as November, 1859." Ringing what is called the curfew-bell is still observed in some country places; it is rung here (Ashford, Kent) every evening. The churchyard of Stoke Pogis, near Slough, was the scene of Gray's Elegy, but I do not think he ever resided there, as he lived at Cambridge, and for a short time in London, nearly all his life. Your correspondent does not seem to be aware that the beautiful line with which Gray's Elegy commences is taken, or said to be taken, by him, and without acknowledgment, from Dante's *Purgatory*, canto viii.:

" — Squilla di lontans
Che paia 'l giorno pianger, che si muore."

FREDERICK RULE.

Gray is supposed to have commenced his famous "Elegy," in Thannington churchyard, and would consequently have heard the tolling of the curfew of Canterbury Cathedral.

R. C. D.

WHO CARRIED THE NEWS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH'S DEATH TO JAMES I. (Vol. iv. 167).—Is your correspondent aware that the sapphire in the ring alluded to is in the possession of the Countess of Cork, and was exhibited by her at the recent Loan Exhibition of Jewellery at South Kensington? According to the statement in the catalogue (No. 137), this stone, "set as a ring, was at the moment of Queen Elizabeth's death, when all doors were closed by order, thrown out of the window by Lady Scrope to her brother, Robert Cary, son of Lord Hunsdon, and late Earl of Monmouth, who at once took horse to Scotland and presented the token to James VI., a proof of the truth of that fact, of which he brought the first tidings." The ring is mentioned in Robertson's "History of Scotland," and Bank's "Peerage Books." It was afterwards given to John, Earl of Orrery, by the Duchess of Buckingham, natural daughter of James II.

JOHN PIGGOT, F.S.A.

ONOMANCY (Vol. iv. 180).—A divination by *names*, called also Nomancy, Onomantia, Onomamancy, and Onomatomancy. The Pythagoreans taught that "the minds, actions, and successes of men were according to their fate, genius, and name." *Onomancy* is the art of divining or "telling the fortune" of an individual by the letters of his name; an even number of vowels signifies an affection or imperfection in the right side of a man, an odd number, in the left, and those are most happy in whose names the numeral letters added together make the greatest sum, &c.

A story is told of Theodotus, King of the Goths, who being curious to know the success of his wars against the Romans, consulted an *onomantical* Jew, who ordered him to shut up a number of swine in little styes, and to give some of them Roman, to others Gothic *names*, with different marks to distinguish them, and there to keep them till a certain day; which being come, upon inspecting the styes, they found those dead to whom the Gothic, and those alive

to whom the Roman names were given—upon which the Jew foretold the defeat of the Goths.*

Perhaps the most extraordinary species of *nomancy* is that recorded in Rev. xiii. 18.

NUMMUS.

I imagine your correspondent will find all the information he requires in Camden's "Remains Concerning Britain," 1870 edition, published by J. R. Smith, Soho-square. The information (too long to transcribe), will be found in the chapter headed, "Christian Names," pp. 58, 60.

FREDERICK RULE.

ADMIRAL BLAKE (Vol. iv. 107, 194).—The portrait of this admiral, which hangs in the hall at Greenwich Hospital, is very heroic in style, and may have been copied, with modifications as regards manner and execution, from an authentic portrait, or compiled from several authentic portraits; but it cannot be regarded as authentic in itself, as it was painted by H. P. Briggs, R.A., an artist who died, I think, about 1846, but certainly not many years back.

J. P. EMSLIE.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES (Vol. iv. 190).—In November, 1871, whilst going round the church of St. Jacques at Antwerp, the sacristan called my attention to a triptych, on the leaves of which were portraits of the donor of the picture, his wife, and twelve children. I remarked that this was a large family, but that I knew of one in London of sixteen children, thirteen of whom were still living. On this, the sacristan informed me that there were several families in Antwerp numbering eighteen children, a few of twenty-five children, and one of thirty children.

J. P. EMSLIE.

THE RACK (Vol. iv. 155).—The rack in the Tower is stated in Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates," 1873, to have been erected in 1423 by the Duke of Exeter (thence called the Duke of Exeter's Daughter). If so, the duke who had the discredit of the invention of this horrible instrument could not have been either of those who died in 1400 and 1417, but must have been the John Holland who was drowned in 1473, and so met a death worthy of such a genius.

H. WRIGHT.

BOND-STREET (Vol. iv. 155, 182).—There is a street of this name in Coventry joining Hill-street with Well-street; it was formerly called Toure Wall, but now Bond-street, after one Thomas Bond, a citizen and draper of this city, who founded the fine old hospital for men in 1606; it is situated in Hill-street and close to Bond-street.

J. ASTLEY.

Miscellaneous.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL.—This venerable structure, so rich in monastic and literary associations, is, as most of our readers know, a part of the famous house originally belonging to the Knights of St. John, and is now all that remains of that ancient edifice. A report having got into circulation to the effect that this relic of ancient London has been purchased by the English branch of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, it may be stated that the report is at least premature. The building has been bought by Sir Edmund Lechmere, who has also purchased the advowson of the church of St. John the Baptist, in the square hard by. Within the last week or two Sir Edmund's solicitors have published a statement to the effect that the old gate has been purchased by him in his private capacity, and not with any immediate intention of devoting it to the purposes of the Order itself. They add, "Though it is possible that the

* See Chambers's *Cyclopædia*, 1743 Edit.

AN ANCIENT GREEK MANUSCRIPT.—Mr. John Strachey Hare has placed in the hands of Professor Newman the facsimile of a Greek MS., purchased in Egypt by Mr. Arden, of Rickmansworth Park. It consists of forty-eight narrow columns, equivalent to sixteen closely-printed octavo pages. Professor Newman has translated the whole into English, and although some of the columns are mutilated, and particularly in places of interest, nevertheless, one gets a pretty complete understanding of the whole. It contains two Attic orations, by a contemporary of Alexander the Great. The Greek is excellent, and very easy.

Proceedings of Societies.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.—A meeting of this society will be held on Tuesday, the 4th of November, at 8.30 p.m., when the following papers will be read:—1. "On Fragments of an Inscription giving part of the Chronology from which the Canon of Berosus was copied;" by George Smith. 2. "On a new Fragment of the Assyrian Canon belonging to the Reigns of Tiglath-Pileser and Shalmaneser;" by George Smith. The following candidates will be nominated:—Rev. Professor Campbell, M.A., Montreal; Rev. Dr. Douglas, Glasgow; Captain E. Dumergue; Professor T. Hayter Lewis, F.R.I.B.A.; Albert J. Mott; Alexander Peckover, F.R.G.S.

Notices of Books.

The Lonely Guiding Star.—A Legend of the Pyrenean Mountains, and other Poems, Miscellaneous and Dramatic. By William D. S. Alexander, London: Sampson Low, Marston, Low, and Searle, 1873.

THE tragedy entitled "Helen" is decidedly the best portion of this volume. The story is one well adapted for dramatizing, and Mr. Alexander has grouped the persons and facts implicated with considerable skill and *savoir faire*. As a spectacular play, it would produce good effect, the costumes required being of a description necessitating rich and gorgeous display, while the appropriate scenery would be grand and suggestive. "The Lonely Guiding Star" comprises a series of incidents in which a hermit of the Pyrenees plays the principal part. In a simple legend, the quasi-supernatural individuality and the decidedly supernatural end of the recluse might be in place; but spun out into a succession of serious stories, the idea loses in picturesqueness, without gaining the importance and weight inseparable from a personification apparently designed to embody something of the epic. The author's abilities are shown to greater advantage in "A Life Contrast," and it is evident that his forte consists rather in the delineation of the real and the dramatic, than in the rendering of the ideal or the sentimental.

Mary Desmond, and other Poems. By Nicholas J. Gannon, author of "The O'Donoghue of the Lakes, and Other Poems," &c., &c. London: S. Tinsley. Dublin: M'Glashan & Gill, 1873.

YET another poet to swell the bounteous streams flowing from Helicon and Mount Parnassus! Mr. Gannon establishes his claim to worship the Muses in a prefatory dedication as beautiful in feeling as in expression. Mary Desmond, the titular poem of the book, is a tale of the great famine in Ireland. Its perusal interests from beginning to end, but most readers will regret its melancholy dénouement. Mr. Gannon writes not only with feeling and elegant perspicuity, but he also frequently shows himself to be possessed of imagination, as well as of the ability to describe the varied appearances of nature in "word-painting," full of light and colour. His lines in memory of a favourite hunter will awaken responsive sympathy from many a lover and venerator of the equine race. Mr. Gannon's speciality appears to be in narrative, and his style in this exhibits considerable fluency and charm.

Merrie England in the Olden Time. By George Daniel. With illustrations by John Leech and Robert Cruikshank. A new edition. London: Warne & Co. New York: Scribner, Welford, & Armstrong.

THE lovers of jest and song, especially those to whom these are all the more welcome when accompanied by a somewhat antiquarian flavour, will find amusement in this humorous, gossiping volume; and old friends will be pleased to see it in its becoming new dress. It is certainly not a book to read through at a sitting, but may serve to while away many stray half-hours; and the drawings by Leech and Cruikshank are interesting and valuable not only for their own exquisite sense of humour and character, but likewise as memorials of a well-known school of which they for many years were the chief

representatives. The preface to the new edition informs us that few alterations have been made, and these simply with a view "to make the volume intelligible to the reader of the present day."

Edwin: An Historical Poem. By John Sibbald Eddison, of the Middle Temple. London: Longmans, Green, & Co., 1873.

THE subject and incidents of this poem are taken from the life of Edwin, the ancient Anglo-Saxon King of Deira and Bernicia, i.e., that portion of the country situated north of the river Humber, and lying between the Humber and the Tees. Edwin's struggles to wrest his kingdom from the usurper, his own conversion to Christianity, and his marriage with the Christian Princess Ethelburga of Kent, daughter of the pious Queen Bertha, form the principal events of the story. Attempts to revivify our ancient history, and to render the same more familiar by endowing its leading figures with a personal interest are to be commended. Mr. Eddison chooses brave men and virtuous women for his heroes and heroines; but while we like and esteem them for their good qualities, we cannot ignore the fact that he commits a mistake in giving them *carte blanche* as to the length of their speeches.

Answers to Correspondents.

D. M.—Jonathan Wild was executed at Tyburn, May 24, 1725. About 2 o'clock on the following morning his body was buried in old St. Pancras Churchyard, where a stone, with the following inscription, marks his grave.—"Jonathan Wild, buried May 25th, 1725." A few nights afterwards it is reported that his body was disinterred, for anatomical purposes, as it was supposed.

E. F.—The assassination of Douglas occurred at Stirling, in 1451.

L. H.—The word "yare" simply means "make haste." You will find it in the last scene in the tragedy of "Antony and Cleopatra," where *Iras*, having entered with a robe, crown, &c., is thus addressed by the heroine of the play—

"Give me my robe, put on my crown, I have
Immortal longings in me: now no more
The juice of Egypt's grape shall moist this lip:
Yare, yare, good *Iras*, quick," &c.

J. R.—Your question is not quite clear. If you will kindly state the facts more explicitly, we will do our best to assist you.

S. S.—Please send the MS.; we shall then be the better able to judge.

P. J.—The burning of the *Queen Charlotte*, flag-ship of Lord Keith, occurred on the 17th March, 1800, in Leghorn Roads. Upwards of 700 lives were lost.

X.—You will find reference made of Bishop Hoadley's sermon on "The Nature of the Kingdom of Christ," and of the controversy to which it gave rise, in "Steele's Letters," Vol. i. pp. 173, 180.

D. S.—The last Deputy Postmaster-General of Scotland was Sir David Wedderburn, Bart.

T. F.—Badges were much used from the time of Edward I. until the reign of Elizabeth. They were placed on banners and caparisons, and on the breasts or shoulders of private soldiers, attendants, &c., without a wreath or anything of that kind under them.

J. K.—Dr. Thomas Gale was High Master of St. Paul's School from 1672 to 1697.

I.—The Roxburghe Club was named after John Duke of Roxburghe, a celebrated collector of rare books, who was born in the middle of the last century.

S. F. (Llandudwen).—The best work to which we can refer you is the Rev. Thomas Price's "Hanes Cymre" (History of Wales). It was published in parts between the years 1836 and 1842.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 4, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 4, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 81A, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Leofgar (1057-1060), the successor of Athelstan, "wore his knepas (head piece) in his priesthood until he was a bishop. He forsook his cloister and his rood (his ghostly weapons), and took to his spear and to his sword upon his bishophood. He then went in the force against Griffith, the Welsh king, and he was there slain, and his priest with him, and Aelnoth, his shire-reeve, and many good men with them, and the others fled." After his death the See was vacant for four years, during which it was under the rule of Ealdred, Bishop of Worcester.

Walter de Lorraine (1061-1079) chaplain of Queen Edith, the last bishop prior to the Conquest, was consecrated at Rome by Pope Nicholas II., where he had gone with Ealdred, Bishop of Worcester, on his elevation to the Archiepiscopal See of York.

Robert de Losing (1079-1095), the first bishop after the Conquest, is said to have been the most learned of the bishops consecrated by Lanfranc, found his cathedral in ruins, and rebuilt it on the model of the Church of Aix-la-Chapelle, of which the choir, now existing, is regarded as part of his work.

Gerard (1096-1101), translated to York, succeeded Losing, when Roger Lardarius (who died before his consecration), was appointed by King Henry I. He received the temporalities as bishop elect, from the king, by delivery from the king of the pastoral staff.

Raynelm (1101-1115) succeeded. He was then objected to by Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, who at first refused to consecrate the bishop who had been so invested. This prelate accordingly restored the temporalities to the king, who, enraged by his submission to the archbishop, banished him from the court. This prelate is considered to have completed the church begun by Robert de Losing. Another person called Anselm was Dean of the cathedral 1247-1271.

Contemporary with the Bishops Raynelm and Clive, John Middleton was appointed the first Dean of Hereford.

Geoffrey de Clive (1115-1120) succeeded. "*Bonus quidem et ille*," says William of Malmesbury, "*continentis simusque indifferenter cibis et vestibus quæ minore (Pretio) taxarentur utens; agriculturæ studens*." He greatly improved the lands belonging to the See; but was more careful to increase than distribute, "leaving great stores behind him to no heir."

Richard de Capella (Bishop 1121-1127) partly built a bridge over the river Wye at Hereford.

Robert de Betune (1131-1141), nominated by King Henry I. in 1120, but not consecrated till 1131, was a member of the noble house of Betune, and had been a canon in the Augustinian Priory at Llanthony. During the troubles of Stephen's reign, Hereford suffered greatly, and the cathedral was desecrated and deserted, and the bishop was compelled to take flight in disguise; but on his return he cleansed and repaired the church. He died at Rheims April 16, 1141, and his remains were brought home and were buried in his cathedral. He was considered one of the best and worthiest bishops of his age; and in addition to great learning, was reputed for his skill in architecture.

Gilbert Foliot (1149-1163), abbot of Gloucester, the inflexible antagonist of Becket, "admitted to be a man of irreproachable life, of austere habits, and great learning, was translated to London." He uttered the bitter sarcasm on Becket's consecration as primate: "The King has wrought a miracle, he has turned a soldier and layman into an archbishop." He was amongst the bishops excommunicated by Becket on Ascension-day, 1159, and again in Canterbury Cathedral on the Christmas-day before the Archbishop's murder; and he preached in that Cathedral on the memorable day of King John's penance (July 12, 1174). This bishop died in 1187.

EX-CATHEDRA.

(To be continued.)

LOUGHTON—ITS CHURCHES AND MEMORIALS.

(Continued from p. 188.)

TAKING leave of the brasses we return again to St. Nicholas Church, and there find on the floor, near the door, a black slab, the lower part of which is nearly covered with a brick step. It records that—

HERE LYETH INTERD THE BODY
OF IOEFFERY LEE * LATE OF THIS PARISH
GENTLEMAN WHO DEPARTED THIS
LIFE THE 17TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER
AN^O DO^M 1670 BEING IN THE 63^O
YEARE OF HIS AGE LEAVEING BEHIND
HIM HANNAH HIS WIFE BY WHOME HE
HAD TWO SONNES AND TWO DAUGH
TERS THEN LIVEING.

Near this are two other similar slabs (black) placed side by side, commemorative of Robert and Barbara Stiles, and their son William:—

I.

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF WILLIAM
STILES ONLY SON OF ROBERT AND
BARBARA STILES, WHO DIED MARCH
THE 26TH 1724.—IN THE 23^O YEARE
OF HIS AGE.

II.

Here Lyes
the Body of ROBERT STILES, Esq^r:
and of BARBARA his Wife
They Departed this Life
She the 18TH of April } 1739 Aged { 72
He the 18TH of June } 76
Whose Virtues are Recorded
where no Time can obliterate them.

Besides the memorials above mentioned, there are also two others on the floor; one is without inscription, and, originally, held a brass plate and a coat of arms; the other simply denotes—"The family vault of John Ismay, Esq., 1808." Both these slabs are white.

There are a few tablets in the building. Four on the north wall commemorate the following persons:—(1.) Mrs. Ann Whitaker, widow of William Whitaker, Esq., obt. 14th Sept., 1770, æt. 50; (2.) Ann Whitaker, only daughter of the above William and Ann, obt. 24th Nov., 1825, æt. 84; (3.) Mary Ann Maitland, wife of John Maitland, Esq., of Woodford Hall, and Loughton Hall, obt. 31st Dec., 1830, æt. 69, and on same, the above John, obt. 22nd Mar., 1831, æt. 77; (4.) Isabella Reavely, of Gower-street, Bedford-square, London, spinster, obt. 15th July, 1822, æt. 76, and cousin Henrietta, only sister of Mrs. Maitland, obt. 3rd Nov., 1832, æt. 68. The same number of tablets occupy the south wall. One is inscribed "to the memory of an amiable woman, Ann Lovat, wife of Samuel Lovat, Esq.," obt. 15th Aug., 1812, æt. 31. The remaining three record respectively the decease of Margaret Lovat, only daughter of John Salt Lovat, late rector of this parish, obt. 23rd May, 1815, æt. 33, buried in Charminster Church, co. Dorset, and, on the same, John Lovat, second and youngest son of the said John Salt Lovat, died in the West Indies, 1801, æt. 20; Nicholas Pearse, Esq., obt. 21st Mar., 1825, æt. 59; and Mary, wife of George Cooke, Esq., of Carr House, near Doncaster, daughter of William Hamilton, Esq., of

* Ogborne renders this "Geoffrey Lie." The two f's in Ioeffery and the e's in "Lee" are graven together, which circumstance probably accounts for part of the error.

Debden Green, obt. 17th May, 1840, æt. 67. The only memorial on the west wall, and the last to be noticed here, is a tablet erected in memory of the Ismay family, viz., Mary Ismay, wife of John Ismay, Esq., of Mile End-road, Middlesex, obt. 20th Feb., 1808, æt. 61; Sarah, daughter of John and Mary, obt. 23rd Mar., 1825, æt. 37, the above John, obt. 10th Nov., 1836, æt. 90, and Mary, eldest daughter, the wife of "Joseph French, of Little Burstad, in this county, died at Chelsea," 11th Feb., 1860, æt. 77 (see tomb). In quitting St. Nicholas', I cannot but feel sorry that the old church should have been disturbed in its entirety. It was but small, and the expense incurred in its repairing would not have been much greater than the amount required to keep the present structure in good order.

The old churchyard, partly surrounded by trees, whose friendly branches and foliage seem to shelter and protect the tombs in their vicinity, looks extremely snug and pretty. The old monks certainly had a warm and cozy eye, even as regards the last resting-place of their flock. How many old country churches and precincts do we see located in the prettiest and pleasantest spot the village or parish can boast? Even so is it here. The place seems invested with a peculiar charm, perhaps from the air of desertion it wears, which sheds its influence around—perhaps, from the knowledge of the observer, that in this fast and fleeting age, the old is left for the new, without so much as one lingering look of affection. There are numerous memorials in this churchyard, but few of these are tombs and vaults. The family vault of Mrs. Ann Whitaker, dating from 1770, is the earliest to be seen of this kind, and this is situated in the south-western part of the ground. Over the vault, which is railed in, are two tombs and a marble slab. The tombs record the demise of Mr. John Gorham, late of King's-road, Bedford-row, London, obt. 28th July, 1801, æt. 88; Mrs. Rebecca Bliss, niece of the late John Gorham, Esq., obt. 2nd March, 1819, æt. 70; Miss Harriet Barnes, "for many years the constant companion of Mrs. Whitaker and Mrs. Bliss," obt. 4th April, 1823, æt. 44; and Mrs.* Ann Whitaker of Loughton Hall, 24th Nov., 1825, æt. 84. The slab is inscribed to William Whitaker Maitland, Esq., born Oct. 31st, 1794, died July 1st, 1861, "of Loughton Hall and Woodford Hall, in this county." Near this, a tomb also railed in, commemorates the decease of Isabella and Henrietta Reavely, Mary Ann, and John Maitland (see tablets). Here we find that John Maitland was "for many years representative in Parliament of the borough of Chippenham, co. Wilts." In addition to the above, the tomb contains the following inscription to "William Whitaker Maitland, Capt. 49th Regt., and A.D.C. to Major-General Sir Henry Storks, K.C.B., son and heir of William Whitaker Maitland, who died of ague, contracted during the Crimean campaign, 15th Nov., 1856, aged 31 years and 7 days."† On the east side of the churchyard may be noticed a tomb inscribed to Harry Thomas Powell, son of Thomas and Catherine Powell, obt. 3rd Feb., 1777, æt. 2 years and 9 months, and the "Rev. David Powell, LL.B., brother to the above, of the Chesnuts, Tottenham, obt. 9th June, 1848, æt. 78. Close by, another memorial denotes "that within this vault are deposited the remains of Sir Henry Martin, Bart., of Lockinge, in the county of Berkshire, representative in Parliament for Southampton, and comptroller of his Majesty's navy, and an elder brother of the Trinity House," obt. 1st Aug., 1794, æt. 61, and "Elizabeth Ann, widow, daughter of Harding Parker, Esq., of Besborough, co. Cork. She first married John St. Ledger Gillman, Esq., of Gillmanville, in the said co. Cork," obt. 8 March, 1808, æt. 71; also on this is inscribed "Samuel Henry, their eldest son, who died a youth on board his Majesty's ship *Prince George*,

in the West Indies, 1782, where he had been present in Lord Rodney's and Lord Hood's great naval victories;" Henry, a grandchild of Sir Henry, obt. 19th April, 1794, æt. 13 months, and Sarah Catherine, daughter, obt. 17th Dec., 1826. Other similar mementos—but of an ordinary description—variously situated, are inscribed to the following:—Mary Powell, wife of David Powell, Esq., obt. 12th March, 1809, æt. 34 and on the same tomb, David Powell, Esq., "who died by a stroke of lightning," 15th May, 1832, æt. 68, and Grizell, second wife of the above, obt. 21st Feb., 1852, æt. 70; Mr. James Adams, "late of Paddington," Middlesex, obt. 6th March, 1808, æt. 45; Henry Nottage, "late of Chigwell," obt. 16th Oct. 1823, æt. 74; John Briant, Esq., "many years resident of this parish," obt. 5th March, 1823, æt. 68 (this faces the east end of St. Nicholas'); and Mrs. Mary Ann Witherby, wife of John Witherby, "of Debden Hall Farm, in this parish, daughter of John Nicholson, of Cornhill," obt. 15th July, 1837, æt. 36; above, John, obt. 12th Aug., 1841, æt. 48, and Elizabeth Colman, youngest daughter, obt. 10th Feb., 1844, æt. 6 years and 7 months.

But there are two memorials here which deserve a special mention. One lies on the west side of the churchyard, and is an exact representation of a box coffin, carved in white stone. On the top, or lid, is an inscription which records that Charles Lane, Esq., died 10th Nov., 1841, aged 81, and Mrs. Ann Maria, his widow, 8th Aug., 1846, æt. 78. The other, situate close to the porch, and on the north side, is the finest memorial in the yard. It is a stone structure, slightly ornamented, and nearly as large as the porch, and has a sloping ridged roof, which is also of stone. The inscription facing the west reads thus:—

Here rests
the body of
~~MARY~~
wife of
JOS. FRENCH of
Little Burstad
in this County Esq.
Obt. Feb^y 11th 1860
ætat 77.

Towards the base of the monument, and near the ground, we read, "Near by, lie those of John her father, son of Jno. Ismay, clerk, vicar of Burch-by-Sands, co. Cumberland, of Mary his wife, and Sarah Ismay, their younger child." (See tablet.)

A tablet on the east wall of St. Nicholas' (south corner), records that "near this stone are the remains of Mary, the wife of John Horsley, of the parish of Waltham Holy Cross," Essex, obt. 20th Oct., 1810, æt. 81, and is further inscribed to Mary Fromont Morris, daughter of Lieut.-General Morris, of the Bengal Establishment, born Oct. 5, 1806, died 17th April, 1817; John Horsley, Esq., 1st April, 1819, æt. 71; and Mary Henrietta Morris, daughter of the above Mary Horsley, obt. 28th July, 1824, æt. 71. Near this is a large bricked vault fenced in with iron railings, the top overrun with grass. This vault, which belongs to the Bazire family,* is well represented in Ogborne's view of the Church, and bears much the same aspect at the present day as it did at the beginning of the present century. It is said that sixteen persons are interred within this vault.

J. PERRY.

(To be continued.)

* Now said to be extinct.

* By courtesy.

† An elder brother, John, is also commemorated on this tomb. He died in his infancy, 24th Nov., 1823.

BARONIES IN ABEYANCE.—IV.

(Continued from p. 118.)

Creation.	Abeysance.	Barony.	Original Co-heirs.	Existing Representatives.
1459	1569	Dacre of Gillesland . .	Three sisters of 5th Baron. 1. <i>Ann</i> , married Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel 2. <i>Mary</i> , married Thomas Lord Howard de Walden, <i>ob. s.p.</i> 3. <i>Elizabeth</i> , married Lord William Howard (great grandfather of 1st Earl of Carlisle)	Lord Stourton } Lord Petre } (Line extinct.) Earl of Carlisle.
1347	circa 1370	Dagworth .	<i>Sole heiress.</i> <i>Thomasin</i> , daughter and heir of 2nd Baron, and wife of William 4th Baron Furnival	Lord Stourton } Lord Petre }
1299	circa 1340	Darcy, of Nocton .	Two aunts of 3rd Baron. 1. <i>Julian</i> , married Sir Peter de Limburg . 2. <i>Agnes</i> , married Sir Roger de Pedwardine	(Not ascertained.) ² (Not ascertained.)
1332	1418	Darcy, of Knaith .	Two daughters of 6th Baron. 1. <i>Elizabeth</i> , second wife of Sir James Strangways, of Harlesey, Co. York 2. <i>Margery</i> , married Sir John Conyers, (grandfather of the 1st Baron Conyers)	(Probably) Edward Swainton } Strangways, Esq. } Lord Conyers. ⁵
1295	1548	Daubeney .	<i>Sole heiress.</i> <i>Cecily</i> , wife of John Bouchier, 1st Earl of Bath, and sister and heiress of Henry, 7th Baron Daubeney and 1st Earl of Bridgewater	Sir Rainald Knightley, Bart. } Mrs. Troth Jenkins } Sir Bouchier P. Wrey, Bart. }
1264	1266	D'Eivill . .	Two grand-daughters of 1st Baron. 1. <i>Margaret</i> , probably <i>ob. s.p.</i> 2. <i>Elizabeth</i> , married Alexander Leedes .	(Doubtful.) ⁷
1299	1316	De-la-Mare .	(Unknown)	Probably extinct.
1299	circa 1325	De-la-Warde	(Unknown)	Probably extinct.

¹ Representatives of the two nieces and co-heirs of Edward, 12th Duke of Norfolk, the lineal descendant of Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, and Ann Dacre.

² Co-heirs to the Barony of Furnival. Representatives of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey (*ob.* 1646), by *Alathea Talbot*, daughter and eventually sole heiress of Gilbert, 7th Earl of Shrewsbury, lineally descended from John, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury and *Maud Nevill*, granddaughter and heir of William, 4th Baron Furnival and Thomasin Dagworth.

³ *Eleanor Limburg*, daughter and eventually heir of Sir Peter de Limburg and Julian Darcy, married Nicholas Bernake, and left three daughters, co-heirs: (1.) *Margaret*, wife of James Belters of Ketelby, (2.) *Agnes*, married William Wimbish of Nocton, (3.) *Elizabeth*, married Sir William Wingfield. (Burkes "Extinct Peerage.")

⁴ Unless descendants exist of the two grand-daughters and co-heirs of Sir Richard Strangways (eldest son of Sir James, and Elizabeth Darcy), viz., (1.) *Maria*, married Robert Ros, of Ingmanthorpe, (2.) *Joan*, married 1st John Bygod, and Sir William Maulverer. This line is said to be extinct, and the representation to devolve upon the descendants of James, next brother of Sir Richard Strangways,

whose heir general is the present Edward S. Strangways, Esq., of Aine, co. York.

⁵ Heir-general of Thomas Darcy, of Aston, by *Elizabeth*, his daughter and eventually sole-heir of 3rd Baron Conyers—through the families of Osborne, Dukes of Leeds, and Darcy, Earls of Holderness.

⁶ Co-heirs to the Barony of Fitzwarine. Representatives of the two surviving daughters, and ultimate co-heirs of Edward, 4th Earl of Bath. The Barony of Daubeney was not assumed after the 1st Baron until the lineal heir male, Giles Daubeney (by descent 6th Baron), was created Baron Daubeney, by patent, 1486. The original Barony should not have fallen into abeyance until the death of Edward Bouchier, 4th Earl of Bath, in 1636.

⁷ The Barony of D'Eivill is of doubtful existence. A single summons to Parliament only having issued to the 1st Baron. The representation of the Leedes family appears to have passed through the families of Pigott and Folkingham of Northall, co. York, and ultimately to have devolved upon that of Hamerton, of Helliwell, co. York. (*Vide* Thoresby's "History of Leeds.")

Creation.	Abeysance.	Barony.	Original Co-heirs.	Existing Representatives.
1299	1554	De-la-Warr .	<i>Sole heiress.</i> <i>Mary West</i> , eldest daughter and eventual heiress of Sir Owen West (next brother of 9th Baron), and wife of 1st Sir Andrian Poynings, 2nd Sir Richard Rogers, <i>ob. s.p.</i> (?)	(Not ascertained since end of 18th century.) ¹
1384	1397	Devereaux .	<i>Sole heiress.</i> <i>Joan</i> , sister and heir of 2nd Baron, and wife of Walter, 5th Baron Fitzwalter	Lord Fitzwalter. ² (probably sole heir.)
1342	1757	Dudley .	Five Sisters of 15th Baron. 1. <i>Anne</i> , married William Smith, Esq. 2. <i>Frances</i> , married Walter Woodcock, Esq. 3. <i>Mary</i> , married Joseph Harvey, Esq., of Birmingham, <i>ob. s.p.</i> 4. <i>Catherine</i> , married Thomas Jordan, of Birmingham, <i>ob. s.p.</i> 5. <i>Elizabeth</i> , married Rev. Benjamin Briscoe	Ferdinando Dudley Lea-Smith, Esq. ³ Mr. Joseph Smart. ⁴ Mr. John King Willmot. ⁵ Sisters of John Green, Esq. ⁶ (<i>ob.</i> 1868.) (Line extinct.) (Line extinct.) (Line extinct.) ⁷
1295	1509	Dynham, or Dinan .	Four sisters of 7th Baron, 1. <i>Elizabeth</i> , married 1st, Fulke, 9th Baron Fitzwarine; 2nd, Sir John Sapcoate 2. <i>Joan</i> , married John, 7th Baron Zouche and St. Maur 3. <i>Margaret</i> , married Sir Nicholas Carew, of Mohuns, Otley 4. <i>Catherine</i> , married Sir Thomas Arundell, of Lanherne (To be continued.)	Sir Rainald Knightley, Bart. Mrs. Troth Jenkins Sir Bouchier P. Wrey, Bart. } Lord Zouche Hon. Mrs. Pechell — Oliver, Esq. — Heming, Esq. Rev. William Charles Howell. } (Not ascertained.) ¹⁰ Lord Arundell, of Wardour } ¹¹ Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh } and probably others not ascertained ¹²

WM. DUNCOMBE PINK, F.R.Hist.S.

¹ *Mary West*, by Sir Adrian Poynings, left two daughters co-heirs, (1.) *Mary Poynings*, wife of Sir Edward More, of Hertmere, Surrey, whose grandson, Sir Edward More, *ob. s.p.* when (unless there were descendants of Edward More, son of William, younger son of Sir Edward and Mary Poynings) the representative of this moiety vested in the descendants of *Elizabeth*, only daughter of Sir Edward More, and wife of Sir Thomas Drew, of the Grange, Broad Hembury, Devon. Their son, William Drew, *ob.* 1654, leaving daughters. (2.) *Anne Poynings*, wife of Sir George More, of Losely, Surrey, whose great-grandson Sir William More, Bart., of Losely, *ob.* 1684, *s.p.*, leaving as his ultimate heir, his cousin, *Margaret More*, wife of Sir Thomas Molyneux, whose son Sir More Molyneux, of Losely, left eight daughters co-heirs, seven of whom *ob.* unmarried, and the other, *Anne Molyneux*, married Charles Rainsford, Esq., but died 1798, *s.p.*, when the representation of the family devolved upon the descendants of the daughters of Sir Thomas Molyneux, and Margaret More. (*Vide* Manning and Bray's "Surrey," Vol. i. pp. 99, 628.) The co-heirs to the Barony of De la Warr, are also representatives of the Barony of West.

² Probably sole heir-general of Thomas Mildmay, Esq., by *Mary*, sister and heir of Benjamin, 14th Baron Fitzwalter, the heir-general of Walter, 5th Baron Fitzwalter, and Joan Devereux. The Barony of Devereux, though unassumed, was in reality possessed by the Barons Fitzwalter, and should not have fallen into abeyance until 1629.

³ Of Halesowen Grange, Shropshire, great-grandson of William Smith and Anne Lea.

⁴ Grandson of Mr. Benjamin Smart, by *Mary Woodcock*, eldest daughter and eventual co-heir of Walter Woodcock, Esq., and Frances Lea. Mr. Smart is a tenant-farmer at Oatenfields, near Halesowen, on the estate of F. D. Lea-Smith, Esq., the senior co-heir to the Barony.

⁵ Grandson of Mr. William Willmot, of Halesowen, by *Anne Wood*

cock, second daughter and co-heir of Walter Woodcock and Frances Lea. Mr. Willmot is a supernannuated officer in the Customs.

⁶ John Green, Esq., of Halesowen, *ob.* 1868, *s.p.*, was son of John Green and *Elizabeth Woodcock*, third daughter and co-heir of Walter Woodcock and Frances Lea. His sisters (if living) are (1) *Elizabeth*, married Edward Walter, of Kingsbury. (2) *Maria*, married — Meeson, of Altrington, Shropshire. (3) *Frances*, married — Wills, of Birmingham. (4) *Anne*, unmarried.

The descendants of the three younger daughters of Walter Woodcock all failed. They were—(1) *Frances*, fourth daughter, married Joseph Green, of Dudley, but *ob. s.p.* (2) *Katherine*, fifth daughter, *ob. s.p.* (3) *Sarah*, sixth daughter, married Rev. Thomas Hughes, of Colwall Green, Hereford, and left a son, Thomas Hughes, Esq., *ob.* 1863.

⁷ Line failed with Rev. William Lea Briscoe, Dean of Bristol, *ob. s.p.*, only son of Rev. Benjamin Briscoe and Elizabeth Lea. (*Vide* "Herald and Genealogist," Vol. v. 97, *et seq.*)

⁸ Co-heirs to the Barony of Fitzwarine. Representatives of the two daughters of Edward Bourchier, 13th Baron Fitzwarine, and 4th Earl of Bath.

⁹ Co-heirs to the Baronies of St. Maur and Lovel of Kary. Representatives of the elder daughter and co-heir of Edward, 11th Baron Zouche and St. Maur. The descendants of younger daughter of 11th Baron Zouche supposed to have failed.

¹⁰ Vested in the heirs general of Thomas Kirkham, Esq., of Blagdon, Devon, by *Cecily Carew*, great-granddaughter and heir of Sir Nicholas Carew and Margaret Dynbowd. The representatives of this section are also co-heirs to the Barony of Arcedekne.

¹¹ Representatives of the two granddaughters and co-heirs of Henry, 7th Baron Arundell, by *Mary*, youngest daughter and co-heir of Richard Arundell B-alting, Esq., of Lanherne, the lineal descendant of Sir Thomas Arundell and Catherine Dynham.

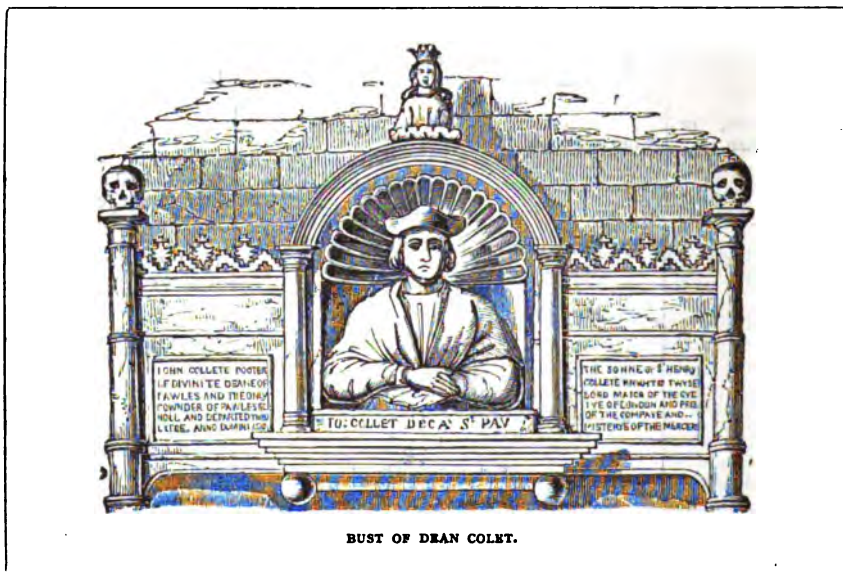
¹² Representatives (if any) of the elder daughter and co-heir of Richard Arundell Bealing, Esq.

MEMORIAL OF DEAN COLET.

A MOVEMENT is on foot for the purpose of raising a subscription for a memorial of Dean Colet, the founder of St. Paul's School. The proposition was announced at the "Apposition" at St. Paul's School on the 26th of June, 1872, and a circular has been issued, inviting the attention of all persons interested in doing honour to the dean, to the proposal of having executed some memorial of him in connection with the works now in progress for the completion of the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral. The original monument in the Cathedral, which was destroyed in the Great Fire of London, in 1666, and of which there is an engraving in Dugdale's "St. Paul's," consisted of a plain altar tomb, upon the front of which were inscribed the following lines:—

"Hic situs est D. Jo. Coletus, hujus Ecclesiæ Decanus, theologus insignis, qui ad exemplum S. Pauli semper egit gratuitum Evangelicæ doctrinæ præconem ac sinceræ doctrinæ perpetua vitæ sinceritate respondit. Scholam Paulinam suo sumptu solus et instituit, et annuo redditu

compartments, those at the sides containing panels with inscriptions; and the centre one—which was arched, and surmounted by a demi figure of a lady, crowned, emanating from a wreath—had in it a bust of the dean. It may be added that in further proof of the pious care for Colet's memory which induced the Court of Assistants of the Mercer's Company to have an engraving made of his monument—"Ne cum Aede B. Pauli corrueret optime meriti Theologi Monumentum, ectypa hæc exsculpi sumptu publico jusserunt Custodes et Assistentes Mercatorum Societatis—A.D. 1656" *—they have appended, year after year, to the Apposition Book the illustration showing that portion of the tomb which contained the bust, and this engraving by the kindness of Dr. Kynaston, the High Master of St. Paul's School, we are enabled to reproduce. In this illustration, the triple inscription given above is of course wanting, the engraving showing only the upper half of the monument. These lines are the theme of Dr. Kynaston's poem, entitled "Coleti Sepulcrum," a graceful and melodious composition, spoken by the "cap-



BUST OF DEAN COLET.

dotavit. Genus honestissimum Christi dotibus coonestavit; præcipue sobrietate mira ac pudicitia; nunc fruitur Evangelica Margarita, cujus amore neglexit omnia; vixit A^o 53 administravit xvi. obiit anno 1519,

"Morere mundo, ut vivas Deo."

Upon the top of the tomb, was the figure of a skeleton reclining at full length upon a mattress, and at each end rose a pillar supporting the canopy. In the recess at the back was this inscription:—

✠ C. Istuc Recidit Gloria Carnis.
✠ C. Morere Mundo ut Vivas Deo.
✠ C. Tobe and Tibe.

On one side of the tablet containing the above lines, was a shield bearing the arms of the City of London, and on the other side a shield with the arms of Colet—Argent, two swords saltire-wise—impaling those of St. Paul's School. The upper part, or canopy of the tomb was divided into three

tain" of St. Paul's School at the last Apposition, on the 25th of June. The poem has been printed in English and Latin, with a short preface, in which it is stated that the "Inscriptio Triplex" deserves "some such explanation as the author here ventures to supply, particularly the concluding words, which the Dean gave in English, curiously enough, but for the best of reasons—'Love and Live.' The etymological connection of these words is well given in Richardson's Dictionary, under the word 'Believe'—that is, be-lieve, which might be added to the inscription, thus—

"'LOVE—LIVE—BE-LIEVE.'"

"I am afraid," adds Dr. Kynaston, "we must conclude that the *whole* monument perished in the Great Fire, for the bust traditionally supposed to be that of Dean Colet can hardly be his, the ruff ornament of the neck being of a later age. It may be a portion of the monument of Dean Nowell,

* Dugdale's "St. Paul's."

or Dr. William Aubrey, in both of which this appendage is observable in Dugdale's illustrations, and in no other instance. But I think it by no means improbable that the bust of Colet, preserved in the High Master's house, and said also to have been dug out of the ruins of the Fire, was the real remnant of the Founder's Tomb.*

Prior to the Great Fire of London, there appear to have been two busts to Dean Colet, the one in the Cathedral and the other in St. Paul's School. The latter is still in existence, and, as stated above, is preserved in the residence of the High Master. This bust has been erroneously stated by Dr. Knight to be the one that was originally on the monument in the cathedral, but in this he has apparently mistaken a passage in Strype. Dr. Knight's words are:—"The ruins of this monument are still to be seen under St. Paul's, and the entire bust, concerning which Mr. Strype says that, though it seems to be stone, yet he had been told by an ingenious person (Mr. Bagford) it is nothing else but clay, burnt and painted—a fine art known and practised in former times."† In Stow's "Survey," by Strype (1720), vol. i., p. 163, is an account of St. Paul's School, in which mention is made of "a lively effigy, and of exquisite art, of the head of Dr. Colet, cut (as it seemed) either in stone or wood. . . . But this figure was destroyed with the School in the great fire; yet was afterwards found in the rubbish by a curious man, and searcher into the city antiquities, who observed (and so told me) that it was cast and hollow, by a curious art now lost." Maitland, in his "History of London" (3rd edition, 1760), vol. ii., p. 932, repeats the preceding account (without acknowledgment) almost word for word; but a marginal reference ascribes the lines written upon the bust to Mr. Bagford (no doubt the one mentioned by Dr. Knight). The lines in question are as follows:—

"Eloquio juvenes ubi Lillius ille polivit,
In statuâ spiras, magne Colete, tuâ:
Quam si Praxiteles fecisset magna, et ille
Forsitan æquasset, non superasset opus.
Hac salva statuâ, divinit forma Coleti
Temporibus longis non peritura manet."

Hence it would seem clear that Strype meant the bust found among the School ruins, and that he makes no mention at all of anything discovered among the ruins of the Cathedral.

As regards the supposed relics of Colet's monument, still shown in the crypt, Palmer, in his "Translation of Erasmus's Life of Colet" (1851), p. 23, thus writes:—"The blistered bust of some other ancient, preserved from the great fire, and which is still pointed out in a dark corner of the crypt, has in the verger's tradition usurped the name of Colet, and now alone marks the burial-place of the founder of St. Paul's School." In the last-mentioned work are printed the old lines, ending:—

"Of Colete's lyfe, loe! th' image heere,
In Powle's his outward shape we fynd,
His tomb is heere, his tomb is there,
Two tombs to keep him still in mynd,
One holdes his bodie dead in Powle's;
Powle's Scole maynteyns his living fame,
Such bodie dead have living soules;
We prayse therefore Godes holie name."

The Colet Memorial Fund has been already commenced, under the presidency of the Bishop of Llandaff, with Sir James Hannen, Sir Frederick Halliday, and Baron Pollock as vice-presidents, and the Rev. H. Kynaston, D.D., as treasurer. The form which the memorial is to assume is, we believe, not yet definitely settled, but a window, together with an ornamental tablet, or brass upon the pavement, has been suggested, the brass to contain some portion at least of the

inscription on the old tomb. The circular already alluded to points out that "no better subject for a window could be devised than such a picture of the Child Jesus as Erasmus describes above the High Master's chair, suggested by himself, with the legend, 'Hear ye Him,' not more suitable to St. Paul's School, dedicated as it was by its revered founder, than to St. Paul's Cathedral, where the Gospel may be said to have been first preached by the greatest of its deans, unencumbered by the scholasticism of the former age." Other suggestions have been made, such, for instance, as a mosaic in one of the soffits of the dome, representing the Miraculous Draught of Fishes, to which, however, objections may be entertained, either that such a design would cost too much, or that it would be regarded as accessory rather to a series of historical embellishments of the Cathedral, than as constituting a particular recognition and memorial to Dean Colet himself. Another suggestion—and one which has been received with general favour—has been made by Dr. Kynaston; namely, that the memorial should consist of a bust of the Dean, somewhat similar to the one now in the High Master's house at St. Paul's School, but much larger, and executed in marble by a competent sculptor, with a handsome pedestal, together with bas-reliefs representing the Miraculous Draught of Fishes and the Child Jesus in the Temple. Let the memorial take what shape or form it may, the undertaking can be carried out only in harmonious subordination to the general designs of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; and the present opportunity, therefore, is one of immediate consequence, and far more suitable than any which may be expected to offer itself in future years. The cost of a memorial window, or bust and accompaniments, may be roughly estimated at a thousand or, at most, fifteen hundred pounds; and it is announced that subscriptions for the same may be paid to Dr. Kynaston's account at Messrs. Coutt's Bank, endorsed "Colet Memorial Fund."

THE PRESERVATION OF ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

WE have received permission from Mr. John Henry Parker, C.B., to publish the following letter:—Before I return to Rome for another winter, I am desirous, if possible, to awaken public attention to the very peculiar circumstances in which the City of Rome is at present placed, and the manner in which some of the interesting remains of ancient Rome are endangered thereby. It is generally known that an Act has passed the Italian Parliament, by a large majority, ordering that the general law of Italy, with regard to church property, shall be applied to Rome without further delay. But few persons realise what this means, or the extent of it; more than half the buildings and the land within the walls of Rome must be sold in the course of the ensuing year, and the money produced by the sale invested in the public funds of Italy, so that the priests, and the monks, and the nuns, will become fund-holders instead of landed proprietors. This change had been forced on the Government by the almost unanimous voice of the people. The Municipality, in its correspondence with the Government, had not complained of the number of idle persons, and the encouragement of idleness, but had pointed out the great number of large empty buildings occupying the best situations in Rome, in which they said that where there was room for a hundred, there were not ten, and had not been for the last century. The Pontifical Government had used many of these empty monasteries as barracks for their army; the Italian Government had them valued, and paid the owners 5 per cent. interest on the value of those they occupied. It was the complete stagnation which had been caused by the locking up of so much ground, which roused them to action. But this stagnation was favourable to the preservation of ancient buildings.

* "Life of Colet," and edition, p. 229.

† Sic leg. pro divina.

The population of Rome is now increasing at an enormous rate, upwards of two thousand houses are now building in Rome, and in addition to these, great manufactories and large warehouses for commercial purposes are loudly called for; there is no saying what will be destroyed. The new city is building on the hills, on the site of the City of the Empire, not on the low ground where the City of the Popes was built. The great *agger* of Servius Tullius is almost gone: it was an enormous bank of earth, 50 feet high, and at least as wide at the base, with a foss on each side of it, at least 15 feet deep, which had been paved, and made into streets. A portion of the inner foss, with the pavement at the bottom of it, was visible two years since. I am anxious to raise funds to save a section of it, as an historical monument.

The monastery of St. Gregory, from which Augustine was sent to England to convert the Saxons to Christianity, must now be sold, with its large gardens, in which are some ruins of the house of St. Gregory himself, and in another part the remains of the Porta Capena, and the site of the Camenæ or the Grove of the Muses. The greater part of the Forum of Augustus is occupied by a great nunnery, the blank wall of which (30 feet high), on the side of one of the principal thoroughfares of Rome, is familiar to most visitors. The other wall of that nunnery is one of the walls of the early kings of Rome, part of which still stands there, 50 feet high and 12 feet thick. No one, not even ladies, have been admitted within that nunnery for the last generation. All the outer part of the great Thermæ of Caracalla must be sold, and is not unlikely to have a manufactory built upon it. The government hold the central building only, not including the porticus in front, nor the great piscina behind, or not more than a third part of the whole structure.

It is known that Rome is undermined by subterranean passages, some of them very early, and similar to that lately excavated at the Mamertine Prison. Permission would readily be obtained to clear them out and examine them thoroughly at the present time; but when new streets with new sewers are making in all directions, the opportunity will soon be lost. These are only some specimens of what there is to be done, if the money can be raised.

The Italian Government and the Municipality of Rome are really doing their utmost, and much credit is due to them for what they have done and are doing; but they have to borrow money at 8 per cent. to do it, and we cannot expect them to do more than they are doing. It is not a case for other Governments to act, the pride of the Italians would be hurt at any attempt to purchase these interesting ruins by a foreign Government; they regret and resent the hold that the French have obtained of a large part of the Pincian Hill—the Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens of Rome. But they would have no objection to the action of a neutral body, such as a Society of Archaeologists from all the provinces of the old Roman Empire, including the Italians themselves, or as many as choose to join it.

All well-educated persons are interested in the antiquities of Rome. The Germans have for many years had an establishment there for assisting the study of them. England has done nothing; surely it is time for the educated classes to stir themselves before it is too late; it is now or never. An opportunity is offered for supporting the "Roman Exploration Fund," by which a great deal has been done, but which is now exhausted.

Queries.

"FROM THE SUBLIME TO THE RIDICULOUS THERE IS BUT A STEP."—Was this axiom when uttered by Napoleon original or a quotation? Crowe in his "History of France" (Vol. v., p. 95), says, recounting Napoleon's flight from the grand army retreating from Russia in 1812, "From Wilna he (Napoleon) proceeded to Warsaw, sum-

moned there his few followers and let fall to his envoy, De Pradt, the remarkable observation, that there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous." I imagine the historian's authority is the Abbe's "Histoire de l'Ambassade de Varsovie" (Paris, 1820), though he does not give any reference thereto, and I have not the Archbishop of Malms' "Œuvres" at hand; there is no doubt, however, the remark was made by the Emperor, and very generally ascribed to him as his "geôlier et bourreau." Sir Hudson Lowe, in a note to Las Cases' celebrated letter of the 19th December, 1816, from "Balcombe Cottage au secret en vue de Longwood," says "In reading what follows one may well exclaim, as General Buonaparte himself once did, '*Du sublime au ridicule il n'y a qu'un pas*'" ("History of the Captivity of Napoleon at St. Helena," by W. Forsyth, Vol. ii., p. 293), nevertheless it does not follow that it was originally Napoleon's. I have heard it attributed to Burke, but I cannot find it in his "Philosophical Enquiry into the Origin of the Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful" (5th ed., Dodsley, 1767). Perhaps some reader of the *Antiquary* can give me the required information.

S. R. TOWNSHEND MAYEL.

NAPOLEON'S CHARGER "JAFFA."—As a subscriber to your interesting paper, I beg to propose the following query in the hope that yourself, or some of your numerous readers, may be able to furnish a reply:—What is known of a charger that belonged to Napoleon Buonaparte, and named "Jaffa"? The cause of my enquiry is this. At the entrance to a very fine avenue of trees adjoining the mansion of the ancient seat of the Robertses of Glassonbury, in the parish of Cranbrook, Kent, and now in the possession of T. W. Roberts, Esq., there is a small round column of sand-stone with this inscription thereon (now nearly obliterated):—

"UNDER THIS STONE LIES JAFFA, THE FAMOUS
CHARGER OF NAPOLEON, AGED 37 YEARS."

This horse, which was *white*, is remembered by some of the inhabitants of Cranbrook parish. It was, as I am also informed, killed in the year 1829, by a gentleman who owned it, of the name of Hartley, who was residing there at that time. This pillar was noticed by the members of the Kent Archaeological Society among the objects of interest at their late visit to Cranbrook and its neighbourhood.

W. TARBUTT.

FAMILY OF WROTH.—In the index to the catalogues of the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, there is a reference to the pedigree of the family of Wroth; but on referring to the MS. itself mentioned in the catalogue, I find that the pedigree is that of Wroth, of Enfield, not Wroth. I wish to know whether this is merely an error in the printing of the index, or whether the two names are the same. As Mr. Perry, in his papers on "Loughton Church" (see pp. 164 and 187 *ante*), has referred to the Wroth family, I should be glad if he could tell me if he knows of any synonymous mention of the two names of Wroth and Wroth.

JOHN H. HOOPER.

CHINGFORD CHURCH, ESSEX.—Can any reader give me information concerning Chingford Church, Essex, as to what was its origin, and if it was connected with Waltham Abbey; whether any persons of note were associated with it or buried there, when it was last used for public worship?

Wright's "History of Essex" gives no account of it.

A. Q.

[With reference to the monuments in Chingford Church, we will direct our correspondent's attention to Mr. J. Perry's interesting papers in the *Antiquary*, Vol. iii., pp. 272 and 287.—Ed.]

SALT WORK.—In many "Inquisitiones Post Mortem" and "Pedes Finium" a salt work is frequently mentioned with its annual value. What was it? In some parishes, so far as I can trace, no springs whatever exist, and, therefore, I am unable to see how a salt work could be there.

S.

Hunt and Shelley, suggested a line from the latter. After Mr. Browning's remark, however, I moved and Mr. John Watson Dalby seconded a resolution that the line from "Abou Ben Adhem" *alone* should be placed on the pedestal—which was agreed to. The concluding remark of G. J. H. "Leigh Hunt was better than a lover of his fellow men. He never sank so low as that," betrays such total ignorance of Leigh Hunt as to need no comment from me. All those who knew Leigh Hunt personally or are at all conversant with his writings know that that line contains his proudest title to the veneration of Englishmen—nay, of the entire human family—*because* he loved and worked for them.

S. R. TOWNSHEND MAYER.

EAR-RINGS (Vol. iv. 191).—It cannot be allowed that rings, ear-rings or nose-rings (anciently they were closely allied, as will be shown), were ever worn or carried as "signs of servitude." Such ornaments were too highly prized by the fashionables of remote antiquity to admit of a use significant of slavery.

The earliest Bible account of such jewels is thus recorded (Gen. xxiv. 22)—"And . . . the man took a golden ear-ring of half a shekel weight," &c. The word here translated ear-ring is *Nezem*, which may mean either ear-ring, nose-ring, or, as it is in the margin of our English Bibles, "a jewel for the forehead." See also verses 30 and 47 of the same chapter; in the latter verse, "I put the ear-ring upon her face," &c. Again, Gen. xxxv. 4—"And they gave unto Jacob all the strange gods which were in their hand, and all their ear-rings which were in their ears; and Jacob hid them under the oak which was by Shechem." The word in this passage is "*Nēzēm*," the same as above (plural). Hebraists say the word means nose-ring; it may be so, but the text is sufficiently explanatory—they were taken from the ears. The word is also used in the singular, and translated ear-ring, Job. xlii. 11, and Prov. xxv. 12, which see. Perhaps the most remarkable chapter in the Bible, where this word is introduced, is Exodus xxxii. It might indeed be inferred that because they had been bondsmen in Egypt the "ancient people" carried away with them the badges of servitude, but we are told they "spoiled the Egyptians." Verses 2, 3, 4—"And Aaron said unto them, Break off the golden ear-rings which are in the ears of your wives, of your sons, and of your daughters, and bring them unto me. And all the people brake off the golden ear-rings which were in their ears, and brought them unto Aaron. And he received them at their hand, and fashioned it with a graving-tool, after he had made it a molten calf: and they said, these be thy gods O Israel, which brought thee up out of the land of Egypt."

In Numbers, xxxi. 50, "bracelets, rings, ear-rings, and tablets," the words *rings* and *ear-rings* are in the original *ēbāoth*, *āgeel*, meaning "*rings or seals, ring,*" and tablets.

In Judges, viii. 24—"They had golden ear-rings, because they were Ishmaelites." Again the word "*Nezem*." See also other passages, Hosea ii. 13, and Isaiah iii. 20, where the word is "*lēchāsheem*," *amulets*. It is evident then, ear-jewels were worn by ancient aristocracy as articles for adornment, fixed to the ear perhaps without a perforated lobe.* It is also evident that a pierced ear was a sign of servitude, but not of slavery, as the service was voluntary.

"If the servant shall plainly say, I love my master, my wife, and my children; I will not go out free. Then his master shall bring him unto the judges; he shall also bring him to the door, or unto the door-post; and his master shall bore his ear through with an awl; and he shall serve him for ever." (Exodus xxi. 5, 6.)

NUMMUS.

If your correspondent will refer to a still older book, to wit, the Book of Exodus, xxi. 6, he will find that a Hebrew servant, at the expiration of six years, could, if he chose, become free, but if, on the contrary, he preferred to continue a slave, then "his master" was, according to the law of Moses, "to take him to the door-post, and bore his ear through with an awl; and he shall serve him for ever."

This is no doubt the foundation for the statement referred to.

H. FISHWICK, F.R.Hist.S.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES (Vol. iv. 190, 206).—The following remarkable case is quoted in Brand's History of Newcastle from the Harleian MSS., Nos. 980—87:—

"Of the Scots weaver, who had 62 children by one woman, all living till they were baptized, &c.—

"A weaver in Scotland had by one woman 62 children, all living till they were baptized, of which there were but fewer daughters only, who lived till they were women, and 46 sons, all attaining to man's estate. During the time of this fruitfulness in the woman, her husband at her importunity absented himself from her for the space of 5 years together, serving as a soldier under the command of Captain Selby, in the Low Counties. After his return home, his wife was again delivered of three children at a birth, and so in her due time continued in such births till through bearing she became impotent. The certainty of this relation I had from Joh Delavall of Northumb' Esq' who, anno 1630, rid about thirty miles beyond Edinburgh to see this fruitful couple, who were both then living. Her stature and features he described to me then more fully. There was not any of the children then abiding with their parents, Sir John Bowes and three other men of quality having taken at several times ten of their children a piece from them and brought them up. The rest were disposed of by other English and Scottish gent. amongst which 3 or four of them are now alive, and abiding at Newcastle, 1630."

WILLIAM DODD.

The instance of extreme fructuousness given by your correspondent "Gete," is a remarkable example of the unbounded credibility of the middle ages, for I presume names and circumstances being given, such a tale would scarcely have survived if not believed. Indubitably, a physiologist could explode such a statement by a very simple definition.

But I fancy the first instance has many parallels.

My own great-great-grandfather was the only survivor of twenty-two children, born to his father by one wife.

The "World of Wonders" gives several instances of numerous births.

Thomas Greenhill, surgeon to the Duke of Norfolk, petitioned his Grace for an augmentation to his coat of arms to perpetuate the fact of his being the seventh son and thirty-ninth child of one father and mother. The *Collectanea Topographica*, from which the above was quoted, also asserts that a weaver in Scotland had by one woman, sixty-two children, of whom four daughters and forty-six sons lived to grow up.

More noteworthy, if true, is the case of Dinora Salviate, who presented her husband with fifty-two children, of whom never less than three were born at a time. It is *prima facie* evident that they could not have been born singly. The maximum number at a birth (excepting that given by your correspondent) I have read of is that in the case of Thomas and Edith Bonham, who had two children at a birth the first time and after an interval of seven years, the wife had seven at a birth.

While considering this subject, I will enquire if there are any known instances to equal the following given by Douglas Allport in his "Camberwell," recording the death of Anne Hathaway, May 1658, who was 105 years old at

* See Plates:—Wilkinson's Ancient Egyptians, and Layard's Nineveh.

Brown called the society's attention to a letter written by Mr. John Wilkinson, the ironmaster, of Brosely, dated 1781, announcing his intention to launch the first iron ship. The Wilkinson token, *Rev.*, a ship, 1788, was shown in illustration.

Notices of Books.

Footprints. Poems translated and original. By George Browning, F.R. Hist. Soc. Second edition. London: Hotten.

We are glad to see that Mr. George Browning's volume of poems, entitled "Footprints," has already reached the second stage of literary existence. In the preface, attention is modestly directed to the translations, rather than to the author's independent offerings to the lyric muse. Mr. Browning has succeeded not only in rendering the meaning, but also in assimilating much of the individual character of the German originals which he has selected. Few tasks are more thankless than that of the translator, and he receives, generally speaking, scant praise and unsparing abuse. If he attempts to be literal, his English is made a subject of derision; if he endeavours to render foreign modes of thought into the characteristic idiom of his native tongue with any freedom of style, he is immediately accused of taking liberties with the original. In fact, the genius of a great poet, united to the painstaking self-abnegation of a drudge, are demanded at one and the same time from him who makes translating his study, while small is the measure of gratitude meted out to him. Mr. Browning appears to have been particularly happy in his renderings from Heine. The wayward yet ingenious grace—the mocking *diablerie* mingled with deep, yet naive German tenderness; the subjective *fristesse*—dashed with sudden gleams of satire and irony—all reveal the varied national influences which met in the character of Heine, and combine to render his works almost impossible of reproduction in a foreign dress—and it redounds in no slight degree to Mr. Browning's credit that his labours have succeeded so well.

Among the original poems, "Nympha" may be particularized as specially attracting attention by its beauty of subject, and by the sympathy and elegance characterizing the poem itself. In "An Elegy," and some other pieces, there is a ring of intellectual energy, as well as evidence of emotional power, which lead us to expect more from the future development of Mr. Browning's poetical gifts.

Criss-Cross Journeys. By Walter Thornbury, Author of "Old and New London," &c., &c. In two volumes. London: Hurst and Blackett. 1873.

AMERICA, Egypt, and Russia are the three several countries in which Mr. Walter Thornbury has made his Criss-Cross Journeys. To America, the whole of the first volume and part of the second are devoted. The author tells us in his preface that the greater part of the contents of the book appeared some years ago in "All the Year Round;" also that "the chapters on America describe that country at a most eventful crisis, on the eve of the outbreak of the great civil war that led to the final destruction of slavery in that country, and may prove interesting as sketching a state of society that can never again arise in the New World. The chapters on Russia were also written not very long before the abolition of serfdom, and may therefore claim the same accidental advantage." Mr. Thornbury offers his experiences in the countries mentioned simply as sketches—and considered as such, they are very pleasant and readable. He does not indulge in deep philosophical reflections upon what he sees, but gives the salient features of his subjects with a light and graphic touch. The chapters on American sleeping cars, American snake stories, and American hotels will be found among the most amusing, while affording at the same time a considerable amount of information upon the general aspects of things in the New Country. The descriptions of Charleston City, the Mammoth Cave, and American Cemeteries are very interesting.

Perhaps the best part of the Egyptian series is that containing the chapters describing the Tombs of the Kings, and the arrival and departure of the "Homeward Bound and Outward Bound" at Shepherd's Hotel, Cairo.

But Mr. Thornbury has decidedly kept the best to the last in his description of certain characteristic phases of life in Russia. This section of the book has the merit of delineating scenes further from the beaten track than those in the part dedicated to America. All the four papers relating to Russian subjects are worth perusal; the one giving an account of Gipsy Singers at Moscow is entertaining and attractive; but the account of a visit to a Russian prison, and the starting of a convoy of Polish exiles and general prisoners for Siberia is deeply interesting. Every Sunday morning, at eight o'clock, this sad procession, in which are certain to be fifty or sixty Poles, leaves Moscow for Siberia. The distance is performed on foot, with the exception of a certain limited portion, and for the women a wagon is provided. The journey takes a year if the poor travellers go "from Kiow to Tobolsk, and two years if they go to a far point, like the mines of Nerchinsk or the fortress of Akatouia in the government of Irkoutsk." Space forbids further quotation, but we feel sure that few of our readers would regret a careful perusal of this pathetic and well-narrated episode of Mr. Thornbury's Criss-Cross Journeys.

Half Hours in the Green Lanes: A Book for a Country Stroll. By J. E. Taylor, F.L.S., F.G.S., &c., author of "Geological Stories," "Half Hours at the Sea Shore," &c. London: Robert Hardwick. 1873.

A CHARMING little book for both young and old, but specially for the latter. The old will find much that is probably new to them; and to the young a feast of delight in their every-day country walks is spread forth. The fishes, reptiles, birds, butterflies, moths, beetles, snails, wild flowers, grasses, ferns, mosses, fungi and lichens of our green English lanes here come before us as familiar friends or new acquaintances, and their wood-cut representations are excellent. Many of the birds have been evidently drawn with a loving eye and hand; and the sympathetic humour and admirable expression with which various of their faces and attitudes are sketched, will meet with due appreciation. The alert and knowing cuckoo, the delightfully wicked-looking kestrel, the handsome but rakish bearded tit, and the sly, demure field-fare have been specially lucky in their portraits.

Answers to Correspondents.

H. C.—The collection of medals, bronzes, &c., belonging to Mr. R. P. Knight, of Soho-square, were bequeathed to the British Museum.

A. R.—Hanneman, the eminent historical painter, came to England in the reign of Charles I., and remained here sixteen years. He died in 1680.

G. C.—You will find a transcript of the proceedings you enquire about in the Harl. MSS., 1178, fol. 36.

E. I. S.—The freedstool, called also "frithstool," or the "seat of peace," was a seat or chair placed near the altar of some churches, and were the last and most sacred refuge for those who claimed the privilege of sanctuary. Examples are to be found in the church at Hexham and in Beverley Minster.

K.—Refer to Carlisle's "Concise Description of the Endowed Grammar Schools in England and Wales."

H. N.—The lines quoted occur in Dyer's poem entitled "Grosvenor Hill."

C. W.—You will find an account of the celebrity you allude to in the "Gentleman's Magazine," vols. ii., lviii., and lxi.

T. L.—The first regal monument in Westminster Abbey, in point of date, having an effigy on it, is that of the founder of the present edifice, Henry III., who died in 1272.

W. R.—Soho-square dates from the time of Charles II., and was called originally Mounmouth-square, in honour of the Duke of Mounmouth, who lived in the centre house. The name, however, was changed at his death to Soho, the word of the day at the battle of Sedgemoor.

A. H. L.—Jeffery Hudson, the dwarf in the court of Charles I., was born at Oakham, in Rutland, in 1619. At the age of seven or eight, he was eighteen inches high, and from that age till thirty he is reported never to have grown any taller; but after thirty, he shot up to about three feet nine inches, and there fixed.

L. F. J.—The privilege of "franking" letters was claimed by the House of Commons in 1660, upon the legal establishment of the Post-office, and was abolished on the introduction of the uniform penny-postage on all inland letters in 1840.

D. M. S. (Glasgow).—You will find the oldest written poetry in the Scottish Gaelic in "The Dean of Lismore's Book," in the Advocate's Library at Edinburgh. The book was written between 1511 and 1551 by Sir James Macgregor, Vicar of Fortingall, and Dean of Lismore. Selections from it were published at Edinburgh about ten years ago.

X.—Grinling Gibbons, the eminent sculptor and wood-carver, was born in London in 1648, and died in 1721. The carved work in St. Paul's Cathedral was executed by him, and he was largely employed in the mansions of the nobility and gentry.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 4, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 4, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 81A, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

There is reason to believe, however, that as an excommunicated person he could obtain from the Pope nothing more than "the promise of quick despatch and removal of delays," and merely received absolution in the hour of his death, which occurred near Orvieto on August 23rd, 1282. Richard Swinfield, his successor in the See, accompanied the prelate to Italy. His flesh was interred in the church of Sante Severo, near Orvieto; the heart was conveyed to the monastic church of Ashbridge, in Buckinghamshire, founded by Edward, Earl of Cornwall; and his bones were brought to his own cathedral at Hereford, where they now lie under a shrine, or canopied tomb, in the eastern portion of the north transept, which was built to receive them. As the remains of the bishop were being conveyed into the church, Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester, approached and touched the casket which contained them, whereupon, it is alleged, "they bled afresh." The Earl was struck with compunction, and made full retribution to the church of all the lands which Bishop Cantilupe had rightly claimed from him. In May, 1320, after many difficulties, and through the interposition of King Edward I., and his son Edward II., he was canonised by Pope John XXII. This bishop was Provisional Grand Master of the Templars in England, which order was dissolved in 1312, at the Council of Vienna. No fewer than 425 miracles were said to be wrought at his tomb. It is said, also, that by his prayers threescore persons were raised from the dead, 21 lepers healed, and 23 blind and dumb men received their sight and speech. Bishop Cantilupe had a palace at Cantelow (now Kentish Town), within the parish of St. Pancras, Middlesex, from which, doubtless, the locality was named. "The Life and Jests of Saint Thomas Cantilupe" (the bishop) were compiled from evidences at Rome, collected before his canonization, and were published at Ghent in 1674. The arms of Cantilupe—Gules, three leopards' heads inverted, jessant, with a fleur-de-lis issuing from the mouth, or,—have since his canonization been adopted as the arms of the See of Hereford.

John de Aquablanca, dean of the cathedral, son of Bishop Peter de Aquablanca, was contemporary with Bishop Cantilupe, and held that dignity from 1278 to 1325. During his incumbency the rebuilding of the north transept, with the additions of the aisle and shrine, and possibly the central tower, as now existing, or the commencement of it, were effected. A dwarf effigy, now removed, in the floor of the north aisle of the choir, opposite to the canopied tomb of Bishop Aquablanca, represented the dean.

Richard Swinfield, bishop, 1283—1317, the friend of Cantilupe, translated his remains to the new transept in 1287, and doubtless procured his canonization, for which he sedulously laboured. A curious Roll of the expenses of Bishop Swinfield's household, for the years 1289-90, has been edited for the *Camden Society* by the late Rev. John Webb, F.S.A., Vicar of Tretire, Hereford.

Adam de Orleton, bishop, 1317—1327, when he was translated to Worcester, joined the Barons, under the Earl of Lancaster, against Edward II. and the Spencers; and in 1313, two years after the defeat of the Barons at Boroughbridge, was impeached in Parliament "as having given countenance and assistance to the rebellion," whence he was afterwards brought before the bar of the Court of King's Bench. These proceedings gave umbrage to the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Dublin, who came immediately into court, with their crosses erected, and carried off the bishop, without giving him time to answer the indictment. He was, however, tried in his absence (the first English bishop brought to trial in an English temporal court), and found guilty, and his temporalities were confiscated. But these were restored before 1326, when Bishop Orleton joined the party of Queen Isabella, before whom he preached at Oxford, on the text, "*doles caput*" (2 Kings iv. 19), inferring that the distempered head should be removed; the Queen proceeded with him to Hereford, where the young Spencer was hanged. Thence, the bishop wrote

his famous letter to the keepers of Edward II., at Berkeley Castle, "*Edwardum Regem occidere nolite timere bonum est.*" From Worcester, where he had been translated by the influence of the Queen in 1327, he was removed to the See of Winchester, where he died in 1345.

EX-CATHEDRA.

(To be continued.)

WINWICK.

ON the death of Edwin, King of Northumbria, Oswald, who had some time previously been banished from his kingdom, returned to again enjoy his own; but not without the opposition of Cadwallon, and of Penda the barbarous King of the Mercians.

Winwick, a small hamlet in the Hundred of West Derby, is celebrated as being connected with the life and death of the sainted King Oswald. Camden, in his *Britannia*,* thus describes it:—"Henceward (from Warrington), at no great distance stands Winwic, supposed by some to be the city of Cair Guintin, amongst the Britains, which is called by Nennius, Cair Guintguic, and which is famous for being one of the best benefices in England. Here, in the uppermost part of the church,† are verses in an old barbarous character concerning King Oswald."

"Hic locus OSWALDE quodam placent tibi valde,
Northanbromorum fueras rex nunque polorum
Regna tenes loco passus MARCALDE vocato."

"This happy place did holy OSWALD love,
Who ONCE NORTHUMBRIA ruled, now reigns above,
And from MARCALDE did to heaven remove."

The church is of a mixed style of architecture; and formerly, over the porch were the following lines, which now are totally obliterated:—

"Anno millesimo quingentesimo tricenis
Scilicet post cristu muru renovaret istum,
Henricus Johnson curatus erat simul hic tunc,‡

The following is a translation of the above:—

"In fifteen hundred and just three times ten,
Scilicet restored and built this wall again,
And Henry Johnson here was curate then."

At the Conquest, Winwick held one caracut of land, with which it was made over, with two other caracutes, by Roger de Poictou to the canons regular of St. Oswald's, at Nostell, in Yorkshire.‡

Winwick is supposed to derive its name from the fact of its having been the residence of one of the twelve Saxon chiefs, who took up their abode in South Lancashire before the institution of parishes. Some antiquaries, however, favour the derivation as from "*Winn*," struggle, and "*Wic*," a dwelling. The following tradition is current, as referring to the church:—

The founder having chosen a site for the building, the workmen set about their task of erecting the church, and at the end of the day the progress of the work shewed they had not been idle. The inhabitants, however, were not a little put out of the way, when night had fallen, to see a hog busily engaged in overthrowing the half-erected walls, and conveying the stones, one by one, in its mouth to a site which is supposed to be the place where Oswald was overwhelmed by the united forces of the Mercians, Welsh, and Angles, and on which site the present edifice stands; the beast, at the same time uttered a piercing cry of Wee-ee-wic, Wee-ee-wic, Wee-ee-wic, thus not only choosing a site for the church, but also giving a name to the parish. We find the head of this legendary beast set out as an ornament over the western entrance.

Indeed, there are many traditions of the like nature. The church at Kirby Lonsdale owes the beauty of its site to the fact that the cord of the apron, in which the demon

* Gibson's edition. † The steeple.

‡ Bains's "Lancashire," Vol. iii. p. 6ao. † *Ibid*

was carrying the stones, gave way, and deposited them where the church now stands. At different places he has appeared in various shapes, sometimes assuming the form of a hog, at others that of a cat, fish, &c.

There is, near the northern side of the church, a well called St. Oswald's Well, which is said to mark the spot where the saint fell. To this well pilgrims have come from great distances, and miracles, even as in Buda's time, are said to have been wrought. The well-water was believed to possess healing qualities, and was greatly used as an eye-wash. One devout female votary was discovered bathing in the water at midnight. The soil round about was carried away in large quantities by devout pilgrims, as possessing the healing qualities of the water. An old man named Roughley, long since dead, who dwelt nigh to the well, related that his father was accustomed to receive a small gratuity from a Catholic family in the neighbourhood for keeping the well clear of weeds, so that its water, which supplied the Roman Catholic chapels near, might not be contaminated.*

Penda having found the body of Oswald amongst the slain, cut off the head, right arm, and the hands. Carrying them away, he affixed them as trophies of his victory to a tree at a place now called Oswester, in Shropshire. This tree is called "*Oswald's Tree*," and is named by the Welsh "*Croes Oswald*," i.e., in Latin, *Crux Oswaldi*.

Twelve months after the occurrence of this event, Oswy, brother of Oswald, indignant at the many and grievous insults offered to the remains of the late king by Penda, collected his horsemen, and riding through the very centre of Penda's territory, brought back the remains of his brother. Oswald's body was deposited at Bardney, A.D. 910, but afterwards it was conveyed to St. Oswald's, at Gloucester.

One of the chroniclers informs us of this in the following words:—

"King Ethelrede of Mers and Queen ostride,
His wife, daughter of Oswy, at Bardenaye
Buried Oswald, with miracles glorified,
Where many yere full still thereafter he laye,
Until the tyme the syster, as books saye,
Of King Edward the Elder hym translate
To Gloucester Abbey, to his estate."[†]

The head was cased in a silver urn, and sent to Lindisfarne in the north; while the arms found an honoured resting-place in St. Peter's Church, Bamfborough. The hands and arms were afterwards placed with St. Cuthbert's body at Durham. There is history which agrees with this. "After he (Oswald) had reigned the space of eight years, worthy of a longer life, he fell by the same fate and the same hands as Edwin, his uncle and predecessor; for Penda, King of Mercia, envying the greatness of his estate, made war upon him at a place called *Maserfeld*, now Oswester, in Shropshire, cut him to pieces, with a great part of his army, on the 5th August, A.D. 642. His body was buried at Bardney, in Lincolnshire."

This *Maserfeld* is evidently the same as the *Mercalde* or *Makerfeld* mentioned in the barbarous lines on the church, and signifying battle-field. The discrepancy in the two is easily seen from the fact that the respective historians each make claim to the spot, and a modern writer says, "Curious enough in the history of Penda, amongst the kings of Mercia, there is the same statement as the one given of Oswald amongst the Northumbrian kings, both in respect of the date and place, that Penda fought and slew Oswald,"[‡] which clearly vindicates the foregoing.

In spite, however, of the many and various statements which are usually cast around local histories, it is almost universally acknowledged that Winwick has more claim as

being the death-place of Oswald than Oswester, and this is in a high degree borne out by the inscription over the entrance of the church. Furthermore, it would not be likely that Oswald, engaged as he was in repelling an enemy harassing him on the borders of his territory, would march into the very centre of his oppressor's kingdom for the purpose of giving him battle. Winwick was the scene of many conflicts during the civil war, which raged so fiercely in and about the neighbourhood of Warrington. On the 17th and 18th August, 1684, skirmishing took place between the forces of Cromwell and those of the Duke of Hamilton, and on the 19th of the same month both armies came to an engagement at Red Bank, a pass on the Wigan and Goldborne road, when the Duke was defeated, and his followers forced to lay down their arms to the Protector. The scene of this "laying down" arms was probably at Winwick, when the prisoners were marched through the church for the purpose. Having taking possession of Winwick, Warrington lay next in their line of march, and, under the circumstances, promised to be an easy prize.

On the 20th May, 1643,* some say the 23rd, a detachment of Parliamentarians from Manchester, under the command of Colonel Assheton, took possession of St. Oswald's Church. The Royalists, seeing the superior numbers of the enemy, betook themselves to "sanctuary." A parley as to capitulation took place from the steeple, when one so parleying was shot by the enemy. Whilst digging a grave in the year 1854 near the base of the steeple, a skeleton, with a bullet resting in the thigh bone, was found, and was believed to be that of the soldier killed during the parley.

Sir Edmund Stanley occasionally made Winwick his place of residence. In 1695, one Thomas Brotherton living at Hey, was member of Parliament for Newton. He was firmly attached to the cause of James II., and not unfrequently spoke in his behalf in the House. He was buried at Winwick, and the following inscription marks his resting-place:—"Here lieth the body of Thomas Brotherton, Esq., who departed this life January 11th, 1701, in the 45th year of his age. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of one of the co-heirs of Thomas Gunter, of the County of Berks, Esquire, by whom he had issue three sons, Gunter, Thomas, and William, and three daughters, Mary, Margaret, and Gunter. He died very much lamented, having served his country with great fidelity in three successive parliaments, in the reign of King William III."

In the Gerard chapel is a handsome monumental brass; and over the entrance of the chapel is a droll sculpturing of the crest and initials of Sir Thomas Gerard and Dame Elizabeth Gerard, bearing date the year MCCCCLXXI.

The inscription under the brass reads thus:—

Here lieth Peers Gerard esquier son and heire of Sir Thomas Gerard Knpght of the Wyne whiche married Margaret daughter to Sir William Starley of Baton Knpght and one of the heires of Sir John Bromley knpght whiche died the xix day of June the yere of oure lord Mcccclxxxij on whose soule God have mercy. Amen.

At the outbreak of the Reformation, when most of the monasteries and convents were suppressed, and that hitherto used in the service of God became secularised, Winwick Church, which had up to this time belonged to the Catholics, was made confiscate, and became the property of the Reformists. William Bulloyn appears to be the first rector appointed to the living of Winwick after the Reformation.

Thomas Stanley was presented to the living April 10, 1552.

Christopher Thompson was installed rector March 19, 1569, and was succeeded by John Codwell, January 7, 1575.

In the year 1599 Thomas Ashull enjoyed the living, and John Andrews, his successor, was transferred to Winwick,

* See note, Bains's "Lancashire," Vol. iii. p. 618.

† Hardyng's "Chronicle."

‡ Pamphlet entitled "Glance at the Local History of Warrington," p. 4.

* The civil war broke out some years before this.

August 8, 1609. On the death of Andrews, John Ryder became rector, and so continued until March 5, 3 Jac I., when Thomas Bold was presented to it.

Josias Horne was in the year 1625 transferred to Winwick; but he seems only to have enjoyed the living one year.

Charles Herle was presented to the living, June 26, 1626, by Sir Edwin Stanley, on the cessation of Horne.

Thomas Jessop succeeded Herle in the year 1639, and was followed by Richard Sherlock, who entered upon the benefice about June 20, 1660, but was not fully installed until 1664. Sherlock, it is said, never cut his beard after the execution of King Charles I., to whose cause he seems to have been deeply attached. He died in June 1689, and was buried at Winwick. The epitaph which graced his tomb was written for that purpose by himself.

Of the successors of Sherlock to the living of Winwick there is little or nothing worthy of much note.

Thomas Bennett, D.D., was rector 1689; he died May 2, 1692, at Oxford.

The Honourable Henry Finch was presented June 30, 1690, by William George Richard, Earl of Derby; he died in 1728.

Francis Annesley, LL.D., was presented by Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, and Francis Annesley, Esquire, in the year 1725; he died September 11, 1740.

The Honourable Sir John Stanley was presented September 11, 1740, and resigned his office May 18, 1742.

Thomas Stanley, LL.D., was presented to the living in 1742.

Immediately on the death of Thomas Stanley, the Honourable Sir John Stanley was again presented to the living, which he held up to the time of his death.

On June 7, 1781, Geoffrey Hornby was installed rector, and on his death, in the year 1812, was succeeded by John James Hornby, who died September 14, 1855.

The late rector, in his will, gave directions that his body should be decently and privately buried, without pomp and expense, in the church at Winwick, provided he died within a reasonable distance thereof; if otherwise, in the churchyard of the parish wherein he died.

The present rector, James John Hornby, was installed shortly after the death of John James Hornby.

Before taking leave of the subject it will not be unworthy to note that Edmund Arrowsmith, a Jesuit, who suffered death in the reign of Elizabeth, was born of humble parents in the hamlet of Winwick.

J. P. S.

THE ISLE OF MAN.

POSSIBLY to no part of the United Kingdom is there so great an influx of visitors during the summer months as to the Isle of Man; and it is not merely the salubrity of the climate or the scenery of the island that renders it attractive, but its historic associations and antiquities still more so. It is concerning the antiquarian remains, and more especially those recently discovered, that the following account alludes to.

Of the numerous interesting objects which the Isle of Man contains, undoubtedly the most interesting is Peel Castle, which is, together with the ruins of many civil and ecclesiastical buildings, situated on a small rocky islet less than five acres in extent, called St. Patrick's Isle. Until recently, the buildings were fast falling into decay; but a small charge is now made to all visitors, which is expended in keeping together the ruins, and in making fresh excavations. The cathedral is dedicated to St. Germain, the successor of St. Patrick, who is said to have delivered the island from venomous beasts, magicians, and invisible spirits. It is cruciform in shape, and has a central tower, but is without aisles

or porches; and the architecture is a mixture of the early-English, the decorated, and the Norman. Over the south transept is the choir, on the north side of which are five plain lancet windows, and under these are two arched recesses; in one of these recesses was lately found a sarcophagus containing the skeleton of Simon, who became bishop of the island in 1226. The skeleton is still shown in one of the buildings on the islet, and is remarkable for its length, and is in an excellent state of preservation. Bishop Simon was a man of great learning, and framed some canons, which have been recently printed in one of the volumes issued by the Manx Society. The central tower of the cathedral rises at the south-western angle to a height of 66 feet, and has a square belfry turret; and some fragments of bells have been found amongst the *débris*. In 1865 the Cambrian Archaeological Association visited the island, when the grave of Bishop Samuel Rutter, who had been Archdeacon of Man during the Commonwealth, and was bishop from 1661 until his death in May, 1663, was opened, when, in addition to some fragments of his coffin, there was found a stone tablet containing the dates of the prelate's birth, and other particulars previously unknown. Bishop Rutter was friend and companion of the great Lord Derby, and wrote poetry for the Earl's amusement. Over the tomb was a brass plate containing a quaint Latin inscription, which is now preserved at Bishop's Court. In the nave of the cathedral, on the south side, is an imperfect runic monument. A portion of the inscription is left, which shows that the cross was erected to the memory of Asrid, daughter of Ottar. The cathedral is still used as a burial-place for strangers or mariners who have perished on the coast, and several tombs record the deaths of such. Under the fourth window, on the south side of the choir, is a door, leading, by a passage concealed in the wall, down to the crypt, which was at one time used as a prison for political, civil, and ecclesiastical offenders. This crypt is 34 feet long by 16 broad, and has a curiously ribbed roof, the ribs being placed very near to each other. It is barrel-vaulted, and has thirteen diagonal ribs, springing from the same number of pilasters on either side. In 1397 Thomas, Earl of Warwick, a partizan of the Duke of Gloucester, was imprisoned here; however, on the downfall of Richard, he was set at liberty by the Duke of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV. In 1447 Eleanor Cobham, wife of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, was accused of treason and sorcery. She was charged with having made a waxen image of the king, and as this melted away, so the king's health and strength were to decline. The duchess was sentenced to walk several times through the city without a hood, bearing a lighted taper, and afterwards to perpetual banishment in the Isle of Man, under the custody of Sir John Stanley. In this small chamber she lived fourteen years, getting out but one hour a day for exercise in a small yard adjoining, which is only a few feet square. The natives say that ever since her death a person is heard to go up and down the stone stairs every night at 12 o'clock. The crypt was last used as a prison in 1710, when the Clerk of the Rolls was committed to this dungeon by Bishop Wilson for refusing to pay the sum charged against him as tithes. Bishop Wilson was enthroned in the cathedral on the 11th of April, 1698; but he and his successor, Bishop Hildesley, suffered it to fall into a state of ruin. The bishop's palace is near the cathedral, and is a primitive structure; the banquetting-hall being the most noticeable portion of it. The prison of Captain Edmund Christian is still to be seen. He was Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man during the time of the seventh Earl of Derby, and in 1643 was sentenced to be imprisoned, and to pay a heavy fine. In 1651 he was released; but in 1660 was again incarcerated, and he died in a few months afterwards. Sir Walter Scott, in his novel, "Peveril of the Peak," has confounded this personage with his nephew, William Dhône. An old tower, called "Fenella's Tower," is pointed out as the place whence Fenella effected her escape from Peel Castle with Julian Peveril. Towards the centre of the castle, on the highest part of the island, is the Round Tower, the

object of which has somewhat puzzled antiquaries. Its height is about 50 feet; its circumference, near the base, 44½ feet; and its internal diameter 5 feet 9 inches. The tower is chiefly built of old red sandstone, and near the top are four square-headed apertures, which face the four cardinal points, and lower down, on the seaward side, is another aperture. The summit has been battlemented, and there is a door facing towards the east 6 feet 9 inches above the ground. When the Cambrian Archaeological Association visited Peel Castle, Mr. Brash pointed out many important differences between this tower and the Irish round towers. It appears probable that it was either erected as a signal or lighthouse for sailors, or as a depository for the cathedral and other records. Between the round tower and the cathedral are the ruins of the Church of St. Patrick, which has some "herring-bone" work about it. The masonry is rude and irregular, and on the west gable is a turret for two bells. Inside the castle walls is a large pyramidal rectangular mound, with a ditch around it, each of its four sides measuring about 70 yards. This is supposed by some to have been a Scandinavian fort, thrown up about the eleventh century—whether this were so or not, it has at a subsequent period been used as a burial-ground, and of late years human remains have been found in it. There are, besides these, remains of many other buildings inside the castle walls. In a modern outhouse numerous stone cannon-balls, arrow-heads, spear-heads, old keys, and other objects found here at different times, are exhibited; also there are some interesting cannon of the sixteenth century. Near the entrance to the castle is the guardhouse, concerning which Waldron, in his "Description of the Isle of Man," published in 1731, relates the curious legend of the Mauthe Dhoo. Outside is a very fine old portcullis door, said to be a thousand years old.

About three miles from Peel is the Tynwald Hill, nearly 1000 years old, from which the laws of the island must be read before they can become law. The hill itself is insignificant, and is merely a mound of earth, divided in layers, and surmounted by a flag-staff.

The chief antiquities in the Isle of Man are barrows, of which there are many; stones standing out of the ground in memory of distinguished warriors, called banta stones; cairns, and stone circles, of which there are more than twenty. Runic crosses also abound on the island. There were formerly three conventual establishments; of these Rushen Abbey is the most interesting, though the remains are scanty.

In the south of the island Castle Rushen, at Castleton, is the building most worthy of notice; it is said to have been built in the tenth century by Guttred, King of Man. This fine fortress is in form a square, enclosing an inner court, flanked by four square towers. Bishop Wilson was once imprisoned in a dungeon in the keep, with his two vicars-general. Castle Rushen endured a six months' siege by Robert Bruce, in 1313; and the troops of Lord Derby defended it during the civil wars. It was formerly the residence of the Governor of the island, but is now used as a prison. There is a curious clock, presented by Queen Elizabeth; this is placed in a room which was formerly the chapel, and which contains a piscina, almonry, &c.

The island is governed by the Council, which resembles the House of Lords, and consists of the Governor, Bishop, Attorney-General, Vicar-General, and Water Bailiff; and the House of Keys, which consists of twenty-four members, popularly elected. The laws generally resemble the English laws. The tenure of the land is peculiar: the freehold is in the Crown, and the land-owners have merely a sort of equitable fee-simple. The land is composed of quarter-lands, mills, cottages, and intacks. The lawyers are not divided into the classes of barristers and solicitors, as in England, but form one class, and are called advocates.

"The Manx Society for the Publication of National Documents" is doing a great work. It issues two volumes, annually, of reprints of scarce books relating to the island,

historical documents, records, early legal works, chronicles, &c. It is to be hoped that it may long continue its present work.

W. G. D. F.

Queries.

SHAKESPEARE'S PORTRAITS.—It is stated, on p. 207 *ante*, that at a recent sale at Clopton House, near Stratford, "a fine portrait of Shakespeare, who was a frequent visitor at Clopton House, was disposed of among the other pictures, many of which possessed considerable historic interest." I beg to ask (1.) If any correspondent can describe this so-called portrait, and furnish its history or pedigree? (2.) What possible foundation is there for the statement that Shakespeare was ever a visitor at this Clopton House? and (3.) Do we, in reality, possess any likeness of Shakespeare which can be fairly traced back to his own lifetime? I am induced to ask these questions, as for many years, and more particularly recently, there has been a strong and persistent tendency to vamp up fictitious Shakespeare relics of all sorts, and to attach his name to pictures and property in circumstances barely possible, and often times grossly impossible. Respecting the authenticity of any likeness of Shakespeare, I crave a few lines. The earliest, in point of time, is the bust over the grave at Stratford-on-Avon. It was erected about 1622 or 1623 (six or seven years after the poet's death), and its claims are no doubt the highest of all the likenesses before the world. Yet there is no evidence at all that this churchyard monument was copied from any portrait from the life. Speculations and conjectures innumerable have been promulgated that the bust was probably executed from a post-mortem cast. Even on this point sculptors differ. Most probably the bust, like many another executed in those rude times, when the subject of it had been years in his grave, was formed from description and recollection of the features. High art was not to be expected from a Warwickshire village in 1623. At all events, the bust cannot be traced to the lifetime of Shakespeare.

The second portrait is the engraving by Droeshout, prefixed to the first edition of the plays in 1623. The engraver must, of course, have had some likeness—painting or drawing—from which to work. Whatever he had, it must have been a very coarse, vulgar, and indifferent portrait; and no vestige, copy, or tradition of it has ever been known. This engraving is in every respect a wretched production; it is more than probable that the copy from which the engraver worked must have been a daub drawn from recollection and (want of) fancy, rather than a likeness from the life. Ben Jonson, in a few rhymes which he contributed with the view of puffing the plays into sale, says—

"This Figure that thou here seest put,
It was for gentle Shakespeare cut,
Wherein the Graver had a strife
With nature to out-do the life."

But Ben, when he wrote these lines, could not have seen "the figure" which the publishers prefixed to his lines. We must charitably suppose they were written to order, though probably Ben having seen "the hydrocephalus head" which Droeshout turned out, takes pity on the reader, and asks him not to look upon the caricature of his friend, but upon his book. That may be the reason why he ends his rhymes with—

"Reader looke,
Not on his picture, but his booke."

Some keen idolaters have endeavoured to trace a resemblance between the Stratford bust and the folio engraving, but such faith refuses to face the difficulties in the path, and gets over by the assistance of balloons. Like the bust, this engraving has not been traced back to Shakespeare's lifetime.

Third in rank comes the Chandos portrait, so called not

from the name of the artist—whose name, by the way, is unknown—but from the circumstance that a Duke of Chandos at one time inherited it through the accident of marriage. It is an oil painting on canvas, and Sir Joshua Reynolds was of opinion that the artist left it unfinished. It is merely a head, and it represents Shakespeare wearing ear-rings. From it our ideal of the poet has been obtained, and it has been multiplied so often that the likeness it portrays has come to be fixed in the popular mind as the conventional portrait of the Bard of Avon. It is unquestionably a beautiful head, and worthy of association with the immortal dramas—but the question is, is it genuine? Its pedigree is as follows:—

It belongs to the Duke of Buckingham, who inherited it from the Duke of Chandos, who inherited it from the Marquis of Caernarvon, who obtained it (along with his wife) from a Mr. Nicoll of Southgate, who got it, or bought it, from a Mr. Robert Keck, of the Inner Temple. Mr. Keck is said to have given Mrs. Barry, the actress, 40 guineas for it. Mrs. Barry is supposed to have obtained it from Thomas Betterton, the famous actor; and Betterton is said to have purchased it at the death of Sir William Davenant, in 1663, from Davenant's heirs or executors. The pedigree looks neat enough; and, for the pedigree of a picture, is probably good enough. Still some of the links in this chain, I am afraid, will not bear much strain. The pedigree has been carried back to Sir William Davenant, which was prudent, because Davenant, according to one of the earliest traditions connected with Shakespeare, as well as according to the admission of Davenant himself, was an illegitimate son of Shakespeare, although born in wedlock. But as Davenant could scarcely have known his celebrated father, seeing that he was only ten years old when the great dramatist died, the portrait in reality acquires no higher authenticity, although coming from Davenant's possession. This portrait also falls short of approach to Shakespeare's own day, and has not been traced back to his lifetime.*

The fourth portrait which makes any pretension to age is one said to have been painted by Cornelius Jansen, reputed to be a Flemish painter, about 1610, when Shakespeare was in his forty-sixth year. This picture was never heard of until the year 1770, when a mezzotint engraving, by R. Earlom, made its appearance "from the original portrait of Shakespeare in the possession of Charles Jennens, Esq., of Gopsall, in Leicestershire." It is now in the possession of the Duke of Somerset. When a portrait of a man suddenly makes its appearance 154 years after he is dead, and gives no account or history of itself, nor seeks to explain its previous absence or silence, there can be but one opinion respecting this silence. If ever any one, at any time, seriously claimed a *bonâ fide* genuineness for this portrait, no one does so now. It lacks any antecedents that can carry it back much beyond the time when it suddenly and suspiciously burst upon the world. That portrait also fails to prove its existence during the lifetime of Shakespeare.†

The fifth portrait of Shakespeare is that known as the

* Probably the portrait of Shakespeare published in 1725, prefixed to the edition edited by Alexander Pope, ought to be here marshalled with the others. It shows, I think, most truly the real facts of the case. After being for several generations in the hands of the public, it turned out to be not a likeness of William Shakespeare at all, but a portrait of a contemporary of his—King James the First, to wit. So little was Shakespeare known from his own days down to those of Pope, that a portrait of the British Solomon was accepted and believed in as his.

† Mr. Croker also possessed an absolute *fac-simile* of this picture, but on canvas. He said it was found behind a panel in an old house in Old Suffolk-street, before being pulled down. It was without name or date. Objection was taken to the Chandos portrait when it was the subject of discussion that it was on canvas—instead of being on wood—and that there was neither name nor date upon it. The sudden and opportune discovery of two portraits—duplicates—by the same artist (a century and a-half in his grave), one on panel, the other on canvas—one named and dated, the other not—seemed expressly sent to meet and silence all objections, for if one was not "the correct card" the other surely was. Yet, somehow, neither satisfied the public—as the Americans say, the device was "too thin."

Felton head. This small oil-painting on wood made its first appearance in public at a sale of pictures in King-street, St. James's, in May, 1792, and was knocked down to a Mr. Felton for five guineas. It is described as having Shakespeare's name translated into French on the back of it, with the date 1597, and the initials R. N. The purchaser endeavoured to trace the antecedents of this claimant for fame, and found that it had come out of a broker's shop in the Minorities—also that it had been purchased out of an old public-house known by the sign of the "Boar," in Eastcheap, where Shakespeare and his friends used to resort; and report says it was painted by a player of the time, but whose name had been forgotten. The publican who had occupied this tap in 1767, however, denied that the portrait had ever been on the premises, and a gentleman well acquainted with fabricated Shakespeare portraits declared that the Eastcheap legend, as a rule, went with every one of them. That clever but crotchety editor, Mr. Steevens, took to this portrait, and held it to be genuine, believing that it was the original from which Droeshout and Marshall* engraved, and that it was the only authentic painting of the poet. In this opinion, however, he stood and still stands alone. On the 15th February last the Felton head again came under the auctioneer's hammer. It was exposed at Sotheby's auction rooms, and started for about 8*l.*, it nearly fell at 30*l.*, but a transatlantic speculator, thinking it would do for the American market, ran it up to 87*l.*, at which sum it was purchased by Lady Burdett-Coutts. This price is sufficient comment on the genuineness of the Felton Shakespeare. That portrait is also destitute of evidence of authenticity, or an existence in the lifetime of Shakespeare. In addition to the above, there follows a noble army of counterfeits, each with its own true claims to be the genuine portrait for which the poet sat; but, as they are numberless and nameless, they cannot be dragged from their well-merited obscurity. To this noble army shall we add the Clopton Shakespeare, or is it verily the long-lost and only true original portrait of our Shakespeare? Who will try and dispel the fog? *

H. WRIGHT.

SIR JOHN FALSTAFF.—I have read and heard it stated on several occasions, that the prototype of the facetious Sir John Falstaff is none other than Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, who was burnt for participation in the Lollard insurrections. This statement is, I believe, supplemented by the assertion that, in the first edition of Henry IV., the name is printed *Oldcastle*.

Lord Cobham was the companion of Henry of Monmouth in his youthful revelries, and to my mind his conduct was extremely vacillating, not to say lukewarm, all through the rebellion. But I suppose we must look upon him as a creature of impulse. At all events, if Shakespeare does intend Falstaff for Oldcastle, he has presented us with a grossly exaggerated picture of him, and in fact (leaving out of account his somewhat questionable conduct during the Lollard uprising, which, perhaps, the dramatist is satirising), a wholly misrepresented portraiture. Possibly he thought it advisable to alter the name, as Oldcastle's memory would naturally be venerated by the zealous Elizabethan Protestants who had only just gained an ascendancy. Is it the amalgamation of two characters? Can any correspondent enlighten me on these points?

JAS. STANLEY LITTLE.

LYDD, KENT.—Will any readers of your valuable paper (who may have the opportunity of consulting Kentish historians, as Lambard, 9, Leland, &c.) kindly give me any information they can of the antiquity of the town of Lydd, and its church?

* In 1640 W. Marshall engraved a portrait prefixed to an edition of Shakespeare's Poems. It is manifestly a copy of the Droeshout portrait with the dress altered, and the malformation of the head obliterated. Most probably it approaches nearest to a likeness of Shakespeare's face and head; but that is only conjecture on my part, and I should say conjecture also on the part of the engraver, W. Marshall, as well.

it does so within three days before or after the change of the moon ;' a proposition with which I most cordially agreed, seeing that the moon changes once in seven days, and the three days before and three days after completely occupied the whole week ; so after this fashion it would be strange, indeed, if the weather did not change within that prolonged period. There is a very curious old Wiltshire prejudice against a new moon occurring on a Saturday, which, if not common in the county now, prevailed not many years since, but the origin of which, and the meaning of which, I am at a loss to conjecture. It is handed down in the following proverb :—

'A Saturday's moon,
If it comes once in seven years,
Comes once too soon.'

"Equally unfounded, though more easily accounted for, is the notion which prevails among our people that the weather on Friday differs from that of all other days. The saying is—

'To every other day in the week
Friday is not alike.'

A somewhat obscurely-worded sentiment, but doubtless it originates in the same principle which causes sailors to dread putting out to sea on a Friday, viz., the custom, once religiously observed, of keeping Friday as a weekly fast.

"Leaving now the moon for a while, I may class amongst common weather fallacies the very popular notion that wet or fine weather on certain days portend continuance of such, or, indeed, any special weather. Few, however, are so matter-of-fact as to pay no heed to the weather on St. Swithun's-day (July 15), for all know the proverb, couched in a variety of words—

'Saint Swithun's day, if thou dost rain,
For forty days it will remain ;
Saint Swithun's day, if thou be fair,
For forty days 'twill rain nae mair.'

—a proverb which has its counterpart across the Channel, in the feast of St. Medard (June 8)—

'S'il pleut le jour de Saint Medard,
Il pleut quarante jours plus tard.'

If St. Swithun, however, is the patron of rain, St. Bartholomew is that of fine weather, and in some places is thought to counteract and displace him, for the proverb runs :—

'All the tears Saint Swithun can cry,
Saint Bartlemy's mantle wipes dry.'

Let it, however, in common justice, be observed, that St. Bartholomew's-day (August 24) does not occur until the expiration of the forty days following St. Swithun (July 15). St. Michael's-day was also in old time, if not now, in Wiltshire, as it certainly is to this day in Sweden, a festival from which many prognostics of the ensuing season might be drawn :—Thus, if a north or east wind should chance to blow on that day, the following winter would be very severe ; if the day should chance to be fine, the next year would be dry ; but if the day should be wet, the year ensuing would be mild but damp. And, again, on New Year's-eve very anxious were the inquiries as to the direction of the wind, as from that token the weather of the entire coming year might be foreknown. The Festival of the Conversion of St. Paul (Jan. 25) was another day from which accurate prognostics of coming seasons might be framed, and not only of the seasons, but even of the welfare of the nation.

"But the Feast of Purification (Feb. 2) was, perhaps, the most noted as a day by which to foretell the coming weather. This is embodied in the following well-known monkish legend, to the effect that a bright sun on the Feast of the Purification betokens more frost after than before that festival :—

'Si Sol splendescat Maria Purificante,
Major erit glacies post festum quam fuit ante.'

—a proverb which has thus found its way into English :—

'If Candlemas day be fair and bright,
Winter will have another flight ;
But if Candlemas day be clouds and rain,
Winter is gone, and will not come again.'

"I need scarcely say that these are all popular delusions, founded on no reliable basis, though doubtless they do occasionally, however unfrequently, by accident come true ; and then they attract unmerited attention, and are held up to admiring disciples as infallible weather guides."

H. NEWCOMBE.

PENGARSWICK (Vol. iv. 85, 110.)—I have wondered that neither of your previous contributors on this subject has alluded to the curious carved oak panels, still, I hope, remaining in the tower at Pengersick. They were formerly each adorned with a painting, from which a moral was drawn in an accompanying inscription in verse. I have not myself seen them, but the following is given as a copy of the verses in question as they existed some thirty or forty years ago :—

I.

"Even as the Herdsman safely maye
And gentilye lye down to slepe
That bathe his watchfull Doggis alwaye
His Floke in safetie for to keepe,
So may that Prince be qweyet then
Under whom rulythe faythful men.

II.

"The Shipmen toste withe boystrous wynde
To Anker holde do flee at laste,
While the Dolphin to them most kynde
Doth claspe about to holde hyt faste ;
Such anker-holde a Prince shoulde bee
To his subjects in myserie.

III.

"When Marriage was made for vertew and love,
There was no divorce Godd's knot to remove ;
But now is much people yn such luste
That they break Godd's wyll moste juste :
Wherefore unto ol suche let thys be sufficient
To keipe Godd's law, for feare of his punishment
In the burning Lake where is awst ofull torment.

IV.

"The Laime wyche lackith feyt to goo
Ys borne uppon the Blind's back ;
So mutually betweene theme twoo
The one supplieth the other's lacke :
The Blind to Laime doth lend his Might,
The Laime to Blind doth yelde his Sight.

V.

"What thing is harder than the Rock ?
What softer is than Water cleere ?
Yet wyll the same with often Droppe
The hard Rock perce as doth a spere :
Even so nothing so hard to attayne
But may be hadd with labour and paine.

VI.

"Beholde this Asse wiche laden ys
With Riches, Plentye, and with Meat,
And yet thereof no pleasure hath,
But Thystells hard and rough doth eat :
In like case ys the rich Niggarde
Wich bath inoughe and lyveth full hard."

It occurs to me as probable that the picture of an "asse laden with riches," referred to in the last stanza, may be the *fons et origo* of the legend narrated to your correspondent Mr. F. A. Edwards, of the merchant who, having returned to England with a fortune, loaded an ass with his gold, and built Pengerswick Castle on the spot where the animal broke down under the burden.

Possibly the six pictures were not intended to be allegorical, but to record a history, the verses being added in order to "improve" it to the reader's benefit.

Do the pictures, or the verses, or even the panels, still exist ?

JOHN W. BONE, B.A., F.S.A.

A third specimen of human ingenuity is a very high arm-chair, having, instead of a cushion, a seat made of upright small sharp spikes of wood about two inches high. Upon this the prisoner was made to sit with heavy weights fastened to his feet; others were placed in his lap. This is called by two names, "*the Confessional*," and "*the Maiden's lap*." Another piece of machinery is formed like a ladder and fixed perpendicularly, some of the steps being triangular, and made to turn round on their axis; a rope through a pulley, which was fastened in the room above, was attached to the naked body of the sufferer, whose back would be frightfully mangled by the revolving of steps as he was made ascend and descend; this is called "*the slide*." The visitor to Ratisbon may yet view these objects of horror which are still preserved "to illustrate the manner in which justice was administered in ages which are often held up to our admiration by those whose views of history are drawn from imagination."

NUMMUS.

GEORGE WITHER (Vol. iv. 95).—There was a small tablet, on the west wall in the old Chapel Royal Savoy, to the memory of George Wither, before the fire of 1864. The Queen decided not to attempt any restoration of the old monuments, and the construction and decoration of the new chapel forbid the insertion of any new tablets. In other cases—like the case of George Wither—public or private enterprise has restored the memory of those who were formerly commemorated in monuments by inserting painted windows, or offering some memorial in the shape of "an ornament" for the chapel. Thus we have had a font presented by some friends in place of the monument in memory of Hilton and De Wint, the water-colour painter; a pulpit to replace another monument; a window in place of the monument to Richard Lander, the African traveller; a window in place of the monument to Dr. Archibald Cameron, celebrated in the battle of Culloden; and so with others. If the point of your querist's research and endeavour should result in the attempt to insert any memorial to George Wither, I have no doubt that Her Majesty would give the permission which has been granted in like instances.

H. W.

BRIDAL WREATHS (Vol. iv. 191).—Wedding garlands or wreaths, according to Vaughan (see his "*Golden Grove*," 1608), are of remote antiquity; they were used among the Romans. The above author states that "when the marriage day was come, the bride was bound to have a chaplet of flowers or hearbes upon her head, and to weare a girdle of sheeps' wool about her middle, fastened with true-lover's-knot, which her husband must loose." Garlands at weddings were used also by the Jews.* Wreaths of this kind were used among the Anglo-Saxons. At the termination of the marriage ceremony in the church, the bride and bridegroom both were crowned with wreaths of flowers, which were kept in the church for that purpose. Chaplets of flowers used in the eastern church on this occasion are said to have been blessed.† At a later period, sprigs of myrtle and ears of corn were sometimes used. Chaucer in his "*Clerk of Oxenforde's Prologue*" introduces Grisylde, a "*verray faithful mayde*," dressed out for her wedding; the wreath or "*coroun*" is mentioned:—

"Hir heeres han they kempt, that lay untressed
Ful rudely, and with hire fynnes smale
A *coroun* on hir heed they hani-dressed,
And set hir ful of nowches gret and smale."

In Henry VIII.'s reign the bride wore a wreath of corn-ears; sometimes of flowers. Nichols, in his "*Churchwardens' accounts of St. Margaret's, Westminster*," gives the following entry under date 1540—"Paid to Alice Lewis a gold-

smith's wife of London, for a *sericlett to marry maydens* in, the 26th day of September, £3 10s." Field, in his "*Amends for Ladies*," 1639, mentions garlands being placed "upon the heads of the maid and widow that are to be married." Dallaway writes of the Greek Church that "marriage is by them (of this church) called the matrimonial coronation, from the crowns of garlands with which the parties are decorated, and which they solemnly dissolve on the eighth day following." Gosson relates that "in some countries the bride is crowned by the matrons with a garland of prickles, and so delivered unto her husband that hee might know he hath tied himself to a thorny pleasure."—See "*Schoole of Abuse*," 1587, or rather the "*Ephemerides of Phialo*," 1579, p. 73; see also "*Les Origines de quelques Coutumes Anciennes Caen*," 1672, p. 53. Wreaths or garlands are not omitted by the author of the "*Convivial Antiquities*." "*Antequam eatur ad templum jentaculum sponse et invitatur apponitur, sarta atque corollæ distribuantur*." In the Dialogue of Dives and Pauper, 1493, "*The sixte precepte*," is the following passage, "*Thre ornamentys longe pryncypaly to a wyfe: A ryng on hir fynger, a broch on hir brest, and a garlund on hir hede. The ryng betokenethe true love, as I have seyde; the broch betokenethe clenness in herte and chastyete that she oweth to have; the garlande bytokeneth gladnesse and the dignyte of the sacrament of wedlok*." Crowns used by brides are mentioned by Leland, Vol. v. 332, Polydore Virgil, and in Brand's Pop. Antiq., Vol. ii. 123.

W. WINTERS.

THE ROSE IN ST. LAWRENCE POULTNEY (Vol. iv. 203).—The history of this house is, I believe, as follows:—Sir John Poultny, who came to London from Leicestershire, and carried on an extensive trade as a merchant and draper, and was more than once Lord Mayor in the reign of Edward III., became possessed of the ancient Manor of the Rose, between Thames-street and Eastcheap. He built there the Church of St. Lawrence Poultny, so called after its founder, and there he founded a college of priests. On the south-west of this church, and very near to it, stood the ancient mansion which was called the Manor of the Rose, or Poultny's Inn, and here Sir John lived, having himself built the palace.

After his death it became the property of Michael De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, and it remained in that family till the reign of Henry VIII., when the last of the De la Poles was executed by that king. Their estates were forfeited to the Crown, and were given to the Staffords, Dukes of Buckingham. One of these was doubtless "the duke" referred to by Shakespeare. The original buildings of the Rose were all destroyed in the Great Fire.

I have read somewhere that Sir J. Poultny received for his mansion at Coldharbour the yearly payment of a rose, and this is most probably the origin of the name of this Manor of the Rose. Such a "service" for property held was of frequent occurrence in those days.

JOHN H. HOOPER.

ADMIRAL BLAKE (Vol. iv. 107, 194, 206).—Since writing on the portraits of Admiral Blake in the *Antiquary*, p. 194 *ante*, I find that the picture which I erroneously described as a copy from one in the possession of Mr. Blake, of North Petherton, is a copy by W. Baker, a local artist, from an original picture by Hanneman, a pupil of Vandyke, at Narford Hall, Norfolk, the seat of the Fountain family, and was presented to the borough of Bridgwater by Henry Westropp, Esq. The original picture bears the following inscription—"Anno 1634—setatis 38;" but if, as Dixon says, the admiral was born in 1598, he could not have been more than thirty-six in that year.

EDWARD F. WADE.

THE 'COTSWOLD GAMES (Vol. iv. 203).—An account of these ancient popular festivities will be found in Chambers's

* "*Coronarum nuptialium mentio occurrit apud veteres paganos, quæ item in ornamentis sponsum Ebraicis, ut supra ostendimus*," "*Seldini Uxor Ebraica Opera*," iii., 655.

† *Ibid*, 661.

sibly find out how it is that poesy and a thousand unexplainable beauties of existence come into being and maintain life, in spite of the cold, sharp irony of disbelievers in the more æsthetic needs of the heart and intellect. Did space permit, we should willingly transcribe this beautiful little poem. That the author has not only the eye of an artist, but also possesses art knowledge of a by no means despicable description, "*Ecce homo*" and the succeeding verses are good proof. "*Ecce homo*" is a piece of bitter satire—satire of a kind, however, often richly merited. "A Vision of the Perfect" deserves more than a mere fugitive perusal. There is a sense of power in much of Mr. Cotterill's writing—power which rather restrains itself than puts forth its full strength, and we venture to prophesy that his title of "Proems" will be justified by later works worthy of distinction.

Journal of the National Indian Association. October. London: W. H. Allen & Co. Bristol: I. Arrowsmith.

A FUND of information is contained in the present number of the *Journal of the National Indian Association*. The paper entitled "Hindu Thought," the fifth of the series, gives some extremely interesting information in connection with Buddhism. There are, we are told, satisfactory signs of literary progress in Bengal and the Punjab. Mention is made of a periodical, the *Bamabodhini Patrika*, published in the vernacular of Bengal, and devoted exclusively to the interests and instruction of women.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS. (WEEKS & Co.)

Beauties of Schubert, arranged as duets for the pianoforte, by Luigi Golfieri.

WHATEVER may be the technical merits of arrangements such as the above, we hold any attempts of the kind to be treason to art. The endeavour to popularize, and, therefore, indirectly to vulgarize gems of such intrinsic and exquisite beauty as Schubert's finest songs, is an artistic crime. If people must have duets, let composers invent their own melodies; or let them incur and accept the reproach of being unable to do so. And if they cannot create melodies, let them at least take such as are less hallowed by the worship of every poetic soul to whom they are known than the tender and ideal strains of "*Lob der Thronen*," or the impassioned "*Ungeduld*." To lay hand on such as these is infinitely worse than painting the lily or gilding refined gold. The execution (literally understood), of inspirations like these, created at the white heat of genius and intellectual passion, by two strutting boys or girls upon any piano, good, bad, or indifferent, rouses indignation in the mere contemplation; and all attempts to provide such matchless and unsuitable fare for aristocratic tyros, or for masculine and feminine hobbledchoys of any rank, condition, or description, ought to be steadily and resolutely frowned down and deprecated. When will arrangers of music learn that there are certain treasures which should be safe from their depredations! But some people would not scruple to sweep a crossing with the wing of a Bird of Paradise. Let all pianists who pretend to a love for the fairest and truest in art refuse thus to aid in the desecration of its greatest beauties!

"*It is the Lord!*" ("*C'est le Seigneur!*"). Two-part song, with English words by W. H. Bellamy. Music by Luigi Bordese.

THIS is apparently written for the use of schools and for young people generally who may be learning to sing in parts. As there are French as well as English words, it may be useful also for the unique vocal practice of that language. With the exception of the solo parts, in which there is too much seeking for dramatic effect at the expense of the character of the words, the publication will probably be found improving and serviceable for learners.

Premier Impromptu pour Piano. Par Frederic Archer.

THERE is considerable poetic fancy in this *Impromptu*, of which the leading *motif* is graceful and sympathetic. It is also not merely a copy or reminiscence from the great unfailing German fount. We always welcome with pleasure the endeavours of English composers to write from within outwards instead of *vice-versa*. The composition is, however, somewhat too lengthy for general purposes. One great secret of success undoubtedly consists in economising a good idea when it is once captured. Wiser is it to restrain it altogether than to be over lavish in bestowing it upon others. To judge from programmes, the musical appetite is apparently more voracious than any other—we in England have yet to learn the wisdom of judicious abstinence in these matters.

Deuxième Impromptu pour Piano. (L'Appel d'Amour). Par Frederic Archer.

THIS is also interesting and excellent in its way, though scarcely so original or striking as the two others of the series.

Troisième Impromptu pour Piano. Par Frederic Archer.

THIS is the most characteristic of the three, and is distinguished by considerable elegance and *déan*. It will both require and repay practice. None of the three pieces are very easy, but a little perseverance will soon enable a tolerably good player to overcome any difficulties which they may present.

The Latch String at the Door. Written by G. S. Phillips. Music composed by James Harrison.

THE accompaniment to this song is of the description usually met with when the meaning or the ring of the words is the chief feature to be emphasized.

Hope's Bright Dream. Ballad. Words by H. J. St. Leger, Esq. Music by Charles W. Glover.

A NOT unpleasant air, but somewhat monotonous.

Answers to Correspondents.

T. O.—Milton died at his residence, in Bunhill-row, in November, 1674. He was buried in the Church of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. In 1737, a monument was raised to his memory in Westminster Abbey, and subsequently another small one was placed in the church where his remains lie interred.

H. H.—Both Shakespeare and Cervantes died on the same day, namely, April 23, 1616.

K.—A biography of Earl St. Vincent was written by Captain Brenton. There is a monument of this great seaman in St. Paul's Cathedral.

J. T.—The "last stone" of St. Paul's Cathedral was laid in 1710, but there were still various works necessary for the completion of the building, which lasted till about the end of the following year.

J. F. L.—The tomb of King John, in Worcester Cathedral, was opened on the 17th of July, 1797. The remains of the king are said to have been found in a slightly disturbed state, but disposed in the coffin and clothed in precisely the manner as he is represented in his effigy, with the exception of a monk's cowl being upon the head instead of a crown.

E. H.—The celebrated Banbury Peerage Case, after extending over a period of a century and a half, was finally settled in 1813, when it was resolved by the House of Peers that the then claimant or petitioner was "not entitled to the title, honour, and dignity of Earl of Banbury."

S. E. R.—Arms of pretension are those borne by Sovereigns, who, although they have not possession of certain dominions, claim a right to them. Thus, the kings of England quartered the arms of France from 1330, when Edward III. laid claim to that kingdom, till the year 1801, although long before this England had laid aside all pretensions to France.

N. W.—You will find a full account of the actor about whom you inquire in Malone's "Account of the English Stage."

C. H.—Refer to Mr. Fairholt's book on "Pageants."

Cromdore.—Not generally; but it would depend entirely upon the articles.

W. G. Fretton.—Vols. i. and ii. will be ready in about two weeks.

A. Finn.—The books you mention are interesting, and the latter is often quoted as an authority in matters of Kentish topography.

O. B.—Refer to Hume's "History of England," Vol. ii. p. 32.

W. H. N. (Bath).—You will find detailed accounts of the custom to which you refer in the "Antiquities of Salisbury and Bath," in Knight's "Life of Colet," and also in the "Golden Legends," 1503, fol. xxix.

N. R. L.—The "Somers Tracts" have been twice printed; first, in 16 Vols. 4to, in 1748; and secondly, in 13 Vols. 4to, in 1809-15, under the superintendence of the late Sir Walter Scott. They consist of scarce pamphlets, selected, as the title intimates, principally from the library of Lord Somers.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 4, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 4, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 81A, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Thomas Wolsey was dean, for one year, in 1512, so celebrated as Cardinal Legate, Minister of Henry VIII., and Archbishop of York. He was also modest enough to hold *in commendam* the Sees of Durham and Winchester, and also in pledge the Sees of Bath and Worcester, then held by foreign incumbents.

We are now approaching a period (*temp.* Henry VIII.) at which the Reformation was effected, and followed by the struggle (*temp.* Queen Mary) when that monarch attempted to re-establish the supremacy of the Pope in this country. Some remarkable men were at this critical moment in our history connected with this ancient See.

Edward Fox, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, almoner to Henry VII., was bishop from 1535 to 1539, and was employed by the king in various embassies. Fox introduced Cranmer to the king, and Fuller calls him "the principal pillar of the Reformation, as to the management of the politic and prudential part thereof, being of more activity, and no less than Cranmer himself." He had been the first to instigate Wolsey, as Papal Legate, to commence a visitation of the professed and secular clergy, in 1523, in consequence of the general complaint against their manners. Bishop Fox died in London in 1538, and was buried in the Church of St. Mary Montalt, London (now destroyed), the advowson of which he purchased for this See. The remains of the bishop have been removed to Hereford.

Edmund Bonner, so notorious as the mainspring of Queen Mary's persecution of the Protestants, was nominated bishop in 1539, but before consecration was translated to London.

John Skipp, D.D., a reformer, a native of the town of Ledbury, where his descendants are now located, and one of the compilers of the Common Prayer Book, replaced Bonner, and presided over this See from 1539 to 1555, and was also one of the "notable ones" associated with Cranmer in drawing up the "Order of Communion." About this time, 1550, Miles Smith, a native of Hereford, was a canon of this cathedral. He was the son of a fletcher, or maker of arrows; was educated at the Cathedral School and Brasenose College, Oxford; and subsequently became Bishop of Gloucester. He was learned in the Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriac, and Arabic languages, and was afterwards employed by James I. in the translation of the Bible, after which the revisal of the whole was committed to him and Dr. Bilson, Bishop of Winchester. The preface to the authorized version was written by Bishop Miles Smith.

Edmund Frowcester and Gamaliel Clifton, both men of mark, were respectively Deans of Hereford from 1512 to 1549, the latter during the brief reign of Edward VI., whose early death was so much deplored.

John Harley, supposed to be of the family of that name, Earls of Oxford and Mortimer, bishop, 1553 and 1554, was compelled to resign his See on the accession of Queen Mary, because he was "a married priest." He died a few months afterwards.

Robert Parfew, or Wharton, bishop, 1554—1556, was translated from St. Asaph. He was a favourite of Queen Mary, and a violent persecutor of all who held the Reformed faith. The headless effigy of this bishop, on an altar tomb, is on the western side of the north-eastern transept of the cathedral.

Thomas Reynolds succeeded Parfew, and was bishop from 1557 to 1559.

John Storey, bishop, 1559 to 1585, alienated some of the best manors of the See; but it is very doubtful whether or not it was in his power to resist the rapacity of the courtiers. It is proved, as in the case of Voisey, Bishop of Exeter, that the bishops of this period have been blamed for alienations which they had done their best to resist. It may be here remarked that in point of property and revenue the See of Hereford was one of the richest in England; but from external spoliations and improper alienations on the part of

the bishops themselves, the income of the bishopric, when Dr. Huntingford succeeded to it in the year 1815, did not exceed 2000*l.* per annum. The Sees of Bangor and St. Asaph, from which several prelates were translated to Hereford prior to the seventeenth century, were early in the present century richer than Hereford and Gloucester, when Bishops Luxmore and Carey were removed to the Sees last named. The rule of succeeding bishops in the sixteenth century was at Hereford remarkably brief as compared with other times, there being no less than twelve vacations between 1502 and 1602.

Herbert Westfaling, whose family has survived up to the present century in the vicinity of Ross, bishop, 1586—1602 (a longer incumbency than usual at that day), was Prebendary of Christ Church, Oxford. Bishop Godwin knew him intimately, and describes him as a prelate of unusual excellence, of great purity of life, honesty, and integrity, and of such singular gravity that he was hardly ever seen to smile. Whilst he was preaching in his cathedral, it is stated that a mass of frozen snow fell from the tower upon the roof, and so frightened the congregation that they all endeavoured to escape in haste; but the bishop remained unmoved in his pulpit, calmly exhorting them to sit still and fear no harm. He expended all the revenues of his See in works of piety and hospitality, and he left nothing but his private inheritance to his family. He was buried in the north transept, where his effigy remains.

EX-CATHEDRÆ.

(To be continued.)

LOUGHTON—ITS CHURCHES AND MEMORIALS.

(Continued from p. 211.)

SOME of the headstones and slabs to be next detailed date back anterior to the oldest tomb mentioned. A black slab, near the porch, is a record "to the memory of Iohn Bale, gentleman," obt. 14th Sept., 1704, also Ann, his wife, 17th Nov., 1728, "in y^e 75th year of her age;" and furthermore states, that "near this place lies 5 of their daughters who died all in their infancy." A similar slab lies close to this, detailing that Sarah Bale died Nov. 9th, 1760, aged 59, and Sacville Bale, 24th Sept., 1770, aged 80, "a truly respectable man." At a short distance is another similar memento, inscribed to "Isack Bale, gent.," obt. 5th Sept., 1733. A slab near where the north aisle* stood (east end), records the death of William Allen, of "Eaton, in Suffolke," obt. 13th June, 1717, æt. 31. A headstone near this contains the well-known passage of Scripture, "Man that is born of a woman," &c., after which we read:—"Janii the 20th, 1736, dyed Thomas Warron, yeoman, aged 24 years." Also in this vicinity is a slab commemorating "Ann Shelley, the Elder," obt. 2nd July, 1750 [? 30], æt. 79. The other memorials in the churchyard, most of which are headstones, taken briefly, represent the decease of the following persons:—Jonathan Parker, obt. 19th June, 1759, æt. 82; Master Samuel Coggan, obt. 13th Feb., 1777, æt. 8; William Griffen, obt. 30th Oct., 1781, æt. 51; Ann Griffen, wife of the above, obt. 29th Dec., 1793, æt. 65; William Beer, obt. 27th Jan., 1782, æt. 58; Ann, wife of William Ford, obt. Oct. 10, 1783 (stone broken); Henry Nottage, obt. 10th Oct., 1788, æt. 66, and Ann his wife, obt. 21st May, 1774, æt. 44; Elizabeth Ford, obt. 25th June, 1789, æt. 68; Mary, wife of Edward Priest, obt. 13th Sept., 1801, æt. 61; the above Edward Priest, obt. 21st March, 1803, æt. 61; Jane Priest, daughter of Edward and Mary—1790; Mary Aewater, obt. 20th Nov., 1791, æt. 77, and John obt. 7th April, 1811, æt. 83; Joseph Bigg, junr., obt. 25th Feb., 1793, æt.

* Ogborne mentions two marble slabs in the north aisle commemorating Richard Lomax Clay, Esq., obt. July 8th, 1700, æt. 61, and Martha Clay, July 13th, 1803, æt. 80. These slabs probably lie beneath the greensward as they are not to be seen.

17; Mrs. Mary Brigg, obt. 1st June, 1799, æt. 76; William Adams, obt. 16th Dec., 1799, æt. 50; Mrs. Jane Shard, obt. 16th Jan., 180-, æt. 89, and William, her son, obt. April 4th, 1820, æt. 61; Mary Shard, daughter of William and Jane, obt. 9th May, 1836, æt. 83; * "Chrysogon Bond, late wife of William Smith Bond, of London," obt. 14th April, 1801, æt. 26; the "Rev. John Salt Lovat, A.M., 27 years rector of this parish," obt. 11th July, 1805, æt. 55, (on the same) Elizabeth, his wife, obt. 8th Dec., 1786, æt. 46, John Lovat, "youngest son of the above, who died 1st Sept., 1801, in the Island of St. Vincent, West Indies, æt. 20, and was interred there," and Ann, wife of Samuel, † the "only other son," obt. 15th Aug. 1812, æt. 31 (see tablet); Susanna, wife of Joseph Peace, obt. 10th May, 1808, æt. 39; William Turner, obt. 25th Feb., 1808, æt. 59; William Turner, obt. 18th May, 1837, æt. 79, and Ann, his wife, obt. 2nd Jan., 1862, æt. 88; Joseph Philby, of Loughton Bridge, obt. 9th June, 1809, æt. 48, and Ann his widow, obt. 3rd Apr., 1839, æt. 78; John Howard, obt. 1st Nov., 1810, æt. 44; "Mr. Isaac Smith, late of Whitechapel Road, coffin plate chaser," obt. 18th Aug., 1812, æt. 53; Benjn. Lee, obt. 26th Apr., 1813, æt. 57, and Mary, his wife, obt. 23rd May, 1825, æt. 72; John Dowton, obt. 30th Jan., 1814, æt. 72; William Enever, "clerk of this parish forty-five years," obt. 19th Jan., 1814, æt. 75. (Near this memorial are two others commemorating members of this family.) Sarah, wife of William Randall, obt. 17th June, 1818, æt. 38; Mrs. Martha Dean, obt. 28th March, 1820, æt. 77, and "near lies Mr. John Dean," obt. 19th July, 1799, æt. 40; Miss Jane Dean, daughter of the above, obt. 24th Nov., 1827, æt. 44, "the cessation of whose mortality was the effect of a cancer;" George Sanderson, obt. 6th Nov., 1824, æt. 53; Sarah Franklin, obt. 10th July, 1824, æt. 15, and Mary, her mother, obt. 23rd Dec., 1834, æt. 65; John Taylor, obt. 30th Nov., 1825, æt. 70; John Presland, obt. 2nd Feby., 1826, æt. 67; Mary, wife of James Fuller, obt. 23rd Jan., 1828, æt. 35; the above James Fuller, obt. 11th April, 1847, æt. 56; Richard Fuller, obt. 19th March, 1858, æt. 80, and Mary, his wife, obt. 28th April, 1852 æt. 82; Jonathan Maynard, obt. 2nd May, 1829, æt. 77; William Haddan, obt. 2nd Nov., 1829, æt. 18; Francis Matilda, third daughter of John Lawton Haddan, obt. 5th Jan., 1836, æt. 17; Robert Grout, obt. 13th Jan., 1832, æt. 67, and Sarah, his wife, obt. 19th Aug., 1826, æt. 83; Mary Coleman, obt. 16th Nov., 1832, æt. 43; William Todd, obt. 1st Jan., 1832, æt. 87, and Martha, his wife, obt. 21st July, 1846, æt. 89; Lousia Muggeridge, youngest daughter of John and Sarah Muggeridge, obt. 5th May, 1834, æt. 8; Thomas Dibben, obt. 6th April, 1838, æt. 68, and Mary, his wife, obt. 22nd Oct., 1838, æt. 75; "Miss Clara Hay," obt. 17th March, 1839, æt. 72, and (on same) Miss Catherine Makensie, obt. 13th April, 1848, æt. 86; "The three beloved children of Edmund Witherby, and Barbara Mary, his wife, who were taken from them in one short week, Edmund Patrick, b. 14th Feby., 1838, d. Feby. 18, 1844; Henry, b. Feby. 9th, 1841, d. Feby. 22nd, 1844; and Mary Elizabeth Patison, b. May 31st, 1839, d. Feby. 24, 1844." "Their afflicted father" died 30th Sept., 1844, "on board the 'Grace Darling,' on his passage to Madeira, where he was going for the recovery of his health," æt. 44. Susannah, wife of George Rogers, of "Loughton Hall Farm," obt. 19th March, 1845, æt. 40; Susannah Calloway, daughter of the late Mr. John Calloway, of Blackmore, obt. 1st Nov., 1846, æt. 36, and (on same) Jane, sister of the above, and wife of George Rogers, obt. 1st Feb., 1850, æt. 38; Mr. D. Maynard "18 years master of the national school of this parish," b. 15th Jan., 1810, obt. 15th Feby., 1855. On the south side of the churchyard may be observed a wooden slab answering the purpose of a headstone. This slab is erected to Roger

Enever, obt. 20th Oct., 1804, æt. 72, and further records the demise of Ann, his wife, 19th Jan., 1837, æt. 75. Iron rods are bent over the grave, putting one in mind of the ancient custom of decking graves with bent osier or willow twigs.

Lastly the epitaphs must be mentioned of which there are but few fair examples. These are all inscribed on one kind of memorial (headstones), the details to be now supplied being omitted in the above list of this class of mementos. Observing our usual chronological rule, the oldest shall be given firstly; the others, with one exception, in following order. On Elizabeth Bigg* obt. 11th Nov., 1794, æt. 70:—

"A World of Trouble Toil & Care,
She did experience many Year,
But now she will for ever rest,
And take her Share amongst the blessed."

On "Mary Ann Philby, who died an infant, 1796":—

"Happy the Babe, who privile'd by Fate,
To shorter Labour, and a lighter Weight;
Receiv'd but Yesterday a Gift of Breath,
Order'd To-morrow to return to Death."

The latter part of the second line of this epitaph seems somewhat obscure, unless we infer from the sentence, that the "babe" was a rather large specimen of infantine humanity. Charles Dean, who died 24 April, 1800, aged 41, appears (following the epitaph) to have been a man universally beloved. The lines read thus:—

"This stone the record of an humble name,
Hears no proud annals to exalted fame,
Yet sure, the virtuous and the good deserve
We should their name and character preserve.
Here, then, reposes free from mortal pains,
The husbands, fathers, brothers, friends, remains,
Thro' life to merit heaven's benignant trust,
These sacred characters he filled most just.
Respect these ashes, then, and while you can,
Be what they were, in life, an HONEST MAN."

The following appreciative lines on Henry Robinson, "obt. 15th Nov., 1805, æt. 57, need no comment:—

"A friend of Henry's rears this humble wreath
Due to the silent dust that lies beneath."

The epitaph on "Joseph Mott, of this parish," obt. 23rd Sept., 1812, æt. 37, is rather quaint and abrupt:—

"Reader, didst thou know him?
Then copy his virtues."

On "William Habgood, of Fish Street Hill, London, eldest son of James Habgood† of this parish," obt. 30th Sept., 1821, æt. 30:—

Farewell dear Parents, my Life is lost,
My love to you did ever last,
But though for me no sorrow take,
But love each other for my sake.

Edward Tyser, obt. 7th May, 1824, æt. 79, and Mrs. Betty Tyser, obt. 12th Jan., 1834, æt. 78, have these lines inscribed to their memory:†

"A Father kind, a Mother dear,
Two faithful Friends lie buried here,
Kind Angels watch their sleeping dust
Till Jesus comes to raise the just,
Then may they awake in sweet surprise,
And in their Saviour's Image rise."

Near the memorial on which the above epitaph appears, is another, recording the decease of Edward Tyser, son of the above Edward and Betty Tyser, obt. 22nd Aug., 1808, æt. 26.

"Dear friends forbear to mourn and weep,
Whilst sweetly in the dust I sleep,
I left this toilsome world behind,
A Crown of Glory for to find."

* Wife of Joseph Bigg, who died 21st March, 1790, æt. 71. This man is commemorated on the same stone with the well-known epitaph, beginning "A husband kind," &c.

† This James, obt. 13th Dec. 1848, æt. 88, is commemorated on the stone, as also his wife Ann, obt. 27th June, 1829, æt. 58.

‡ On the same stone Elizabeth Tyser, daughter, obt. 27th Feb., 1866, æt. 80.

* "Glasscock" of "Bishop Stortford," Herts, is graven on the stone.

† This Samuel was buried in the churchyard of St. John Baptist.—*See infra.*

The finest headstone* in the churchyard is that inscribed to to Matthew Smart, obt. 13th Nov., 1833, æt. 76, and Elizabeth, his widow, obt. 29th April, 1833, æt. 70. Filial affection is shown in the lines which follow:—

"Reader, this Stone of worth departed speaks,
Here a dear Father and a Mother sleeps,
To thee lov'd Parents we have bid adieu,
Oh may we all prepare to follow you."

The last epitaph to be quoted from this churchyard is written in memory of Domett Finlaison, Esq., second son of John Finlaison, Esq. ("Actuary of the National Debt"), obt. 30th August, 1849, æt. 40.

"Boast not fond men when ye draw hither,
Of manly beauty, soon to wither,
Of courage, fortitude and strength,
Profusely given to fleet at length,
Those attributes all join'd to swell
His heart who tenants this poor cell,
Who wept by kindred, mourned by friends,
His half trod path of life here ends."

"Reader, prepare from hence to pass
Time flies—and lo! eternity!
Tho' now thou art as once he was
Such as he is thou soon shall be."†

The stone upon which the above epitaph is written furthermore records the death of Vansittart, youngest son of John and Elizabeth his wife, obt. 31st Oct., 1842, æt. 21 months, and the above John Finlaison, Esq., "President of the Institute of Actuaries, Actuary of the National Debt Office, and Government Calculator," obt. 13th April, 1860, æt. 77.

J. PERRY.

(To be continued.)

THE WILMINGTON GIANT.

ONE OF THE BRITISH SACRIFICIAL DEITIES DESCRIBED
BY CÆSAR AND STRABO.

It will be remembered that in May last a paper was read at the Royal Institute of British Architects, by Mr. John S. Phené, F.S.A., Fellow of the Institute, on "Results of a recent examination into ancient British monuments and relics."

The most striking features pointed out as the result of Mr. Phené's own investigations were—The apparent evidence of *sulter* on the death of a king or priest, as shown by some monuments and human remains on the estate of the Earl of Glasgow; a very remarkable instance of *domestic sepulture*, shown by the finding of a cinerary urn filled with bones beneath the pavement of an ancient British dwelling on Timpendean Moor, on Lord Lothian's estate in Roxburghshire; and the close resemblance of the great chambered tumulus at Ach-na-goul, on the Duke of Argyll's estate, near Inverary—excavated by Mr. Phené in 1871—with that of Gavril Innis, in Morbihan, and also with that of Stoney Littleton, in Somersetshire. The name of this tumulus, Ach-na-goul, Mr. Phené traces as a corruption of the Gaelic word pronounced gav-a-vholl, i.e., the Druidical ordeal by fire, and hence the word "goul," by adoption, ach—being field or area. So far for the north; but in the south a monument was referred to, which, with Mr. Phené's readings of Cæsar and Strabo, becomes one of intense interest. A vast outline of a human figure, 240 feet high, carved in the chalk, on so steep a slope of a hill—about 50 degrees—that at a distance the figure looks nearly upright, was illustrated on one of the diagrams. It was also shown that the only and almost exact counterpart of this figure is to be found on the

gnostic gems.* The form represents a huge colossus striding along with widely extended limbs, and aiding its progress by two immense staves. It has been popularly attributed to the *idleness* of the monks, but Mr. Phené's sections showed it to have been an elaborate work of art intended for a special object; being a *nude* figure, it is not likely to have been executed by Christian men of a religious calling; still less, as it is popularly stated, to represent a religious pilgrim. But it agrees precisely with the description given by Cæsar of a deity of which he says there were "many images." It is in the immediate neighbourhood of Cæsar's landing, and he identifies the deity as a god of travelling and journeys, and having power over mercantile transactions.† The locality is that which must have been near the great field of mercantile transactions with the Continent in the days of Cæsar; the attitude of the figure agrees with that of the Colossus of Rhodes (a place which was also a great seat of commerce in its day), and its lofty staves are its special indications of journeying. But it has another feature—it gives the only possible illustration of the vast figures Cæsar mentions whose limbs were (not "*formed*," as usually rendered, but) "*contexta*" *interwoven* with osiers; in other words, fenced round with them, according to the custom of the ancient Britons in their defences, thus forming an *arena* in which victims were placed for sacrifice. Strabo's statement that within these figures were placed, in addition to men, cattle,‡ several kinds of wild beasts, as well as wood for fuel, shows that they must have been arenas, and not the basket idols usually represented, which would have required lofty scaffolding to erect, and as represented would have fallen down as soon as the torches were applied to the lower extremities. The figure, which is in the Beachy Head range of downs, overlooks a large tract of country, the whole of which was sacred to Andred or Andras, or, as Mr. Phené apprehends, to Andred and Andras, the powers of nature, and which he traces to the Celtic pronoun "an" and "dreos," two words which in conjunction (andros) afford another instance of close similarity with Cæsar's description, as being equivalent to *their blaze*, representing exactly the condition of the sacrifice.§ Taking this

* We understand that since he expressed this opinion, Mr. Phené has discovered the existence of two other examples, one a Libyan, the other an Egyptian representation of the same deity, from authorities suggested to him by an erudite Celtic scholar, to whom he has been indebted for much previous information.

† "Deum maxime Mercurium colunt: hujus sunt plurima simulacra, hunc omnium inventorem artium ferunt, hunc viarum, atque itinerum ducem, hunc ad quæstus pecuniarum, mercaturasque habere vim maximam arbitrantur."—B. vi., c. xvii.

‡ "καὶ κατασκευάζουσιν κολοσσὸν χόρτου, καὶ ἔλαιον ἐμβαλόντες εἰς τοῦτον, βοσκήματα, καὶ παντοῖα θηρία καὶ ἀνθρώπους, δλοκαύτουν."

§ "Alii immani magnitudine simulacra habent, quorum contexta viminibus membra vivis hominibus complent, quibus succensus, cum convenit flamma exanimantur homines."—B. vi., c. xvi.

So also Virgil, on the offerings to Apollo, bears out the same idea, especially as the whole district of Andrida was a dense wood—

"Summe Deum, sancti custos Soractis Apollo,
Quem primi colimus, cui piceus ardor acervo
Pascitur, et medium freti pietate per ignem
Cultores multa premimus vestigia prunæ;"

"O patron of Soractes' high abodes,
Phœbus, the ruling power among the gods,
Whom first we serve, whose woods of unctuous pine
Burn on thy heap, and to thy glory shine."

The last of the above lines of Virgil seems to imply a length of burning coals over which the devotees walked, similar to the ridge reported in Gaelic tradition to have been walked over in solemn ceremonies on the serpentine mounds discovered by Mr. Phené in Scotland.

Dryden, who had already burdened his verse, found no place for the similitude, and omits it altogether; he continues—

"By thee protected, with our naked soles

Through flames unsinged we pass, and tread the kindled coals."

But a more critical translator, unfettered by verse, renders the passage thus—

"Through the midst of the flames, we thy votaries, relying on our piety, walk over a length of burning coals."

* "J. Yates, Hereford," is graven on this stone.

† This latter verse is given in a note to "Wormley Church and Memorials,"—See p. 53 ante.

Any historical or archæological notes relating to Somerton which are not to be found in the county histories I should be thankful to receive. Collinson says that John, King of France, was imprisoned in the castle here in the 33rd year of Edward III., but this has been disproved. A reference to Rymer's "*Fœdera*," p. 131, gives the deed between Edward III. and William of Eyncourt, by which he was entrusted to the said William to be removed to the castle of Somerton, in the county of Lincoln.

Is it not possible that there might have been a confounding of the two Somertons when the nunnery was referred to?

J. A. C.

GRAY'S ELEGY.—I have to thank Mr. Frederick Rule and R. C. D. for their information respecting the "Elegy" given on p. 206 *ante*. But is not the information somewhat contradictory? Mr. Rule states that the scene of Gray's Elegy was laid in the churchyard of Stoke Pogis, near Slough; while R. C. D. says, "Gray is supposed to have commenced his famous Elegy in Thannington churchyard, and must consequently have heard the tolling of the curfew of Canterbury Cathedral." I confess that it is quite possible for Gray to have laid the scene in one locality, and yet to have commenced it in another; but as Stoke Pogis is situate in Buckinghamshire and Thannington in Kent, which of the two is most likely to be the spot from whence he heard the curfew, or gave rise to the first line? Being desirous of knowing exactly, if possible, the place, I shall feel obliged to any one giving the information.

JOHN APPLEBY.

SAMUEL PEPYS.—Can any genealogist give me a tablet showing how the late Samuel Pepys Cockerell was descended from Mrs. Jackson, the sister of Pepys. Pepys died in 1703, at Clapham, and Mr. Cockerell was his lineal descendant and representative.

The late Charles Robert Cockerell, R.A. (1786-1863) was the son of a Mr. Samuel Pepys Cockerell, surveyor and architect—was he the only son? If not, was Mr. S. P. Cockerell, of Lincoln's Inn, his brother? I also wish to glean information relative to Sir Charles Rushout Cockerell, Bart., of Sezincote, Morton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire. When was the baronetcy created? Who holds it now, and is this family connected with the Pepys Cockerells? Are there any Cockerells now located in Norfolk or Suffolk?

JAS. STANLEY LITTLE.

[The baronetcy of Cockerell, of Sezincote, created in 1809, is now enjoyed by Sir Charles FitzGerald Rushout, whose father, Sir Charles Rushout, Bart., assumed that name in lieu of Cockerell.—ED.]

THE RUDDER.—Is anything positive known respecting the invention of the rudder? There is, I believe, no perfect representation of a Roman galley extant, but it does not appear that the rudder was known to them. In the Bayeux tapestry each ship has one mast, and yard with one sail, of which a man holds the lower part (twisted apparently into a knot) with one hand, while with the other he steers by means of a large oar over the quarter, but no signs of what we should term a rudder appears. Is it known when or where so useful an invention originated?

C. GWYNNE.

FULHAM AND PUTNEY CHURCHES.—There is a tradition in Fulham that Fulham and Putney Churches were built by two sisters. Is anything known on the subject? I have somewhere seen a statement in print, that Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw once sat round the communion table of Putney Church, drinking ale and smoking their pipes.

F. HODGES.

Replies.

FAMILY OF WROTH (Vol. iv. 216).—I beg to inform Mr. John H. Hooper that the names of Wroth (of Enfield) and Worth are not the same.

A family of the latter name is well known in this county (Devon), having held the estate of Worth, in Washfield, near Tiverton, through an unbroken descent for many centuries.

Risdon, in his "Survey of the County of Devon" (made about 1630), writes thus of Washfield:—

"Within this parish is Worth, the lands of Swardus, which he held, after half a hide (50 acres), in the Conqueror's time, by the name of Worde" (D being then used for TH). "This hamlet hath since given name and habitation to a family of ancient gentry (Worth of Worth), who are lords of the manor of Washfield, and patrons of the parish church." A book was published last year by the Harleian Society, entitled "The Visitation of the County of Devon, in the year 1620;" copied from the Harleian MSS. 1163-1164, in the British Museum. It contains, amongst about 470 others, the pedigree of the Worth family, with a description of their arms and crest, namely,—*Arms*: Argent, a two-headed eagle displayed, sable, quartering, 1. Vair (BEAUCHAMP); 2. Argent, a bull passant, gules (BEVILL). *Crest*: An arm erect, vested and gloved ermine, holding an eagle's leg, couped at the thigh, or.

The pedigree begins with one Reginald Worth, and is continued without a break for twelve generations, until A.D. 1620, when Henry Worth, son and heir of Henry Worth, Esq., was "æt. 15."

The pedigree is not dated; but taking the usual average of thirty years for each generation, Reginald Worth would be of middle age about A.D. 1270. Two of the family rose to the dignity of a knight, viz., the fourth in descent from Reginald (or his great-grandson), Sir Richard Worth, and his son, Sir Hugh Worth, who married Constance, daughter of the Lord Rivers. His son, Robert Worth, of Worth, Esq., married a daughter of William Beauchamp, of Whitelackington; whilst Robert's son, "Thomas Worth, married Isabell, daughter of Humfry Bevill, of Wolston," and it was from these two marriages that the quarterings in the family arms were acquired.

From collateral evidence we can ascertain when the last named gentleman flourished. In the "Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Devon," by the Rev. Dr. Oliver, a list of the rectors of Washfield from A.D. 1265 is given; and it is stated that "Thomas Lawrey was admitted (Rector) 8th Oct., 1460; patron, Thomas Worth, Esq.," with the further interesting fact, that "this patron, and Isabella, his wife, were licensed by George Nevill, Bishop of Exeter, 6th Feb., 1466, to have their own oratory" (most likely in their mansion at Worth, which is above a mile from the parish church). From the same source we learn that John Worth, Esq., son of Henry (the boy of 15, at the time of the "visitation"), gave the communion plate to Washfield church, viz., the cup and flagon in 1681, and the dish in 1717. This John Worth's mother was daughter of Sir Thomas Moulins, knight. There are several memorial tablets in this interesting old church to different members of the same family, one with a quaint Latin epitaph to "Armiger Henrycus Worthus," who died A.D. 1606, "ætatis suæ, 72."

The parochial registers, which are well preserved, begin with the third year of Queen Mary, A.D. 1556.

The church is now undergoing a careful and judicious restoration by the rector, the Rev. William Lloyd-Jones, son-in-law of the present proprietor of Worth, John F. Worth, Esq.

H. S. G.

In reply to Mr. J. H. Hooper's inquiry, I would observe that throughout the whole of my researches in connection

Miscellaneous.

CHAUCER.—A fresh entry with regard to the poet Chaucer was found in the Record Office by Mr. Furnivall on Tuesday. In a schedule of the members of the royal household—from the king to the stable grooms—who were to have a gift of clothes at Christmas, in the 40th year of Edward III., A.D. 1366, the name "Geoffrey Chaucer" occurs in the list of thirty-seven "Esquires" of the king. This changes, by one year, the date (1367) at which Chaucer was formerly known to have been in Edward III.'s service after he had left that of Prince Lionel's wife, and been taken prisoner in France, in 1359 or 1360. Of what Chaucer did between 1360 and 1366 we are still ignorant, except that we are sure he was making continuous love, from 1361 at least, to his pitiless mistress, who rejected him even before he dared declare his love. This new entry also clears up another point, that, as we know Chaucer was a "Valettirs" of the king in 1376, and, afterwards interchangeably with being "Scutifer" and "Armiger" (esquire), some of the valets must have been of equal standing with the esquires, although in the schedule of 1366, and other records, the Valetti are put in separate classes, according as they belonged to the offices, stable, chapel, &c., and generally beneath the esquires. Unluckily the wardrobe accounts of this fortieth year of Edward III.'s reign do not contain Chaucer's name or enable one to decide what kind of clothes he had, or the cost of them. Still more unluckily, the Household Ordinances (or "*Liber Niger Domus Edwardi tertii*") are not in the Record Office or the British Museum, so that we are not quite certain whether Chaucer was expected (though no doubt he was), like Edward IV.'s esquires "wynter and somer, in aftyrnoonnes and in eveninges, to drawe to lordes chambres within courte, there to kepe honest companye, after their cunnynge, in talkynge of cronycles of kings and other polycyes, or in pypeyng, or harping, synging, or other actes martialles, to help occupy the courte, and accompany straungers, tyll the tyme require of departyng." Pleasant it must have been "to kepe honest companye" with Chaucer, to hear him harp, and sing chronicles of kings! We hope the Lord Chamberlain may have some more records about him. Application on the subject has been made to Lord Sydney.—*Athenæum*.

THE FIRST PUBLIC PARKS.—The Athenians afford us the first instance of public parks maintained by the State for the recreation of the citizens. The first of these was originally an extensive tract of waste and marshy ground, which its owner, Academos, bequeathed to the city, on condition that a gymnasium should be established upon it, where the young men might practise all kinds of athletic exercises. This was done, and the gymnasium was called Academia, or the Academy, in honour of the founder. At a later period (about 460 B.C.) Cimon, son of the great Miltiades, being archon or chief magistrate, caused the whole of the ground to be drained, and planted it with avenues of plane trees and groves of olives, and adorned it with statues and other works of art, when it became the favourite promenade of the Athenians. Plato used to meet and converse with his disciples here, and, after his death, his followers, continuing to assemble in the same place, established the school of philosophy known as the Academy. Another celebrated public park at Athens was the Lyceum, which also contained gymnasia, and was the retreat of the Peripatetic School of Philosophy founded by Aristotle. It was also the resort of the most distinguished warriors, statesmen, poets, orators, and artists, who met to witness the athletic sports of the youths, and to converse on such subjects as possessed a common interest for them. Here political questions were discussed, and literary productions were criticised; the poet recited his latest composition, and the philosopher expounded the distinguishing points of his system. We do not know to what extent the culture of flowers was carried

in these Athenian parks; probably they were not entirely neglected, but the principal feature or chief attraction in both seems to have been their quiet shady walks and groves, from which an occasional glimpse might be had of the not distant Parthenon towering above the city on the summit of the Acropolis. It was to these "groves of Academos" that the youthful Horace (47 B.C.) was sent by his wise and affectionate father to finish his education; and in them, as he tells us in his touching little sketch of autobiography, he first learned to distinguish the mathematical difference between a straight line and a curved one, and began his search after truth amid their leafy shades.—*The Garden*.

THE PRINCIPALITY.—At a recent meeting of the Powys-Land Club at Welshpool, the Rev. C. Boutell, the well-known antiquary, called attention to a point in which many Welshmen will be interested. How is it, he asks, that the armorial bearings of the Prince of Wales should not include any device representing the Principality? In the time of Elizabeth the right of Wales to a first place in the arms of the heir to the Crown seems to have been recognized, and the proper authorities will perhaps be good enough to rectify the anomaly by which the Prince is made heraldically to ignore his own Principality! The subject, as many of our readers are aware, has been very fully discussed in our *Bye-gones* column. At the same meeting it was announced that a house had been purchased in Salop-road, Welshpool, for the purposes of the Powys-Land Museum, and a hope was expressed, which will be heartily echoed, that the possessors of suitable objects would be public spirited enough to present them to the museum. The Earl of Powis presided over the meeting, and there was an influential attendance.—*Onecestry Advertiser*.

Proceedings of Societies.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The first monthly meeting of the session was held at the Rooms of the Institute, 10, New Burlington-street, on Friday, the 7th inst., Sir Sibbald D. Scott, Bart., vice-president of the society, in the chair.

There was a rather thin attendance of members, owing probably to the inclement state of the weather.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, congratulated the society on the amount of work done last session, and on the success of the Exeter meeting, which he characterized as one of the most successful in the society's annals. It was proposed to present the Mayor of Exeter with a chain of office, which would cost some 150*l.*, in acknowledgment of the kindness and hospitality shown by the city of Exeter during the sojourn of the society in that town. Alluding to the Bill introduced by Sir John Lubbock, for the preservation of ancient monuments, he said he believed that the Government would not oppose the Bill, with the exception of the compensation clause, which, in his opinion, comprised the gist of the measure. The chairman then read a letter from Mr. George Howard to Colonel Lane Fox, with a description of Bamborough Castle, which was one of the finest specimens of Norman architecture in the kingdom, and which it was proposed to alter and enlarge for the purposes of a convalescent hospital. This was a strong case for interference, and ought to be included in Sir John Lubbock's Bill. Whether the Government would assent to this or not, some effort should be made in the matter by the members of the Institute, and all who had an interest in archæology. The government of Belgium had set us a better example, having taken tangible and practical means of protecting the ancient castles and monuments of the country.

probably, the prior's seat. In the south wall of the nave, which has recently been exposed to view by the demolition of some ancient houses, windows have been discovered similar to those in the apse and the north transept. In two of them, however, the round heads have disappeared and given place to flat wooden lintels. The masonry of all the windows consists of Caen stone, upon which the tool marks are distinctly visible. Although it is stated, in the early list of benefactors of the Priory of St. Andrew, that Hugh of Trottesclive built the chapel, yet the size of the windows, and the joints of the masonry, point to a later date in the twelfth century. The walls are built of flint, and are from three to four feet in thickness. The south wall of the nave, recently exposed, which is covered with plaster and ornamentation, seems to have formed the outer wall of the chapel and the inner wall of some building connected with it. This is confirmed by the existence of a wall of the same thickness and character as those of the chapel. This wall was joined to the chapel at the east end of the nave by a wall of like thickness, pierced by an opening five feet wide, which may have been a gateway, leading either into the garden of the priory or the cemetery, which seems, from a number of skeletons found recently, to have extended to the east of the apse. As there is no connection between the chapel and the building south of the nave, various conjectures have been made as to its object. Mr. Scott Robertson suggests that it may have been an aisle containing couches for the lepers, while Mr. McKenzie Walcott thinks that it was a covered cloister or pentice. The north wall of the nave is not original; it is built of bricks, with some of the old flints worked into panels, and contains only square wooden-framed windows. The west end of the chapel, which is of brick, with a low tower, and was built in 1735, is devoid of interest. The base of a font, not earlier than the fifteenth century, remains in the chapel. Within the memory of those now living a stone seat ran round the interior of the apse, the upper part of which is now being beautifully frescoed. There are various other relics of interest. With regard to the present and the future of the chapel, Mr. Bailey was thankful to say that a strong effort was being made for the careful preservation of all ancient features. A resolution had been passed by the trustees to contribute 250*l.* towards the required 1500*l.*, which they were endeavouring to raise by public subscription, and the new Mayor of Rochester, who is not a member of the Church of England, had subscribed twenty guineas for the same purpose.

The Chairman stated that, as Mr. King was unable to be present, his paper would be deferred till next meeting.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—At the meeting of this society, held on the 4th inst. (Professor Newton, F.R.S., vice-president, in the chair), the secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the society's menagerie during the months of June, July, August, and September, 1873, and called particular attention to two Argus Pheasants (*Argus giganteus*) from Malacca, presented by Sir Harry Ord, C.B., Governor of the Straits Settlements, and a pair of Ceylonese Jungle-fowls (*Gallus stanleyi*), presented by Henry Bayley, Esq. Mr. G. Dawson Rowley, F.Z.S., exhibited a singular malformed variety of the Domestic Duck, and the secretary a collection of fishes (containing six examples of *Ceratodus forsteri*) made by Mr. Ramsay, C.M.Z.S., in Queensland. An extract was read from a letter received from Mr. R. B. N. Walker, C.M.Z.S., addressed to Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S., and communicated by him to the society, respecting Mr. Walker's endeavours to obtain living Gorillas for the society's collection. A communication was read from Mr. J. B. Perrin, containing an account of the Myology of the Hoatzin (*Opisthocomus cristatus*). A communication was read from Captain R. Beavan, Bengal Staff Corps, C.M.Z.S., containing a list of Fishes met with in the River Nerbudda, in India. A second communication from Captain Beavan contained some remarks on certain difficulties involved in the acceptance of

the Darwinian theory of evolution. A communication was read from Mr. Montague R. Butler, containing descriptions of several new species of Diurnal Lepidoptera. A communication was read from Mr. R. Swinhoe, H.B.M. Consul at Chefoo, on the Song-Jay of Northern China, with further notes on Chinese ornithology. Mr. P. L. Sclater, F.R.S., exhibited and pointed out the characters of fourteen new species of birds collected by Signor Luigi Maria D'Alberis during his recent expedition into the interior of New Guinea. A communication was read from Professor J. V. Barboza du Bocage, F.M.Z.S., on the Ground Hornbill of Southern Africa—*Buceros carunculatus cafer* of Schlegel. A second communication from Professor Barboza du Bocage contained a note on the habitat of *Euprepes coctei*, Dum. et Bibr. A communication was read from Surgeon-Major Francis Day, F.Z.S., containing descriptions of new or little-known Indian Fishes. Mr. R. B. Sharpe, F.Z.S., read a paper describing the contents of a collection of Birds recently received from Mombas in Eastern Africa. A second paper by Mr. R. B. Sharpe contained a list of a collection of Birds from the River Congo. Mr. G. B. Sowerby, Jun., communicated the descriptions of eleven new species of Shells. A communication was read from Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S., on the skulls and alveolar surfaces of Land Tortoises—*Testudinina*.

The next meeting of the society for scientific business will be held at the Society's House, in Hanover-square, on Tuesday next, at half-past eight o'clock, p.m., when the following communication will be made:—Dr. Edward L. Moss, F.R.C.S.I., "Description of a Vergularian Actinozoön from Barraud's Inlet, British Columbia." (Received 25th September, 1873.) Communicated by Dr. J. E. Gray. Dr. O. Finsch, C.M.Z.S., "On *Lamprolia Victoriae*." A most remarkable new Passerine bird from the Feejee Islands. (Received 25th September, 1873.) Mr. W. S. Atkinson, M.A., "Descriptions of two new species of Butterflies from the Andaman Islands." (Received 29th September, 1873.) Dr. T. Spencer Cobbold, "Notes on Entozoa, part 1." (Received 8th October, 1873.) Mr. Edwin Ward, F.Z.S., "Description of a new Bird of Paradise of the genus *Epimachus*." (Received 13th October, 1873.)

The following papers also have been received:—Surgeon-Major Francis Day, F.Z.S., "On Dr. Buchanan's Fishes of Bengal." (Received 14th October, 1873.) Dr. James Hector, C.M.Z.S., "On *Cnemidornis calcitrans*, showing its affinity to the *Natatores*." (Received 16th October, 1873.) Mr. W. H. Hudson, "On the Habits of the Pipit of the Argentine Republic." (Received 15th September, 1873.) Mr. A. G. Butler, "Revision of the genus *Protopogonius*." (Received 24th October, 1873.) Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S., "On the Skulls of Japanese Seals, with Description of a New Species, *Eumetopias elongata*." (Received 28th October, 1873.) Mr. P. L. Sclater, "On Peruvian Birds collected by Mr. Whitely, part 7." (Received 31st October, 1873.) Mr. H. Whitely, C.M.Z.S., "Additional notes on Humming Birds collected in High Peru." (Received 31st October, 1873.)

ROYAL MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.—At the ordinary meeting held at King's College, on the 5th inst. (Charles Brooke, Esq., F.R.S., president, in the chair), a highly interesting paper, by the Rev. W. H. Dallinger, was read, in which he described some further researches into the development of Monads, conducted by himself and Dr. Drysdale. The growth and method of fission had been made the subject of continued observation, notwithstanding the fact that these organisms were in their early stages so extremely minute as to require an objective of 1.50 in. for their observations. A number of beautifully executed drawings accompanied the paper. Mr. Alfred Sanders read a paper descriptive of the art of photographing microscopic objects, and showing how the most complete success might readily be attained without the use of expensive and complicated apparatus. The various processes of enlargement, print-

Notices of Books.

The Progress of Medicine: being the Introductory Lecture delivered at the Opening of the Eighty-ninth Session, 1873-4, of the Medical College of the London Hospital. By M. Prosser James, M.D., M.R.C.P. London: Baillière, Tindall, & Cox. 1873.

We have much pleasure in directing attention to Dr. Prosser James's lecture. He gives an interesting *resumé* of the general advance made in medicine in modern times, and more especially during the present generation. *Appropos* of the Medical College of the London Hospital, we find the following observation:—"A glance at our new museums and laboratories is sufficient to prove that we have marched with the times; that progress is our normal state." Dr. James successively passes in review the great discoveries or improved applications in the medicine and surgery of later years, referring specially to spectrum analysis; the use of the microscope in disease; clinical thermometry—in which latter he considers that London Hospital men were pioneers—the sphygmograph, or pulse measurer; the ophthalmoscope—also a comparatively recent discovery;—the laryngoscope, the idea of which had occurred to Manuel García, the brother of Malibran, during his scientific studies upon the vocal organs; the subcutaneous syringe, the aspirator, and an important category of new and highly valuable drugs which the enterprise of modern travel and the research of modern chemistry have made known to us. Dr. James is evidently inspired with genuine enthusiasm for his profession, and his admirable peroration, setting forth the lofty aims and noble duties upon which the healing art has its moral basis, may be read with advantage by students and professors alike. Did space permit, we should willingly quote from this part of Dr. James's lecture. Suffice it to say, that the perusal of the pamphlet will be found highly interesting to general readers, as well as to students of medicine *ex-officio*.

A Winter in Morocco. By Amelia Perrier. Author of "Mea Culpa," "A Good Match." London: Henry S. King & Co.

ANY agreeable prepossessions in favour of the kingdom of Morocco, or at least that portion of it comprised in the sea-port town of Tangier, are very likely to be dispelled by the present volume. From the authoress's description, only those who consider that supreme discomfort, ignorance, and uncleanness are endurable trifles in comparison with the charms of novelty, the picturesque, and a brilliant climate, would care to face all the minor evils so graphically sketched forth in "A Winter in Morocco." In truth, disagreeable details are more fully dwelt upon than good taste warrants; and, as an unnecessary addition to the natural liveliness of the authoress's style, a forced smartness rather mars than recommends the book. Those, however, who may be contemplating a journey to the country, may be glad to peruse these minute details of travelling and domestic miseries, in order to provide against them. One of the best chapters gives an account of a visit to a Moorish bride, and the authoress certainly deserves some credit for her perseverance in going through the ordeal which she describes. The illustrations, affording views of the scenery of Morocco, constitute a pleasant feature in the volume.

Unorthodox London: or, Phases of Religious Life in the Metropolis By the Rev. C. MAURICE DAVIES, D.D., formerly Fellow of the University of Durham. London: Tinsley, Brothers. 1873.

MR. DAVIES'S book consists of a series of sketches of the various religious bodies having place and being in the metropolis. The papers thus entitled appeared originally in the *Daily Telegraph*, and the rule laid down, says the author, "was that they should be strictly descriptive articles, expressing no opinion *pro* or *con*." Mr. Davies, being a clergyman of the Church of England for a time uncharged with duties, employed his leisure in the examination of forms of belief other than his own. He considers that he learnt much in his three years of religious peregrination, and that he softened down many prejudices. The book in some respects resembles Mr. Hepworth Dixon's account of the religious societies in America, but it is by no means so elaborate as the latter. The first sketch is devoted to Mr. Moncreux Conway's chapel at South-place, Finsbury. Hence, Mr. Davies wanders through the various churches, chapels, tabernacles, or conventicles of note until he ends with the Greek Church in London Wall. The number of congregations of various forms of worship thus visited by the author is considerable: we shall not attempt to particularize, but simply commend the work to the attention of those who are interested in the study of different creeds and their manifestations. The liberal spirit in which the observations have been made is worthy of praise, and the author's simple and straightforward style renders his book readable and companionable.

The Englishwoman's Review of Social and Industrial Questions contains a carefully-considered paper on "Legislative Restrictions of Women's Labour," by Miss Jessie Boucherett. Mr. Mundella's Nine Hours Factory Bill, and Sir J. Lubbock's Shop Hours Regulation Bill are here discussed, with Mr. Thomas Hughes's proposed additional clause to the Factory Bill. A comprehensive paper on "Italian Charities" will be found deserving of perusal—as will, indeed, the whole of the information comprised in this ably-conducted journal by those specially interested in the subjects of which it treats.

The Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone and Dr. Strauss. By J. M. Dixon. Hull: Fisher, Walker & Brown. 1873.

MR. DIXON, in his pamphlet, enters upon a critical examination of Mr.

Gladstone's address to the students at Liverpool—animadverting specially upon the inconsistency which he considers was apparent in the Premier's treatment of his subject.

On Common Sense. By John Donaldson. London: Truslove.

AN elaborate disquisition upon a faculty which all aspire to possess. There is a good deal of truth in this essay; but it would have gained much in clearness and force by judicious compression.

MUSICAL PUBLICATION.

(WEEKES & Co.)

Bourrée from the 4th Sonata for Violoncello, by J. S. Bach. Transcribed by Berthold Tours.

A NOBLE and spirited theme—played with the necessary crispness and precision, this gem of the honest, genuine old master cannot fail to find many admirers. Mr. Tours deserves praise for rendering this fine music available for pianoforte players.

Answers to Correspondents.

Historicus.—A translation of Richard of Cirencester's great work, "De Situ Britannia," was published in 1809, under the title of "The Description of Britain," &c. and it was also reprinted as one of the "Six Old English Chronicles," in a volume of Bohn's "Antiquarian Library," in 1848.

J. F.—The originals are preserved in the British Museum.

H. R. (Highgate).—See Lyson's "Environ of London," Vol. ii. p. 432.

S. T.—Mason was the author of the lines to which you refer.

C. H.—The individual to whom the tradition refers was Henry Gough, Esq., of Oldfallings, Staffordshire. He was a devoted adherent to the cause of Charles I., and on one occasion is stated to have himself carried to the king a purse of £1200.

F.—The lines quoted occur in Pope's poem of "Windsor Forest."

X. A.—The information you solicit can be easily obtained by reference to Burke's Peerage.

M. L.—You will find much information concerning the family of Fastolfe in "A Booke on the Foundation and Antiquitye of the towne of Greute Yarmouthe: from the original manuscript, &c.," edited by C. J. Palmer, F.S.A.

M. B.—You will find the list of names you allude to in Dr. Davies's "Origines Divisanae, or the antiquities of the Devizes." This little work, which was published in 1754, was designed as a satire upon antiquaries in general, but particularly upon Stukeley and Willis; it is, nevertheless, replete with antiquarian learning, and is written in a lively and interesting style.

G. H. J.—The book you mention is in the library of the British Museum.

D. K.—You will find particulars on the subject of which you write in Hallam's "Middle Ages," vol. iii.

J. S. L.—The authorities at the British Museum do not undertake the kind of work you allude to. Write to the Secretary of the Numismatic Society, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 4, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 4, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 82A, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

wall of the choir, within the arch, which is eastward of the bishop's throne.

In any notices relating to the history of the diocese of Hereford, it must not be omitted to mention the institution of the Hereford musical festivals, which were originated about the year 1722. These arose out of an agreement between certain musical clubs, established in Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester, to meet each other annually, each city being visited alternately for improvement in harmony. These meetings soon became highly popular, and in 1724 the collections at the close for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the clergy of the three dioceses, were instituted on the suggestion of Dr. Thomas Bisse (brother of Bishop Philip Bisse), chancellor of the diocese. Hereford Cathedral was first used for the morning performances of sacred music, in 1759. The proceedings of the original club are chronicled in Lysons' highly interesting "Annals of the Three Choirs." From very humble beginnings, when these meetings were presided over by about six stewards (clergy and laymen), these festivals have attained the highest rank amongst the leading institutions of the same kind in England. The festivals at Norwich and York may be said to have been established on the principle so wisely set by the three choirs. The amount collected, in the form of donations, for the charity at the several cathedrals, ranges from 900*l.* to 1200*l.* in each year.

Bishop Benjamin Hoadley followed (1722-1725) Bishop Bisse. He was born in Norwich in 1676, was the son of the master of the Norwich Grammar School, and was educated at Cambridge. He was a great controversialist, and was opposed by Bishop Atterbury and William Law. He was appointed to the See of Bangor in 1715, but was so unpopular that he never visited his diocese. He was translated to Hereford in 1722, and in 1725 to Salisbury; and finally to Winchester, in 1734, where he died in 1761.

Dean R. Clavering (1724-1729) succeeded Dean Tyler.

Bishop Henry Egerton (1725-1746) succeeded Bishop Hoadley.

John Harris (1729), and Edward Cressett (1736), were also deans co-temporary with Bishop Egerton.

Lord James Beauclerk (1746-1787), a younger son of the first Duke of St. Albans (who was the illegitimate son of King Charles II. and Nell Gwynn), occupied the See for nearly forty-one years. This prelate is stated to have laid out the walks, and planted the elm-trees in the Castle Green, and also the trees in the Cathedral Close.

The deans who followed Cressett were Edmund Castle (1748), John Egerton (1750), and Francis Webber (1756). The latter died in 1771. Dean Egerton appears to have been the son or nephew of Bishop Egerton.

The Honourable John Harley became bishop in 1787, and held the See only one year. He was a younger son of the then Earl of Oxford and Mortimer.

John Butler succeeded to the bishopric in 1788, and died in 1803. He was a very learned and excellent man, and was highly respected by the clergy and laity.

Nathan Wetherell, D.D., Master of All Souls' College, Oxford, became dean in 1771, and died in 1808. He had a family of twelve children, the eldest being Sir Charles Wetherell, Knight, Attorney-General in 1826. He was Recorder of Bristol at a time when his extreme Tory principles brought about the riots in that city in 1830, which occasioned great loss of life and property. The dean had several sons who were clergymen. One was a Prebend of Hereford Cathedral; and another, the late Venerable Archdeacon Henry Wetherell, was Canon of Gloucester, and Rector of Thruxton. One of the dean's daughters was mother of the late beloved Archdeacon Richard Lane Freer, D.D., who succeeded Archdeacon Henry Wetherell, B.D., and died in 1863. Another daughter became the wife of the late Rev. John Clutton, D.D., Canon of Hereford, and Rector of Kinnersley.

Bishop Foliot Herbert Walker Cornewall, D.D., a member of the family of the Rev. Sir George H. Cornewall, Bart., of Moccas Court, held the See from 1803 to 1808, when he was translated to Worcester. He died about the year 1830 at his palace, Hartlebury Castle.

John Luxmore succeeded as bishop in 1808, and was translated to the Bishopric of St. Asaph in 1815. His son, the Rev. Henry Luxmore, became Dean of St. Asaph and a Prebend of Hereford. He also enjoyed for some years the vicarages of Bromyard and Cradley.

George Isaac Huntingford, D.D., Bishop of Gloucester (a most learned theologian and Greek scholar, of equal celebrity with Professor Porson), was then translated to Hereford, which bishopric he held until 1832, in conjunction with the Wardenship of Winchester College. His lordship was the tutor of the minister, Lord Sidmouth, and died unmarried. His nephew, the Rev. Thomas Huntingford, M.A., was Precentor of the Cathedral; and the Rev. Henry Huntingford, B.C.L. (another nephew), was rector of Hampton Bishop, and died a Canon of Hereford Cathedral in the year 1868.

Between the years 1808 and 1810, William Leigh, D.D., was dean, dying in 1809, when George Gretton, D.D., succeeded and lived until 1820.

Robert James Carr, D.D., dean (1820-1827), was a great favourite with the Prince of Wales, then Regent, and afterwards George IV. He held the living of Brighton, in conjunction with the deanery, but resigned it on being made Bishop of Chichester in 1825. In 1827 his lordship was translated to the See of Worcester, which he held until his death. He was also Clerk of the Closet to George IV. and William IV.

Dr. Carr was succeeded in the deanery by the Rev. Edward Mellish, M.A., who held a living near Norwich. He died in 1831. Mrs. Mellish (his wife) was the daughter of Dean Leigh, who died in 1809, before his installation. She was a cousin of the Right Honourable George Canning, who promoted her husband to the deanery. The Lord Justice Mellish is only son of the late dean.

The Honourable Edward Grey, D.D. (a son of the first Earl Grey), Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate-street, London, succeeded as dean in 1831, and, on the death of Bishop Huntingford in the year 1832, was raised to the prelate. He died in 1837, very suddenly, much respected as a learned and most excellent prelate.

EX-CATHEDRA

(To be continued.)

FORFARSHIRE BALLAD.

THE following modern-antique is from a manuscript dated 1843, in my possession, and was picked up in one of my ballad-hunting expeditions some twenty years ago. I have never seen it in print, and perhaps it may be interesting to the readers of the *Antiquary*:—

Margaret Maule was a ladie fair,
As e'er did gang or ride;
Her father was Pannure's proud earl,
And his lands lay lang an' wide.

Margaret Maule was a ladie fair,
As e'er the sun sheened on:
Of brithers dear she had but ane,
And of sisters she had none.

She never heard a mither's voice,
Nor knew a mither's aid;
For the same hour that gae her birth
Looked on her mither dead.

But Margaret Maule to womanhood grew,
And she was a ladie fair;
Her father proud has promised that she
Should wed Lord Ethie's heir.

Margaret Maule was a ladie fair,
An' comelie for to see,
And dearly she loved Walter Ogilvie,
Her father's foot-page was he.

"The lady abbes o' Restennet
I ance stood in gude stead,
And you are welcome to be her guest,
In memory o' that deed.

"We'll meet at evening when the mune's
Ower Castle Kelly's turrets grey,
I'll wait to bear you secretly
Mong the holy nuns a while for to stay."

One parting kiss in loving mood—
They turned them round to leave the wood—
Before them there her brother stood!
All o'er his brow a lowering cloud,
And in his hand a sword.

"Right valiant sir," he scoffing said,
And a loud laugh laughed he,
"Withouthen sight o' English host,
My sword your bride shall be.

"And tak thou that, thou saucy page!"
An' he smote him cruelly,
Till his warm heart's blood ran trickling down,
And a lifeless corpse lay he.

The lady stretched too late to save,
But lovers brook not parting breath,
She laid her beside his bluidy corpse
An' followed him through death!

And I hae sat beside their graves,
Wi' blooming wild flowers spread,
And listened to the blackbird's sang
Far in the greenwood shade.

As a whole the language is poor, yet there are one or two excellent stanzas. There is no historical foundation for the tale.

ALISON.

ANCIENT CHESHIRE CUSTOMS.

THE ancient and mediæval customs of the various counties of England, now fast falling into oblivion, form a good subject for the study of the archæologist, by comparing them with the customs of the neighbouring counties and with those of the Continent, and lastly, by tracing these remnants of the times of our forefathers to their origin. In the following paper I shall allude to a few of the old customs of Cheshire, which partake more of the social and domestic than perhaps do the customs of any other county. Lucian describes the inhabitants of Cheshire as hard-working, hospitable in their entertainments, social, but soon brought to temper; honest in their dealings, and particularly fond of borrowing that which belongs to their neighbour. They are said to belong to a county most staunch in keeping up the ancient customs, so "that many home and fireside mysteries still exist in the county, and the observance of them is kept up with strict fidelity."

The characters in these fireside plays, which were generally acted at the farm-houses, were taken by the husbandmen and rustics. "St. George and Slasher," a favourite play, commences with a prologue, spoken by the first and second officers respectively, in which they say they are come to act the champion, and call on St. George to enter, and uphold his far-famed reputation. The Champion, entering, introduces himself to the audience in the following words:—

"I am St. George, the noble champion bold,
And with my glittering sword I won three crowns of gold.
It's I who fought the fierce dragon,
And brought him to the slaughter,
And by that means I won fair Sabra,
The King of Egypt's daughter.
Seven have I won, yet married none;
But since they've begun the thing
Called matrimony in the land
Which our King George doth rule,
With sword in hand,
And who is he who dares against me stand?
I'll swear I'll cut him down
With my victorious brand!"*

* See "Omerod's History of Cheshire," Vol. i., p. 53.

The valiant Slasher here steps in, and crosses swords with the Champion, who wounds him. A rustic, playing the rôle of the doctor is called in; and, after prating greatly on his own account, and for the furtherance of his reputation, he administers to the wounded man a dose of his medicine saying,—

"Here, Jack, take a little out of my bottle,
And let it run down thy throttle;
If thou be not quite slain,
Rise, Jack, and fight again."

Upon this admonition, the wounded Slasher rises to his feet, by no means the worse for the blow received, and utters a lengthy eulogium on the healing qualities of the quack's medicine.

This piece of amusement is ended by the entrance of the fool, repeating the following rhyme,—

"I am not the prince of Beelzebub,
But upon my shoulder I carry a club,
And under my arm a dripping-pan."

He then presents his ladle amongst the spectators, soliciting their patronage, and they, according to the bent of their liberality, contrive to bestow a few coppers on the "Motley Fool."

On "All Souls' Eve" the soulers go about a "souling," or begging, for whatever they can get, performing tricks and dances, and singing the following or some similar kind of song:—

"You gentlemen of England, pray you now draw near,
To these few lines, and you soon shall hear
Sweet melody of music all on this evening clear,
For we are come a souling for apples and strong beer.

"Step down into your cellar, and see what you can find;
If your barrels are not empty we hope you will prove kind,
We hope you will prove kind, with your apples and strong beer,
We'll come no more a souling until another year."

"God bless the master of this house, and the mistress too,
And all the little children that around the table go.
Likewise your men and maidens, your cattle and your store,
And all that lies within your gates we wish you ten times more;
We wish you ten times more with your apples and strong beer,
We'll come no more a souling until another year."

This last verse, from the language in which it is couched, is probably chanted or sung after the "apples and strong beer" have been bestowed upon the beggars.

This custom has a very early origin, and was not confined to the Palatine County of Chester, but was practised in the neighbouring and other counties, for Shakespeare, in his writings, thus alludes to it:—

"To speak puling like a beggar at hallowmas."*

From the beginning of the month of November to Christmas "Old Hob" is carried about. This was a horse's head enveloped in a sheet, which the rustics in the evenings bore about from farmhouse to farmhouse, singing doggerel rhymes, and begging.†

May-day was looked upon as a general holiday, not only in country places but also in many large towns. It was customary on this day for the young men to place birchen boughs over the doors of their lovers' dwellings, and also to mark the dwelling of the scold by decorating her door with a branch of ouler,‡ much to the dislike of the virago. A nut branch § marked the dwelling of a slut.

At Easter time the country children went about to the farmhouses collecting pasch, or pace-eggs, and they are

* See "Two Gentlemen of Verona," act ii., sc. 1.

† This custom is observed in various parts of Lancashire.

‡ Alder.

§ A hazel branch.

the habitues of the abbey as "Long Meg." I shall be glad of any information relating to this Long Meg, of whom dim traditions even now linger in Westminster.

J. HARRIS.

QUEEN MARY.—In Miss Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England," Vol. iii. p. 558, edition of 1851, the following strange passage occurs:—

"Queen Mary, having overcome the repugnance of the English to be governed by a sovereign lady, was disposed to place her own sex in stations of authority, of which there had been few examples before or since. She made Lady Berkeley a justice of the peace for Gloucestershire, and Lady Rous she appointed of the quorum for Suffolk, 'who did usually sit on the bench at assizes and sessions, among the other justices, *cincta gladio*, girt with the sword.'"

As I have not seen any notice of these appointments in the works of any other historian, I should be glad to know whether the statement is perfectly reliable. A female judge "girt with a sword," must have excited attention, and it is strange that we have no contemporary remarks thereon. I should have thought that John Knox, in his attack on "The Monstrous Regiment of Women," would have commented on so unusual an occurrence, and it would be interesting in these days, when so much is said and written on the "Woman's Rights" question, to know how the fair sex conducted themselves in their judicial functions, and supported the dignity of the Bench.

S. KING.

SINGULAR WAGER.—Is anything known of the persons who made the following singular wager?

"In consideration of ten guineas received by me this second day of July, 1771, of Francis Salvador, Esq., I promise for myself, my heirs and executors, to pay unto the said Francis Salvador, Esq., his heirs or assigns, the sum of one hundred guineas, that is to say, in case John Wilkes, now alderman of London, shall be hang'd.

"£105.

THO. ROCHE."

Messrs. Roche and Salvador were doubtless supporters of the ministry of that day; but I do not remember to have elsewhere met with their names.

J. CUBITT.

THE FALCHION.—Are there any specimens of the peculiar kind of sword called a falchion now extant? I have never met with one in any collection I have seen. Romance writers have a habit of terming all knightly swords falchions, but this is an absurdity. The true falchion was a very broad-bladed sword, widening towards the point, and with a curved edge. Planch, in his "British Costume," gives some engravings from the Painted Chamber, Westminster, in one of which a woman is fighting with a falchion, the figure being of the time of Edward II. Can any one inform me where a genuine falchion can be seen; or failing that, where I can see a correct and carefully-executed engraving of one?

N. MORGAN.

HYPOCAUSTS.—What was the purpose of the square or oblong aperture in one of the sides of the hollow quadrangular *stue-tiles* which the Romans employed to convey the heat and smoke from the hypocaust? Unless furnished with a lid or stopper, the efflux of smoke into the dwelling-rooms must have been intolerable, and to me incredible.

M. D.

MARKET DAYS.—Has a lord of the manor the power to change, on special occasions, in a market town situated in his manor, the day on which a market or fair is ordinarily held?

F.

"BY HOOK OR BY CROOK."—Can any of your correspondents inform me of the origin of this phrase? I fancy having read somewhere that it was as old as the time of Chaucer.

C. L.

BELLS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Will any reader of the *Antiquary* kindly give a list of the large bells in Great Britain, with dates of erection and any incidents of interest connected with them?

D. R.

HENRY OF KNIGHTON.—Has Henry of Knighton's Chronicle ever been published; and, if so, in what edition of the old chronicles?

F.

MOURNING.—What is the earliest date to which the custom of wearing black in token of sorrow for the dead can be traced?

T. ADAMS.

Replies.

THE JUNGFERN KUSS (Vol. iv. 190, 229, 239).—Your correspondent, Mr. H. Fraser, will find a long and interesting account of this instrument of torture in the "Archæologia" of the Society of Antiquaries, in a paper read by Mr. R. L. Pearsall, 12th June, 1837. There appears to have been more than one of these terrible implements of torture on the Continent in use two or three centuries since.

Their first introduction is generally attributed to the Spaniards, during their domination in the Netherlands, Holland, and in certain German Provinces. The Castle of Konigstien, near Frankfort, is said to have contained one of these instruments.

Mr. Pearsall, inspired by the tradition of the "Jungferu Kuss" of Nuremburg, partly obtained from a German work which fell under his observation, and partly from Dr. Mayer, keeper of the archives at Nuremburg, who positively assured him that the existence of the object of his inquiry was no fable, some years since commenced a series of indefatigable exertions in its search. He ransacked the dungeons, caverns, passages, and torture-rooms of various castles, prisons, and town halls; but beyond suspicious niches, trap-doors, oaken beams, and obscure recesses, it was a long time before he found any conclusive evidence.

The "Virgin's Kiss" seems in some instances to have been confounded with another implement, equally terrible—an object, composed of a number of iron blades, which projected on the face of each other, and being screwed into cylinders, crossed each other like sword blades. They were placed over a vault above the waters of the Rhine, or Danube, or other rivers, and the unhappy victim being thrown upon them, they instantly revolved, cutting his body into pieces, the fragments of which passed through them into the dark river beneath. Whenever any discolouration arose, caused perhaps by stormy weather, producing a turbid state in the water, the peasantry would commonly exclaim—"The Virgin has been at her work again!"

But to return to the implement referred to by Mr. Fraser, Mr. Pearsall after a long search succeeded in his wishes. He traced the "Jungferu Kuss," to a collection of antiquities belonging to a Baron Deidrich, kept in his castle of Feistritz on the borders of Steirmark. Here he was permitted personally to inspect it. Outwardly, the object represented a woman of Nuremburg of the sixteenth century, in broad trimmed hat, frilled cap, with a ruff and tippet. It consisted of a hollow case of iron about seven feet high, fitted with spikes projecting inwardly. The figure was constructed to open, doorwise, and the victim being thrust into it, it was forcibly closed, and death ensued in a terrible manner.

The instrument I am describing came, as Baron Deidrich informed Mr. Pearsall, from Nuremburg. "I bought it," he said, "of a person who obtained it, *with the left hand*, during the French Revolutionary wars; and had it with the greater portion of the contents of the arsenal of Nuremburg. From him I received it in a cart, with other articles. It

been an English statesman, who was knighted and appointed Secretary of State by Charles II., a post he retained until his death.

FREDERICK RULE.

CHAINED BOOKS IN CHURCHES (Vol. iv. 217,*231, 239).—The following instances have been recorded in the "By-gones" column of the *Oswestry Advertiser* :—

Whitchurch :—"The Book of Martyrs," black letter, 1556.

Tilstock :—"Book of Martyrs," by Jones, two Vols. (this is said to be in the vestry).

Hodnet :—The church where Bishop Heber was rector—a book chained to the desk.

Upton Magna :—A book chained to the desk near the pulpit, entitled "An Answer to a certaine booke lately set forth by Mr. Harding, entitled 'A Confutation of the Apology of the Church of England,' by Bishop Jewell." (This disappeared with the restoration of the church a few years ago).

Baschurch :—A Bible chained to a pew.

Munslow :—A book chained to a stand (removed a few years ago when the church was restored).

The foregoing are all in the county of Salop; and it is also stated in the same paper that formerly at the church of Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, "The Whole Duty of Man," a folio, printed at the sign of the Bible in Chancery-lane, 1687, was chained upon a desk near the altar. Also that seventy years ago a *Welsh* Bible was chained to a lectern in the church of Llanfihangel, above New Radnor, a parish where in the present age service is held in English.

ASKEW ROBERTS.

During thirty years' residence in this village (St. Mary Bourne, Hants) I have often heard the aged villagers talk of the Bible and "Fox's Martyrs" being chained near to or at the communion table for public reading; and as far as I can make out they were removed about thirty-five years ago. As testifying to the fact of such books having been used, I find the following entries in the parochial registers :—

1683.—Paid for a horse to fetch the book of Martyrs from Redding 3s.

1686.—For the book of Homilies 12s. 6d.

1706.—Pd. for a chaine for y^e book 60s. 01s. 00d.

1705.—A common prayer book 11s.

"—Binding of y^e too books 14s.

1752.—Apl. 1st. pd. for 2 chains for Martyr's book 3s.

Among many other interesting entries that tend to throw light on the social status of the parish in past times, I find the following notice of an article that was formerly in constant use in village churches :—

1682.—Pd. for an hour glasse, 2s. 7d. This glass is, I believe, now at the vicarage; and similar sand-glasses were much in vogue here until quite recently.

J. STEVENS.

Your correspondent, Mr. Hammond, is quite right. "Fox's Book of Martyrs" was chained to a desk in Ashford Church, Kent, but the desk and book were removed in 1833 to make room for new pews. The folio is now in a box in the church. I have seen what remains of the book, which is very much shorn of its original contents; in fact, it has been disembowelled. Nothing but the ring, to which a chain was once attached, remains.

FREDERICK RULE.

The following extract is from Mr. Timbs' "Curiosities of London;" it alludes to the church of St. Andrew Under-shaft, Leadenhall-street :—

"In a desk in this church are preserved seven curious old books, mostly in black letter, with a portion of iron chain

attached to them, by which they were formerly secured under open cages."

W. S. LONGMAN.

I have been told by a person who saw it there a few years ago, that there was an old black letter Bible in the church of Lingfield, in Surrey, and also the chain belonging to it, and I believe that it is still preserved there. The church itself is a Perpendicular building, and was made collegiate in 1431; the original foundation being for "certain clerks of the Carthusian order."

JOHN H. HOOPER.

In the parish church of Wrington, Somerset, the "Chained Bible," with "Fox's Book of Martyrs," is still preserved, but since the alterations in the church the books have been removed to the rear of the organ.—*See Antiquary*, Vol. ii. 266.

R. E. WAY.

CROMWELL'S GRAVE (Vol. iv. 32, 82, 108, 132, 155, 168, 194).—Your correspondent, Mr. S. Cutter, in writing about the exact position where Oliver Cromwell's body was re-interred, after its exhumation in 1660, takes occasion to quote a passage from an anonymous article in *Chambers's Journal* of Feb. 23, 1856, in which this assertion is made, referring to Mrs. Cromwell :—"Neither monumental inscription nor parish register records her place of sepulture," and thence the writer argues directly against the well-known and uncontestedly-established fact, that a body believed by everyone to have been that of her husband was disinterred and beheaded after the Restoration, in 1660. Now, this assertion about the burial-place of Mrs. Cromwell being unknown is void of all foundation in fact, and is only another instance of the extreme folly of quoting anonymous magazine articles as if they were gospel truth.

Previous to the year 1775, the following inscription, with others, was copied from a stone lying within the altar rails of Wicken Church, Cambridgeshire, in which parish Spinney Abbey, which had been purchased by one of the Protector's sons, Henry Cromwell, Lord Deputy of Ireland, is situated. The inscription was as follows :—

Elizabetha Cromwell de Ely
obiit XVI. die Septembris
Anno Christo M.D. CLXXII
anno ætatis LXXIV.

And with this occurred several other tombs of members of the Protector's family, and recording their burial in the same vault.

It appears to me most probable, and, in fact, that there cannot be any doubt, that the above tombstone commemorates the widow of the Protector, who had taken up her abode at Ely, and who was the mother of Henry Cromwell whose tombstone is near hers—

Henricus Cromwell de Spinney
obiit XIII die Martie anno Christo
MDCLXXIII, annoq: ætatis XLVII.

And whose wife's death is also commemorated there :—

Elizabetha uxor. Henrici Cromwell
obiit 7 die Aprilis anno 1687
annoq: ætatis sue 52.

Elizabeth Cromwell, the Protector's wife, was the daughter of Sir James Bouchier, of Felsted, in Essex; and, according to the inscription on the tombstone, was born in 1598, being 74 years of age in Sept., 1672. Her husband was born in 1599. She was not unfrequently styled Joan Cromwell, and is said to have been much conversant with the affairs of her kitchen. A small book of her receipts in cookery, which was published in 1664, tends to confirm this story. There is a print prefixed to this book (which, by the way, is a very scarce one) which represents her in a plain, homely dress.

I would add that I have a very carefully-compiled pedigree

GRAY'S ELEGY (Vol. iv. 180, 206, 238).—I will give Mr. Appleby my authorities for having said Stoke Pogis was the scene of Gray's elegy. In Maunders "Treasury of Knowledge," it is said—"The churchyard of Stoke Pogis was the scene of Gray's celebrated elegy." In the "National Encyclopædia" (Mackenzie) the same statement is made; and Mr. J. C. Bellew, in his "Poets' Corner" (Routledge), says, "Stoke Pogis, near Slough, was the particular spot described." Such statements, I admit, do not answer Mr. Appleby's query, as they do not prove that the elegy was begun at Stoke. As regards the idea of the opening line, I have already stated whence Gray is said to have drawn his inspiration. And in Disraeli's "Curiosities of Literature," article, "Poetical Imitations and Similarities," it is said—"Gray appears to me to be indebted to Milton for a hint for the opening of his elegy: as in the first line he had Dante and Milton in his mind," &c. Now, if Gray really borrowed his first line from Dante, it seems immaterial whether the "curfew was rung at or near the place where Gray then resided," as the line was not his own, but the imagination of Dante. Gray's mother is said to have resided at Stoke Pogis; she certainly died and was buried there in 1753, and Gray erected a monument, and placed an inscription upon her grave. He, too, was buried at Stoke Pogis, and by the side of the "careful, tender mother of many children."

Since my communication (p. 206 *ante*), I have read in the "Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography" (Mackenzie, Paternoster-row), that "The poem was commenced in 1742, and finished in 1749, under the influence of sorrow for the death of his aunt. Walpole saw it in MS., and showed it to many admiring friends. There is a tradition that the elegy was composed in the precincts of the church of Grantchester, and the curfew is supposed to have been the great bell of St. Mary's." Perhaps Mason's "Life of Gray" may contain the information Mr. Appleby requires.

FREDERICK RULE.

WINWICK (Vol. iv. 222).—Your correspondent, "J. P. S.," in his article on the above subject, ignores all the theories on the subject of the site of the death of Oswald, save the least probable, *i.e.*, the one that places the scene in Lancashire. Mr. Tew, M.A., in *Notes and Queries*, August 9, 1873, quotes Professor Hussey, Sharon Turner, Jeremy Collier, Fuller, Lingard, and others, as holding to the belief that Oswestry was the place whence the saint "did to heaven remove." The late Mr. Hartshorne says the place was Maesbrook (five miles from Oswestry); Mr. Anderson ("Antiquities of Shropshire"), says Maesbury (three miles from Oswestry), and "H. W. L.," in an interesting contribution to the "Bye-gones" column of the *Oswestry Advertiser*, October 15, 1873, says a good deal in support of the theory that Coedwae—the Wood of Woe (fourteen miles from Oswestry), "may be safely identified with the Codoy of Nennius," and was therefore the scene of Oswald's death. With the Base of Croes-Oswallt—Oswald's Cross—before our eyes; Oswald's Well, and Maserfield at our doors; it is only natural that we in Oswestry decline to give up the saint who gave us a name, without some better reasons than the *ipse dixit* of J. P. S.

OLD OSWESTRY.

Before your correspondent, "J. P. S.," writes again on Lancashire archaeology, he would do well to consult the published volumes of the Chetham Society, where he will find much valuable and interesting information relating to that county (and to Cheshire), which corrects and greatly adds to Baines's history. He would confer a favour on many people if he would give the *exact date*, &c., from the parish register, of Arrowsmith's birth, together with his father's and mother's names.

F. S. A.

WHITE HORSE OF WESTBURY (Vol. iv. 19, 109, 181).—Mr. C. Golding makes the following dogmatic assertion:—"A smaller and ruder one (that is horse) stood there from

almost time immemorial" up to the year 1778, when it was re-modelled to its present shape. Will he kindly give *any* evidence for this statement—the earlier, of course, the better. To repeat the assertion of local and ignorant guides book manufacturers is hardly desirable now-a-days.

F. S. A.

CHINGFORD CHURCH, ESSEX (Vol. iv. 216).—It is stated in Hughson's "History of London," p. 226, that—

"Dr. James Marsh, of Merton College, in Oxford, was rector of this parish anno 1630. He was Archdeacon of Chichester, and dying in 1643, his archdeaconry was given to the excellent and learned man Dr. Henry Hammond."

There is an account also in the same work of the lordship, but nothing further with reference to the church.

W. S. LONGMAN.

COTSWOLD GAMES (Vol. iv. 203, 230).—For the *earliest* reference to these once celebrated games, refer to Clement Barksdale's "Nympha Libethris, or the Cotswold Muse," 1651; and "Annalia Dubrensis. Upon the yearly celebration of Mr. Robert Dover's Olympick Games upon Cotswold Hills" (in verse), p. 36. Both these are excessively rare books, but probably are to be found in the British Museum. See also "Bibliotheca Anglopoetica," Vol. ii., Chetham Society, under Barksdale, &c.

J. P. EARWAKER, F.S.A.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES (Vol. iv. 190, 206, 218).—In Conway Church there is a memorial slab within the chancel with the following inscription:—

"Here lyeth y^e body of Nich^s Hookes of Conway Gent^m who was y^e 4th child of his father W^m Hookes esq by Alice his wife, and y^e father of 27 children, who dyed y^e 20th day of March 1637."

J. ASTLEY.

Miscellaneous.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN INDIA.—In 1867 the Government of India set on foot the movement for the systematic examination, preservation, or record by photography and other means, of ancient buildings, inscriptions, and monuments. The year following, the scheme having received an impetus from the then Secretary of State (Sir Stafford Northcote), an establishment to carry out those purposes was sanctioned for Western India; but from that time until quite recently only intermittent archaeological operations have been carried out, the most important and successful being the delineation of Ajunta frescoes by Mr. Griffiths, of the Sir Jamsetjee School of Art. At last a systematic enterprise is determined upon in this direction, Mr. James Burgess having just been appointed to carry out the work of archaeological research and record throughout the Bombay Presidency, the Government of India having declined to sanction extension to the Berars, Central Provinces, and the Nizam's dominions. Probably his Excellency Lord Northbrook intends to include those provinces in some other plan. Nothing has been heard of General Cunningham, the Archaeologist-General, for some time past; but it is understood he is steadily working away somewhere in Northern India.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT COFFINS AT LEICESTER.—Besides the discovery recorded on p. 159 *ante*, some workmen, recently engaged in excavating for a cellar in connection with the new spinning works of Messrs. Brierley and Son, Newarke-street, found two leaden coffins, containing human remains. The coffins lay from two to three feet apart, and were about three feet below the surface. When uncovered they were about three parts filled with earth, but the bones of the different parts of the bodies were visible. One of the coffins measures about five feet eight inches in length, and the other is some two inches longer. Both are about a foot in depth. Several skulls have previously been

picked up in this locality; and the leaden coffin previously discovered was found only some forty or fifty yards further up the street. The coffins were removed to the Museum.

BRANDON CHURCH.—The parish church of Brandon, Suffolk, has just been reopened, after restoration under the direction of Mr. Charles Pertwee, architect, of Chelmsford. The church appears to have been built piece meal at various periods, the first portion having been built about the year 1050. During the work of excavation several fine old carved memorial-stones were found, with beautiful floriated crosses thereon, turned bottom upwards, and made to answer for floor pavements. Upon one found buried at some depth beneath the chancel, was a brass scroll bearing the inscription "Orate pro anima Rogeri Wheelie." Built into the walls of the tower were also found some old stone coffins.

Proceedings of Societies.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The members of the above society have decided to continue the series of Saturday Walks and Excursions commenced in 1870; and, on account of the shortness of the days at this season of the year, they will be restricted to Oxford. The following have been arranged:—

To-day, at 2.30 p.m., it is proposed to meet in the hall of Pembroke College, when the Rev. the Master will receive the members, and the bursar will conduct them over the various parts of the college. They will afterwards visit Bishop King's house, an interesting example of domestic architecture of the sixteenth century.

On Saturday next, at 2.30 p.m., it is proposed to meet in the hall of Queen's College, where the Rev. the Provost hopes to receive the members. Some member of the foundation will then conduct the party to the most interesting and important parts of the college. There are several interesting portraits of benefactors to the college to be seen, and the library contains many valuable books and MSS. The old horn, and other curious plate, will also be exhibited. They will next proceed to the Church of St. Peter-in-the-East, where the Vicar (the Rev. J. R. King) has consented to meet the members, and point out the several alterations that have been made since their last visit in 1870. Those who were not then present will have an opportunity of seeing the interesting crypt beneath the church.

On Saturday last the members met in the hall of Brazenose College, where the Rev. the Principal received them and their friends, and conducted them over the buildings of the college, the chapel, library, &c. They afterwards proceeded to All Souls' College, to view the progress which has been made in the restoration of the Chichele *rearedos*. Professor Burrows met the members, and explained the nature of the work in progress.

The following meeting will also be held (by permission of the Curators) in the Taylor building:—

On Wednesday next, at 8 p.m., Mr. W. H. Turner (of the Bodleian Library) will read a paper entitled, "Curious Extracts from the Ecclesiastical Court-books of the Diocese of Oxford." This will be considered the annual meeting of the society, when the officers and committee for the ensuing year will be elected.

On Wednesday last, at 8 p.m., the members met, when the Rev. Prebendary Wilkinson, M.A., of Merton College, read a paper on "The Origin of the Sorbonne, in the University of Paris, and its possible connection with the foundation of Merton College." The secretaries also gave an account of their correspondence with the Bishop of Oxford, with reference to the preservation of the old church at Hatford, Berkshire.

Obituary.

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, ESQ., F.S.A.—It is our painful duty to record to-day the death of the above gentleman, whose name for nearly half a century has been well known in the world of literature, more especially in those branches of it which appertain to history, biography, and heraldic research, and other kindred matters of an antiquarian nature. He died on Thursday the 13th instant, at his residence, Holmwood, near Dorking, in the 68th year of his age. The deceased gentleman was the eldest son of the late John Bowyer Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., and grandson of the late John Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., the author of "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," and of the "History of Leicestershire." He was born in London, in the year 1806, and having received his education at Merchant Taylors' School, at once devoted himself to literature, in connection with his business as a printer, and largely assisted his father and grandfather in their work of editing the *Gentleman's Magazine*. It need hardly be said that he had inherited from his father a taste for antiquarian and topographical research, and in early life he became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, to whose publications he was a frequent and valuable contributor. From 1824 down to the year 1856—when the proprietorship of the *Gentleman's Magazine* was relinquished by the Nichols family—Mr. John Gough Nichols contributed many historical essays and reviews to the pages of that important publication, and also compiled its very copious obituary, a department in itself which has rendered that work invaluable to the future biographer and historian. His first separate work was a collection of "Facsimiles of Autographs of the Royal, Noble, Learned, and Remarkable Personages of English History, from the Reign of Richard II. to that of Charles II., with biographical memoirs." This was published in 4to., in 1829, and was followed two years later by an 8vo volume on "London Pageants," which was received with considerable favour. About this time he set to work to complete the "Progresses of King James I.," which had been left in an unfinished state at his grandfather's death. In 1833 he produced another valuable 4to. work on the "Monuments in the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick," and in 1838 he published, in folio, "A Description of the Frescoes discovered in the Guild Chapel at Stratford-on-Avon, and of the Records relating thereto." In 1834, on the formation of the Surtees Society, Mr. Nichols was appointed its treasurer, a post which he held for many years; and in 1838 he suggested the Camden Society, for the publication of historical documents, which met with extraordinary success, and has been the model on which other popular printing societies have since been established. Of the hundred and odd volumes illustrative of our national history issued by the Camden Society, several were edited by Mr. Nichols, while nearly all the others contain acknowledgments from their respective editors of their obligation to that gentleman, whose extensive knowledge was always most freely placed at the service of others. Among the many interesting works which he edited for the above society, are "The Chronicle of Calais" (1846); "The Diary of Henry Machyn, Citizen of London, from 1550 to 1563" (1847); "The Chronicle of Queen Jane, and two years of Queen Mary" (1850); "The Grey Friars Chronicle of London," in 1852; "Grants, &c., of King Edward V." (1854); and in the same year "Inventories of the Wardrobe, &c., of Henry Fitz-Roy, Duke of Richmond, and of the Wardrobe Stuff at Baynard's Castle of the Princess Dowager;" and "Narratives of the Days of the Reformers (being the unpublished papers of Fox the Martyrologist)," issued in 1860. He also edited, in conjunction with the late John Bruce, Esq., "Wills from Doctors' Commons," issued in 1863. In 1841 he prepared for the Berkshire Ashmolean Society the "Unton Inventories," with a memoir of the Unton family; besides which he edited some of the volumes for the Rox-

burgh Club. The largest and most important of the works which he executed for the Roxburghe Club was the "Literary Remains of King Edward VI.," accompanied by a personal biography of that monarch. Mr. Nichols also edited "The Boke of Noblesse; addressed to King Edward IV. on his Invasion of France in 1475," which was presented to the Roxburghe Club in 1860, by Lord Delamere. Between the years 1834 and 1843 he edited and published, in eight volumes, the "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica;" the sequel of which, the "Topographer and Genealogist," in three volumes, appeared between 1850 and 1857. In 1842 he published his "Examples of Encaustic Tiles;" this was followed, after a short interval, by "The Fishmongers' Pageant on Lord Mayor's Day;" and in 1849 he produced a translation of Erasmus's "Pilgrimages to Canterbury and Walsingham." Mr. Nichols resigned the editorship of the *Gentleman's Magazine* in July 1856, but he was, nevertheless, an occasional contributor, and subsequently furnished its pages with the "Autobiography of Sylvanus Urban, Gent.," an interesting detail of matters and persons connected with that long-established periodical, particularly in the earlier stages of its existence. Besides the above, Mr. Nichols was the author of many papers in "The Archaeologia," the Transactions of the Archaeological Institute, and in those of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society; and he was an occasional contributor to these pages, and also to those of other antiquarian journals. In 1862 he commenced the "Herald and Genealogist," which is still in course of publication. In all the above-mentioned works Mr. Nichols did good service to the cause of historical truth by his unsparing exposure of all false claims to titles and pseudo-genealogies; and it only remains for us to add, that in his time he has assisted largely in the particular field of literature he had fixed upon, and that by his death a worthy and good man has passed away.

Notices of Books.

Life of Moscheles, with Selections from his Diaries and Correspondence, by his Wife. Adapted from the original German by A. D. Coleridge. In two volumes. London: Hurst & Blackett. 1873.

THIS is a biography singularly rich in personal and artistic record. By his cheerful and sociable disposition, Moscheles was peculiarly well adapted for the varied and exciting life of a musician. While a brilliant and exceptional performer, he, at the same time, reaped the advantages which, as composer, he could command over the simple executant. The recollections of Moscheles extended over nearly three-parts of a century. It seems almost strange that a man who but a short time ago was in our midst, should be able to speak of Beethoven, Hummel, and other great workers of the past as familiar friends. His diary tells the story of his life simply and brightly, and without rancour when it has to chronicle some of the less amiable aspects of the profession, and with a generous worship of genius, springing perhaps as much from a naturally affectionate disposition as from appreciative art insight. The anecdotes and professional gossip interspersed throughout the work have an individual, life-like character. They bear the impress of what they really were, *i.e.*, simple transcripts from the experiences of the writer. Moscheles did not find it altogether smooth sailing among his brother artists. In Paris he had many difficulties to contend with; and as indicative, perhaps, of the nature of these, may be mentioned that previous to his concert in the gay capital, the piano intended for use upon the occasion had to be guarded by one of the maker's men, "to prevent any trick being played." He alludes to the punctilious etiquette of the Parisians who hissed the singer Bordogni, because, from forgetfulness or intention, "he did not offer to conduct Mademoiselle Cinti back to her seat after finishing their duet." Of Maelzel, Moscheles tells us that prior to the success of his ingenious and useful *Métronome*, without which no musician could now exist happily or securely, the inventor, who for years had been at work upon his contrivance, had to "provide himself with the bare necessities of subsistence by the exhibition of his trumpeter automaton, and his dolls squeaking out 'papa and mamma.'" The account of Weber's last days is deeply interesting, as also that of the closing scenes of Beethoven's life. But, indeed, it is scarcely possible to open the volume at any page without finding names of celebrity and events of interest.

Journal of the National Indian Association. November. London: W. H. Allen. Bristol: J. Arrowsmith.

THE November number of this interesting publication contains the report of the excellent addresses upon Indian Prisons and English

Education in India, given at the Social Science Congress at Norwich by Mr. C. Sahapathi Iyah and Mr. C. Moenacshaya. These gentlemen, who are Brahmans from Madras, have lately arrived in England for the purpose of acquiring information upon the commerce, agriculture, mines and manufactures of this country. Statistics of the present state of education in India are also included in the Journal, as well as information upon numerous subjects connected with the Peninsula.

The Miscellany. Oxford: Jane Salmon.

THE initial contribution to the present number of *The Miscellany* is a poetic mystery, and might aptly serve a Pro-Raphaelite painter with a subject. Mr. Lancelot Hare's "Dissertation on the Position of Women" is remarkable for its logical and concise reasoning. Mr. Hare displays accurate acquaintance with the question which he has selected for consideration, and his style is clear, forcible, and outspoken. His dissertation is more especially valuable as entering into detail upon certain definite points in connection with a cause now widely discussed. The short poem entitled "May" is ingenious, graceful and genial. "The Adventures of a Midshipman on Board a Leaky Ship" are wonderful, if true.

Answers to Correspondents.

L. H. K.—You will find the particulars you require in Howell's "State Trials," Vol. ix., pp. 357-1000. A book on the subject was written by Dr. Sprat, Bishop of Rochester, and published by order of James II., in 1685, entitled "A True Account and Declaration of the Horrid Conspiracy against the late King," &c.; and in 1754 was published, "The Secret History of the Rye House Plot, by Ford, Lord Grey."

W. S. L.—You will find a table of Monumental Brasses in the *Antiquary*, Vol. iii., pp. 28 and 29, No. 46.

F. F.—(1.) The Baronetcy became extinct in 1728. (2.) The arms of the family were—Az., two lions rampant.

L. T.—Battle Abbey marks the site of Harold's camp, and the spot where his standard is supposed to have been taken by the Conqueror's forces.

X. A.—The entry of your name and address in a book kept for that purpose is all that is required.

T. S.—Old Winchelsea was destroyed about the end of the thirteenth century.

E. C.—The style of architecture known as "decorated" was prevalent throughout the greater part of the fourteenth century, some of the earliest examples being the celebrated crosses erected to the memory of Queen Eleanor.

A. H.—To constitute a "tenure in chivalry" it was necessary that the estate should consist of twelve plough-lands—a plough-land, or *carrucata terra*, being the quantity of ground cultivable by one plough in the course of a year—which was called a "knight's fee," or *feodum militare*.

R. H.—Thomas Rymer, the editor of the "*Fœdera*," was a native of Northallerton, where he was born about 1638. He was made Historiographer Royal in 1692, and died in 1714.

H.—Mr. Fletcher, of Norwich, has, we believe, published a book on Campanology, which will probably answer your purpose.

F. A.—The portrait you allude to is in the collection of the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey. There is an engraving of it in Lodge's "Portraits of Illustrious Personages."

M. L.—The *Parentalia* was published in 1750. Sir Christopher Wren died in 1723.

S. H. R.—Refer to Timbs' "Curiosities of London."

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 4, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 4, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 81A, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

popular education for many years, succeeded Dr. Merewether in the deanery in 1850; and, under his able superintendence, the restoration of the cathedral, which his predecessor, Dean Merewether, had commenced, was completed. The cathedral church was reopened for Divine service, with suitable ceremony, in the month of June, 1863. Dean Dawes died at an advanced age in the year 1869. A splendid altar monument has been erected to the memory of the respected dean in the north-east transept of the cathedral.

The Honourable George Herbert, M.A. (brother of the Earl of Powis), succeeded Dean Dawes in the deanery, having been made Prebend of Hinton in 1857, on the decease of the late Custos of the College, the Rev. James Garbett, M.A. The new dean also held the Rectory of Wem, in Shropshire, which he resigned on his appointment to the above dignity. Dean Herbert has, by the admirable manner in which he performs the duties of his high office, and by his gentlemanly bearing, won the affection of all classes of persons.

The Right Honourable Lord Saye and Sele, D.C.L., a canon and treasurer of the cathedral, succeeded the Rev. Richard Lane Freer, D.D., in 1863, as Archdeacon of Hereford, an office which he now fills to the great satisfaction of the entire diocese. His lordship was a chaplain to the late Bishop Huntingford.

James Atlay, D.D. (the present highly beloved and respected prelate), succeeded Dr. Hampden in the year 1868, having been a Canon of Ripon and Vicar of Leeds. His lordship is the ninety-seventh bishop in direct succession of this ancient See (reported to be the oldest in England), except for seven years (1167-74), between Bishops Melun and Foliot, and fourteen years (1646-60) between the Bishops Coke and Monk; in all, extending over a period of 1329 years.

The existence of the See of Hereford, so far as it is historically settled, has extended over the episcopacies of twenty-nine bishops before the Norman Conquest (from A.D. 544 to A.D. 1066, a period of 522 years). The first two Saxon bishops' names are unknown. The third Saxon bishop was Putta. The bishops elected since the Norman Conquest (1066 to 1873) have been sixty-eight, presiding during 807 years. The first of these prelates was Robert Lozing, and the last, Bishop Atlay, D.D., as above mentioned, who was appointed in 1868.

Before we conclude our notices of the fabric of the cathedral, it will be right to state that as far back as the year 1822, when Dr. Carr was Dean, some idea impressed the Dean and Chapter to promote a complete restoration of the cathedral church. The Rev. Dr. Cope, one of the canons, had recently died, and had left a sum of 500*l.* towards filling the eastern window of the choir (a Perpendicular and Decorated one) with stained glass, the subject selected being "The Last Supper." Unfortunately the form of the picture was a horizontal one, so that when the work was finished (a copy of Benjamin West's), the figures of four of the disciples were obliged to be left out. To render the choir more convenient for sacred worship, the pews were re-arranged and increased in number; and, as a matter of beautification, the layers of paint (of a dingy white tint), were removed from all the fittings, galleries, pews, and stalls, and the rich grain and original colour of oak were properly restored. The outlay thus made to complete the painted window, and the alterations above mentioned, was about 3000*l.*, five-sixths of which were borne by the Dean and Chapter. The costly window (upon which 2000*l.* were spent) was out of character with the Norman, the ruling style of the other portions of the choir. But happily, when the restoration commenced in 1840, by Dean Merewether, and continued and completed between 1855 and 1863, by Dean Davis, followed, that great eye-sore (the Perpendicular window) was removed.

Besides the material restoration of the exterior of the Lady Chapel, then in a very dilapidated condition, and the making safe, by under-pinning (a gigantic and most difficult

work), of the great tower, superintended by Mr. Cottingham, architect, the chief restoration in the interior of the fabric, which was really designed by Dean Merewether with consummate taste and archaeological detail, embraces the discovery and renewal of the exquisite Norman arch, forming the eastern terminal of the choir, and the beautiful spandril attached to it. Next, as shown in the vestibule of the Lady Chapel, are the opening of the Lady Chapel itself, the taking away of the library fittings in the same, the removal of the entire church fittings in the great northern transept, the taking down of the unsightly pillars under the northern and southern arches of the tower, the removal of the organ and gallery under the western arch of the tower, and the restoration of the western arches of the choir aisles (north and south) so as to afford an unbroken view of the aisles, running through the entire building. To the enumeration of these important works, we must not omit to add the opening up of the lantern of the tower, and the introduction of the splendid corona and metal screen, designed by Sir G. G. Scott, to whose superintendence the finishing of the restoration, on the death of Mr. Cottingham, was wisely entrusted by the Dean and Chapter.

The effect of the preceding changes in the interior of the cathedral church (although third-rate only in proportion) is so grand as to render it unsurpassed by any similar fabric in the kingdom. The impression of perfect unity and uninterrupted gaze is at once both astonishing and all-enduring; it strikes the visitor immediately on his entrance to the nave by the western door.

EX-CATHEDRA.

(To be continued.)

ANTIQUITIES AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—DRINKING VESSELS.*

ROMAN, ETRUSCAN, ITALO-GREEK AND GREEK POTTERY.

(Continued from p. 200.)

THE ceramic art of Ancient Rome and Greece is represented by a small but interesting collection of cups and vases of various forms. There are also specimens of Etruscan and Italo-Greek pottery, as well as of the Greek black ware of Nola. Mr. Evans exhibits four antique Roman cups. Three of these were found in England—the fourth at Amiens. They are, however, all similar in form and material. As remains of Roman potteries have been met within the various territories anciently in occupation by that nation, the resemblance noticeable in the ceramic vestiges of different countries and localities is not surprising. An excellent authority upon pottery and porcelain informs us that ancient kilns have been discovered in many places in England. In 1677, "Mr. Conyers, an antiquary, met with some in digging foundations north-west of St. Paul's;" and in the western district of the New Forest, in Hampshire, the traces of extensive potteries have been found. The writer alluded to also mentions the discoveries of Mr. Artis at Castor, in Northamptonshire, where kilns, containing quantities of ware as placed by the potters for baking, were found, and potteries were traced to an extent of upwards of twenty miles on the banks of the Nen. To quote again from the same authority, we find also that "upon the banks of the Medway, near the village of Upchurch, there was, in the time of the occupation of Britain by the Romans, a very extensive pottery. Along the shore for many miles may be observed vast quantities of Roman ware in fragments; in fact, the mud or clay when the tide is out is found to be completely filled with Roman pottery." We learn also that the productions of each particular pottery may be

* As the remaining articles upon the Antique Drinking Vessels in the International Exhibition constitute part of the series already issued, the Exhibition is therein supposed to be still open though actually closed upon the 31st ult.

recognized, and though the vases or vessels thus discovered are of common material, a peculiar elegance of form is to be observed in their outlines, the ornamentation, though rude, having a good effect. To return to the cups exhibited by Mr. Evans. Two of these were discovered at Fordingbridge. They are of the most ordinary description of earthenware, and the base, as is frequently the case in ancient Roman pottery, is extremely small in comparison with the body of the cup. The one found at Icklingham, in Suffolk, is more ornamental in character than the two former, and not devoid of a certain charm in the quaintness and simplicity of its outline. The Amiens cup is similar in shape, but smaller, and it is darker in colour. Besides the four specimens just described, Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum also contributes two Roman cups. One of these is decorated with a representation of hare and hounds. It is of reddish tone, the base being likewise extremely small in comparison with the diameter of the margin and centre. The second specimen is remarkably curious, having the appearance of composition rather than pottery. The base is formed of three masks.

The Oenochoe (Italo-Greek), lent by R. H. S. Smith, Esq., is a fine example of this striking kind of pottery: figures in conflict displaying grotesque agility are represented upon it. The large *Tassa*, also of Italo-Greek ware, likewise exhibited by Mr. Smith, is characterized by the elegance usually conspicuous in vases of this form. The external decoration consists of half-length figures, and what appear to be four gigantic eyes. A similarly hideous ornamentation occurs in the *Cyathus*, lent by C. D. E. Fortnum, Esq., with the addition of ridiculous and repulsive satanic figures. Mr. Buckman exhibits a small cup with large handles in Italo-Greek ware. Mr. R. H. Smith also lends a cup of this description of pottery, but rather substantial than elegant in design. Mr. Fortnum contributes a *Cylix* in Greek black ware, which is curious as being without foot or stand. Vessels of this kind, when in the form of cups, were meant to be emptied at one draught. The large *Cylix* from Nola, also of the same ware as the former, as well as the *Cantharus* of Etruscan black ware, the cup of Greek black ware from Nola, and the Oenochoe from Capua have rather the gloss of modern productions than the dimmed surface of antiquity, and are probably modern imitations, though placed side by side with those of ancient date. The same remark applies to the smaller *Cylix* in Greek black ware, exhibited by Mr. Fortnum. The tiny ancient Greek toy vases are interesting Lilliputian curiosities, showing that the amusement of classic infants was not unprovided for. Though not to be classed with the pottery, Mr. Alfred Morrison's antique Roman jug, apparently of black and white marble, being placed in the same group as the former, may be here mentioned.

(To be continued.)

THE CASTLES, HALS, AND MANOR HOUSES OF ENGLAND.

WARDOUR CASTLE, WILTSHIRE.

"Yet, though deserted and in ruin grey,
The suns of morn upon thy relic stream,
And evening yields thy wall her blushing ray,
And Cynthia visits with her silver beam."

ON the south-western border of Wiltshire, about half-way between Salisbury and Shaftesbury, and in the parish of Tisbury, stand the ivy-crowned remains of the old castle of Wardour, than which, perhaps, few of the ruined homes of our ancient nobility are surrounded with a greater halo of interest, mainly derived from the touching episode of the siege, capture, and recapture, which figures in the history of the great civil war, in the reign of Charles I. This ancient structure, the ruins of which constitute a prominent feature in the surrounding scenery, is of remote origin. Prior to the reign of Edward III. it was the baronial residence of the

family of St. Martin,* one of whom, Lawrence St. Martin, was knight of the shire in the thirty-fourth year of this monarch's reign. From that family, the property passed into the hands of the Lovels, with whom it continued for three generations; and the castle itself appears to have been built in the reign of Richard II. by John, Lord Lovel, of Tichmarsh. On the death of this nobleman's grandson, in 1494, the next heir to the estate, finding himself involved in great difficulties by his adherence to the failing cause of the Red Rose of Lancaster, disposed of Wardour Castle and demesne. They appear subsequently to have come into the possession of the crown, for we next read of their being given by Edward IV. to the Touchets, Lords Audley (afterwards Earls of Castlehaven), in reward of their adherence to the White Rose of York. The Touchets, however, did not long hold them; for the second of that line who possessed them, having been taken in arms against Henry VII., at the battle of Blackheath, on the 22nd of June, 1497, was beheaded on Tower-hill. His estates, of course, were confiscated; and Wardour Castle, after having been held for a short time by Sir Fulke Greville,† ancestor of the Lords Willoughby de Broke, was purchased by Sir John Arundell, of Lanherne, in Cornwall, who presented it to his second son, Sir Thomas Arundell, the husband of a sister of Catherine Howard, the fifth wife of Henry VIII. This gentleman, however, attaching himself very warmly to the Duke of Somerset, in the next reign shared the Duke's fate, and perished on the scaffold. The estates of Wardour were again confiscated,‡ but were shortly afterwards granted by the king to the Earl of Pembroke, whose seat at Wilton lay but for a few miles distant; but in the course of a few years the earl resolved to sell them, when they again came into the possession of the Arundells, having been purchased by Sir Matthew Arundell, whose eldest son, Thomas, known far and wide as "the valiant" was created, in 1605, Lord Arundell of Wardour. His lordship had previously (A.D. 1595) been made a count of the Holy Roman Empire, as a mark of recognition of his gallantry at the siege of Gran, in Hungary, where, serving under the banner of the Emperor Rudolph of Germany, he captured the Turkish standard with his own hands. This honour was extended to every one of his children and descendants of either sex, so that every infant who is born an Arundell is born also a count or countess of the Roman Empire. Collins, in his Peerage (Vol. v. p. 119), gives the following amusing account of the reason which led to Thomas Arundell being created an English baron also:—"On his return home, a controversy arising among the peers whether that dignity, so conferred by a foreign potentate, should be allowed here as to place and precedence, or any other privilege, it occasioned a warm dispute, which is mentioned by Camden in his 'History of Queen Elizabeth.' The queen, being asked her opinion of the case, is reported to have answered that 'there was a close tie of affection between the prince and subject, and that, as chaste wives should have no glances but for their own spouses, so should faithful subjects keep their eyes at home, and not gaze upon foreign coronets; that she, for her part, did not care that her sheep should wear a stranger's mark, or dance after the whistle of every foreigner.'" The result was that the precedence claimed on account of this foreign mark of distinction was disallowed. King James, however, soon after his accession, made amends for Elizabeth's jealousy, by creating him Lord Arundell of Wardour, in the county of Wilts.

* The market-cross at Salisbury was erected by one of the St. Martins.

† Sir Fulke Greville was a cousin of Sir T. Arundell. The Countess of Dorset mentions her two sons-in-law, Sir F. Greville and Sir J. Arundell in her will.—*Vide* Harris Nicolas's "Testamenta Vetusta."

‡ Sir Thomas Arundell's mother was Lady Eleanor Grey, daughter of the Countess of Dorset.

§ Mr. John Britton, in the "Beauties of England and Wales," Vol. 15, pt. 2, p. 237, says the estates of Wardour were not forfeited, but descended to his son Matthew, whom Queen Elizabeth knighted in 1574.

The old castle—as was disastrously proved in the siege before alluded to—was built in a situation chosen rather for its beauty than for its military capabilities. It lay low, on a flat plateau, surrounded by high wooded banks on every side, except on the south-west, where the ground sloped gradually down to the park and lake, “admitting a glowing sun to light and warm the haughty building.” Indeed, says a writer in a recent volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, “a spot of greater beauty could hardly have been found amongst all the beauties afforded by that peculiarly rich part of Wiltshire where it marches with the Dorsetshire border.” The grand “amphitheatrical hill,” beneath which the ruins are situated, affords at certain points some beautiful and distant views; and along one side of this hill, a walk, called the Terrace, leads through a variegated parterre, ornamented with artificial rock-work, to the grand entrance to the castle. The chief features of the building, as it was erected by Lord Lovel, still remain. The ground-plan is a square, with a sexagon joined on to it; whilst the quadrangle is flanked at the four corners by massive square towers. The construction of the entrance is peculiar in having a double portcullis. On the eastern side, above the doorway, are the large windows of what was once the great banqueting hall; they still remain, but of the rich tracery which they originally contained there are but few indications left. Over the grand entrance is a niche containing a head of our Saviour, with these words:—

“SUB NUMINE TUO
STET GENUS ET DOMUS.”

“Under thy protection may our house and race be upheld.” And immediately beneath is a tablet carved with the arms of the family, together with the following Latin inscription:—

“Gentis Arundelliae Thomas Lanhernia proles
Junior, hoc meruit, primo sedere loco;
Ut sedit cecidit sine crimine plectitur ille
Insons, insontem fata sequuta probant
Nam quas patris erant Matheus filius emit
Empta auxit: studio principis aucta monent
Comprecor aucta diu maneat augenda per aevum
Haec dedit, eripuit, restituitque Deus.”

These lines refer to the trial and execution, in 1552, of Sir Thomas Arundell, who was implicated with the Duke of Somerset, as above mentioned, in the charge of conspiring to murder John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. The inscription has been thus translated:—

“Sprung from the Arundel Lanhernian race,
Thomas, a worthy branch, possessed this place!
Possessing fell! Him, guiltless heaven removed,
And by his son's success him guiltless proved;
By royal grace restored to these domains,
Matthew, his heir, increased them and retains;
Through ages, may they yet enlarged descend,
And God the gift resumed, renew'd, defend.”

The centre of the mansion in its perfect state, formed a hexagonal court, in the middle of which was a deep well, and each tower had a staircase of its own, with a door leading into the courtyard. Besides these, there was one principal staircase which led from the court into the great hall. Parts of these staircases still remain, but not a floor or a roof now appears entire; and, standing in the great banqueting hall—now roofless and bare, but once resounding with festivity and mirth, and its walls gay with banners and tapestry—we may well recall to mind the words of the poet:—

“Like Romance in stone;
Still to the present does it preach the past
With more than language! There the moral sigh
O'er the gone splendour of heroic times
May well be heaved, when Chivalry prevailed,
And knightly bosoms with heroic pulse
Were beating nobly, as became the brave!”

The dire effects of the siege to which Wardour Castle was subjected, of which we shall have more to say hereafter, show themselves in all parts of the ruins. The first shot, we are told, fell with deadly force in the banqueting hall, where it cruelly damaged the great and costly chimney-piece, richly carved in dark red marble, fragments of which are

now to be seen in the grounds, worked into a sort of rockery. Some of the cannon-balls which caused the havoc and destruction so plainly discernible are also preserved as memorials of the siege.

Hard by the ruins of the old castle, are the remains of the mansion which was occupied by the family after the destruction of their abode by the Roundheads, and where they resided till just 100 years ago, when they took up their residence in a new and noble mansion, about a mile distant from the ancient site. This latter edifice, in the classical style of architecture, was erected by the then Lord Arundell, and now bears the name of Wardour Castle. It is built of freestone, and consists of a centre and two wings, which project from the body of the building on the north side. The principal entrance, which faces the north, is handsomely ornamented with pilasters and half-columns of the Corinthian order. This entrance opens into a spacious hall, 30 feet in length by 24 in breadth, whence a splendid staircase leads to the saloon and other apartments on the principal floor. The walls of most of the rooms are hung with a variety of paintings by the first masters, among which may be seen some of the productions of Rubens, Titian, Gerard Douw, Rembrandt, Vernet, Salvator Rosa, and Sir Joshua Reynolds.

In the history of Wardour Castle no event of particular importance occurs till the reign of Charles I., when it was besieged by a detachment of the Parliamentary army, 1300 strong, under Sir Edward Hungerford. At this period, Thomas the second Lord Arundell—a loyal adherent to the royal cause—was away from home, engaged in the service of the king. The above nobleman, who had always shown the warmest attachment to his Majesty, raised and equipped at his own expense a regiment of horse, which he bravely led into action against the army of the Puritans and Roundheads. Prior to departing on his warlike errand, he had exacted from his wife a promise that, if his castle should be attacked in his absence, it should be defended to the very last extremity, and, as will be shown, she proved herself truly worthy of the confidence which her husband had reposed in her resolution and fidelity. Lady Blanche Arundell of Wardour was a member of the noble and distinguished family of the Somersets, being the sixth daughter of Edward, fourth Earl of Worcester, and her mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Francis, Earl of Huntingdon. Early in the reign of James I., she became the wife of Thomas, second Lord Arundell of Wardour, and at the time of which we write she had entered upon her sixty-first year. With a garrison consisting of only twenty-five trained fighting men, besides the ordinary domestics and members of her household, this heroic lady was left to guard and defend the mansion, and with them she bravely withstood every effort of the enemy to obtain possession of the place. It was on the 2nd of May, 1643, that she received the news that the Puritan leader, Sir Edward Hungerford, was at her doors, and that, in the name of the Parliament, he required admittance, in order to search for cavaliers and malignants. Finding his demand disdainfully refused, and that it would be no easy task to effect an entrance into the castle during its owner's absence, Sir Edward Hungerford at once sent for Colonel Strode and some troops under his command, which raised the force at his disposal to a total of thirteen hundred men. He then sent again to Lady Blanche, demanding the surrender of the castle in due form; but the only reply that he received was that she had a command from her lord to keep it, and would obey that command. On the following morning her waiting-maid aroused her with the intelligence that the guns of the enemy were already in position to bear full upon the walls. As might naturally be expected, Sir Edward Hungerford and his troops were not slow in availing themselves of the advantages afforded by the rising ground which surrounds the castle on three sides. For five long days and nights, almost without intermission, the battery of the Roundheads continued to hurl its missiles with deadly

force on the besieged garrison of the castle. As already stated, the number within the walls was small, for out of fifty males only twenty-five were regularly accustomed to the use of arms; and had it not been for the assistance rendered by the maid-servants, who steadily loaded their muskets, they would have been exhausted with fatigue and want of sleep before they could have held out long enough to obtain honourable terms for all. Over and over again were conditions of surrender proffered by Sir Edward Hungerford; but as these promised quarter to the ladies alone, and not to the men under arms, they were one and all stoutly and valiantly rejected by Lady Blanche Arundell and her gallant band of defenders. Day after day passed on, till at length the enemy—apparently growing more desperate—attempted to demolish the castle by the springing of mines. As the first of these fortunately proved to be outside the walls, but little damage was done; but the second, which exploded inside one of the smaller vaults, greatly shook the building, and showed that the fabric was in danger of destruction. Still, however, Lady Blanche resolved not to yield; and it was not until almost a week had expired, and the rebels had brought petards and applied them to the great doors, and fire-balls to throw in at the windows, that the gallant lady found herself obliged to capitulate. Thus reduced to the last straits, she agreed to a surrender, but only on condition of obtaining quarter for all within the castle. These terms, of which the original copy is still preserved by the present noble owner, were as follows:—

“Wardour Castle, the 8th of May, 1643.

“Whereas the Lady Blanche Arundell, after five days' siege, offered to surrender to us the castle of Wardour, upon disposition, and hath given her word to surrender it, these are, therefore, to assure her ladyship of these conditions following:—That the said castle, and whatsoever is within it, shall be surrendered forthwith. That the said Lady Blanche, with all the gentlewomen, and other women servants, shall have their lives, and all fitting respect due to persons of their sex and quality; and be safely conveyed unto Bath if her ladyship likes, not to Bristol; there to remain till we have given account to the Parliament of her work. That all the men within the castle shall come forth and yield themselves prisoners unto us, who shall all have their lives, excepting such as have merited otherwise by the laws of the kingdom before their coming to this place, and such as shall refuse or neglect to come forth unto us. That there shall be care taken that the said Lady Blanche, shall have all things fitting for a person of her quality, both for her journey and for her abiding until the Parliament give further order; and the like for the other gentlewomen, who shall all have their wearing apparel. That there shall be a true inventory taken of all the goods, which shall be put in safe custody until the further pleasure of the Parliament be signified therein. That her ladyship, the gentlewomen, and servants aforesaid, shall be protected by us according to her ladyship's desires.

“(Signed) EDWARD HUNGERFORD,
W. STRODE.”

Such, then, were the terms upon which the heroic Lady Arundell and her brave garrison agreed to surrender the castle. No sooner, however, had they done so, than the republican commanders violated their engagement in every article, except those respecting the preservation of lives. Not only was the castle plundered of all its valuables, but many of its costly ornaments and pictures were destroyed; and Sir Edward Hungerford and his troops, apparently out of pure revenge and spite, laid waste the whole place with a frantic zeal, the effects of which are felt down to the present day. They tore up the park palings several miles in extent, burnt down the lodges and entrances, and all the out-buildings they levelled with the ground. The very wearing apparel of the ladies, it is recorded, was seized; and the ladies themselves sent as prisoners to Shaftesbury, where they had the mortification of seeing several cartloads of the spoils of Wardour driven in triumph through the streets of the town on their way to Dorchester, which was then in the hands of the Parliamentarians. The three young children of Lord Arundell's son and heir, together with their mother, Cecily, the daughter of Sir Henry Compton, of Brambletye House, Sussex, and widow of Sir John Fermor, were with Lady Blanche in the castle at the time of the attack, and were also removed to Shaftesbury; but after a time, apparently under

the pretence that they were not safe in that town, the rebels resolved upon removing them to Bath, where the plague was then raging. At Bath the two sons of Cecily Arundell, aged respectively nine and seven years, were ruthlessly separated from their mother, and dispatched under a strong guard to Dorchester.

Wardour Castle, being thus surrendered, was immediately garrisoned for the Parliament, and placed under the command of Colonel Edmund Ludlow, one of the most active partizans of the Commons in the west of England. Just at the time of Ludlow's taking possession news arrived there that Lord Arundell, the husband of Lady Blanche, had died at Oxford, of wounds which he had received at the battle of Lansdowne. The term of Ludlow's occupation was but of short duration. A fortnight had scarcely elapsed when the new Lord Arundell, the husband of Cecily, appeared before the walls of the castle, and summoned Ludlow to deliver up the place to him for “His Majesty's use.” This summons was of course of no avail; and, “burning with rage at his father's death, his mother's capture, and his children's imprisonment, he withdrew for a time to collect materials for the siege of his own castle.” Early in the following year, aided by Sir Francis Doddington, he marched into Wiltshire, and sat down before it, intent upon taking it either by siege or blockade. The resistance he met with was of most determined nature. Despairing of effecting his object by any less desperate means, Lord Arundell resolved to blow up the towers and walls rather than leave them in the hands of the rebels. This his lordship did in the middle of the month of March. He directed a mine to be sprung which shattered the walls and western towers, and did so much damage to the stores of corn and other provisions, that the garrison found themselves reduced to only four days' rations. Seeing that all hope was now at an end, Ludlow was speedily compelled to capitulate. And thus the young Lord Arundell sacrificed the noble and magnificent structure to his loyalty; however, he gained possession, but only to find the castle sadly shorn of its chief ornaments, and its walls battered and disfigured. Such portions of the building as could be put into a habitable condition, the family once more occupied; and here they resided for the space of a hundred and thirty years, when they removed to the new and noble mansion as mentioned above.

As further evidence of the devoted loyalty of the Arundells, and of the suffering and loss which they experienced in the royal cause, during the civil wars, it may be added that about the same time Wardour Castle was besieged, Lord Arundell's brother, William Arundell, was attacked by the Parliamentarians at Woodhouse, in the village of Horningsham, near Longleat, Wilts; his wife, the widow of Lord St. John, escaping by being carried out in a coffin. Pendennis Castle, near Falmouth, likewise underwent a lengthy siege, and held out for nearly a year under Colonel John Arundell, the governor, who was then nearly eighty years of age. His son, Richard Arundell, Esq., held a command in the battle of Kington, Warwickshire, where he displayed the hereditary valour of his family, and he was subsequently actively engaged during the whole of the civil wars, in which disastrous conflicts he was despoiled of the entire of his landed property. On the re-establishment of the monarchy, however, this was restored to him, and in consideration of the devotedness of his father, his brothers, and himself, to the royal cause, he was created in 1664 Lord Arundell, of Trerice, in Cornwall, a title which became extinct on the death of the fourth lord in 1768. Lastly, we may add that Chideock Castle, Dorset, the property of the Arundells of Lanherne, was destroyed by the Cromwellians.

On the release of Lady Blanche Arundell from captivity, she retired to Winchester, where she lived in seclusion, leading a life of piety and charity; and there she ended her days, in October, 1649, having survived for some six years or more the loss of her husband and the siege of his castle.

Her remains, together with those of her husband, and many other members of the Arundell family, are interred in the parish church of Tisbury, adjoining the park of Wardour.

W. D.

LOUGHTON—ITS CHURCHES AND MEMORIALS.

(Continued from p. 236.)

THE present parish church* of St. John Baptist, of which Mr. Sidney Smirke was the architect, was erected on the demolition of St. Nicholas's proper, and is a brick edifice, in the Norman style of architecture, of a cruciform shape, and has a square tower. It possesses some fine stained glass windows,† serving as mementoes of departed friends, and relations of yet closer ties. The belfry in the tower contains at present six bells; but two more are yet to be added, No. 1 and 2.‡ The pitch, weight, and measurement of the six bells with their mottoes, &c., may be thus stated, taking No. 3 as the present first:—

Note "C sharp;" weight $7\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.; and diameter 33 inches. Motto, "Good will towards men."

"Mrs. Gott, Armley House, Leeds, York."

No. 4. Note B; weight $8\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.; and diameter 35 inches. "S. Felix."

"Voce pios propriâ modo qui ducebat eundem
Mortuus ipse, meo convocat ore gregem."

"To the memory of Felix Palmer,§ M.A., Curate of Loughton, born August 15th, 1821, died January 23rd, 1865."

No. 5. (Old bells dated 1621 and 1655 recast.) Note A; weight $10\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.; and diameter 38 inches. "St. Nicholas."

"Sonoro sono meo sono deo," (the old motto again adopted).

No. 6. Note "G sharp;" weight $12\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.; and diameter 40 inches. "St. Anne."

"Ring in the Christ that is to be."

"William Whitaker Maitland, of Loughton Hall, and Woodford Hall, Essex, born October 31st, 1794, died July 1st, 1861."

No. 7. Note "F sharp;" weight 14 cwt.; and diameter 44 inches.

"Let him that heareth say come."

"Arbuthnot Emma,¶ born March 30th, 1827, died April 28th, 1866, wife of J. C. Rohrweger, Uplands, Loughton."

No. 8. Note $\frac{1}{2}$ p. E; weight $18\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.; and diameter 48½ inches. "St. John Baptist."

"Loquor sed non surdis."

* Another church situated in a different part of the parish has been built within the last two years.

† The finest in the collection are by Wales, of Newcastle, and Williment, of London.

‡ The mottoes, weight, &c., of the two smaller bells wanting, are to be (as I have been assured) as follows:—

No. 1. Note E, weight 6½ cwt., 30½ in. diam. "Glory to God in the Highest."

No. 2. Note "D sharp," weight 7 cwt., 31½ in. diam. "On earth Peace."

§ A polished granite tomb, on the top of which a cross is represented, lies in the western part of the churchyard (St. John Baptist), and commemorates the demise of this gentleman. Palmer was curate of the churchyard five years.

¶ A tomb is erected in memory of this lady on the eastern side of the churchyard (St. John Baptist), and contains inscription similar to that given on bell.

"This bell was given by subscription of the parishioners." Most of the above may be justly termed "Memorial bells."

There are several memorials in the churchyard among which may be noticed tombs to "Frances, the wife of Samuel Lovat, Esq., son of the late Rev. John Salt Lovat," obt. 11th April, 1847, æt. 64, (and on same) the above Samuel, "late of Lincoln's Inn," obt. 17th Aug., 1860, æt. 80, and Sophia Brooke Rickman, widow, stepdaughter of the late Rev. J. S. Lovat, obt. 29th Dec., 1862, æt. 90; Daniel Breese, Esq., "solicitor of this parish, and formerly of Port Madoc, Carnarvonshire," obt. 14th May, 1849, æt. 44; Anthony Hamilton, M.A.,* "forty-six years rector of this parish," born July 12th, 1778, died Sept. 10th, 1851. The tomb commemorating Hamilton (on the east side of ground) is also inscribed to Charity Græme Hamilton, born 2nd Dec., 1781, died 9th Nov., 1869, and Jane Catharine Sotheby, born Dec. 18th, 1812, died March 6th, 1842; Elizabeth, wife of Robert Blachford, obt. 4th Feb., 1855, æt. 70, and the above Robert, obt. 11th Nov., 1860, æt. 87; Joseph Philby, Esq., "of Goldings, in this parish," obt. 1st Feb., 1856, æt. 66, and Sarah Ann, widow, obt. 20th April, 1865, æt. 68; "Annie, youngest daughter of Sir Robert Chambers, sometime Chief Justice of Bengal," died in London, April 1st, 1858, æt. 69. The tomb further records the death of Robert Joseph Chambers, eldest son of Sir Robert, "died at 23A, Brooke-street, Grosvenor-square, May 10, 1845, æt. 63, removed here Dec., 1858," and Elizabeth, wife of the above, "Robert Joseph Chambers, Esq., formerly of Beech Hill, Essex, died in London," April 3rd, 1858, æt. 74. There are also tombs commemorative of "Mary, the wife of John Bulmer, Esq., of the Warren," obt. May 10th, 1864, æt. 50; † James Habgood, b. 1797, d. 1867, æt. 70, and Mary, b. 1803, d. 1870, æt. 67; William Watson, M.A.,‡ "10 years Ass't Curate of this parish," obt. 8th April, 1869, æt. 58, and Elizabeth, wife, obt. 12th April, 1871, æt. 68; and Mary, wife of Peter Gellatly, obt. 21st Oct., 1870, æt. 40.

The headstones here are very numerous, but only three will be recorded from the number. These are inscribed respectively to the memory of—Hammerton Richard Peacock, of Poplar, Midx., obt. 13th Oct., 1864, æt. 57, and (on same) "Stanley Peacock, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., son of above, died at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 8th March, 1870, æt. 27; Harriett, "only daughter of Colonel R. Hughes, wife of Staff Com'r J. D. Milne, obt. 14th July, 1867, æt. 39;" and Mary Ann Dixon, obt. 26th Sept., 1856, æt. 56. On the stone erected to Mary Ann Dixon, are the following lines, which seem to speak of undeserved slight and neglect:—

"She was not appreciated as she should
have been, till her noble spirit had fled;
When some who thought thereon greatly
Mourned, with little availing sorrow."

Before quitting the churchyard, mention must be made of a memorial representing a white marble cross, with a basement of stone; the stone chiselled out to form three apparently separate layers. On the front of the basement is a small brass plate, which is thus inscribed:—

William Hyndar Barton
second Son of
Matthew Henry and Mary Barton
Born 10th Sept^r Died 26th Nov^r
1870.

* Hamilton was also Archdeacon of Taunton, and Prebend of Wells.

† This is the finest tomb in the churchyard.

‡ The memorial inscribed to this gentleman further records that—"this stone is erected by those who remember with gratitude his labours amongst them."

SIR GEORGE ASKEW.—Is anything known of Sir George Askew, the celebrated English Admiral, after his capture by the Dutch, when his ship, "The Royal Prince," struck on the sands? I have failed to trace any account of him after that period; but it does not follow that others must necessarily be as ignorant as I am.

J. ROBINSON.

BYRON'S TOMB.—Shortly after Lord Byron's interment in Hucknall Church, a stranger presented the clerk with a book in which visitors to the tomb might inscribe their names. Is that book still in existence?

F. J.

Beplics.

PENGARSWICK (Vol. iv. 85, 110, 228).—I am indebted to the kindness of a friend, who has written to me from Cornwall in reference to my recent communication on the painted panels at Pengersick Castle, for the following highly interesting particulars.

Lysons, in his *Magna Britannia*, published in 1814, says:—

"These pictures are at present much decayed;" but "when visited by Dr. Borlase, about the middle of the last century, they appear to have been pretty well preserved."

My correspondent adds the following extract, given by Lysons, from Borlase's MS. collection:—

"On the wainscot round the upper part of the room are pictures in miniature, proverbs divided, and, betwixt the divisions, verses; all serving to illustrate each other, and to enforce some moral instruction.

"The first recommends loyalty to the king.

"The second asserts the happiness of a kingdom when served by faithful ministers.

"The third, how tender and careful a prince should be of the safety of his subjects; comparing an affectionate sovereign to a dolphin (a fish always remarkable for his love to the human species); and at the same time, probably, intimating how happy the master of this house was in the affection and kindness he met with from Godolphin House (of which family a dolphin is the crest), whence he married his lady.

"The fourth asserts the sacred ties of marriage, and how wantonly they had been violated by some late divorces; alluding, probably, to the divorce of Henry VIII. from Queen Catherine. In the picture relating hereunto are represented, first, the proper emblems of marriage, the gentleman giving his right hand to the lady; a picture of no contemptible hand, and surely a strong testimony it is of the conjugal affection and domestic happiness of this Milton and his lady. On each side of this picture is a mansion-house; the one (by what is still remaining), evidently the dwelling-house, commonly called Pengersick Castle, as it then stood; the other is the house whence the lady married to Milton, lord of Pengersick, proceeded; and I take it to be the old house of Godolphin, as it was in those times.

"The fifth truth inculcated is that as the wants of mankind are mutual, so ought to be their assistance of each other; very properly exhibited to us in the blind man's carrying the lame on his back.

"The sixth, that nothing is difficult or impossible to the willing and industrious.

"The seventh, and last, gives a true picture of the miser, in the ass [that] laden with plenty and dainties of all kinds, yet feeds upon poor herbage, and tastes not nor touches what he bears the burthen of, not for himself, but for others."

It would appear from this extract, taken in conjunction with my previous communication, that in Borlase's time there existed seven pictures, and that the first one, and its

accompanying verses, recommending loyalty to the king, have since been destroyed.

JOHN W. BONE, F.S.A.

GRAY'S ELEGY (Vol. iv. 180, 206, 238, 254).—Dipping into my Gray portfolio of illustrations, I find the subjoined remarks on several localities, which seem to have united in suggesting the beautiful landscape features of this immortal poem. In the unsigned letter-press, issued in connection with "A Facsimile of the original autograph manuscript of Gray's Elegy," and published by Sampson, Low, Son, & Co., 1862, I read:—

"The remarkable words of the epitaph—

'A youth to fortune and to fame unknown,'

point to a yet earlier period than the death of his young friend West in 1742, and make it still more probable that some portion was written in the days of his youthful visits to his uncle's house at Cant Hill (Burnham Grove), or at least, conceived among the venerable beeches of Burnham Common. The picturesque churchyard in the park at Stoke probably furnished the rest. No 'glimmering landscape' could be seen from it, nor are there now any rugged elms or fantastic beeches among the trees, from amongst which its white spire rises so gracefully. The 'curfew,' too, is an addition, no doubt, from some other place also in the poet's mind. The churchyard, however, must have been a favourite loitering-place of the poet, and the elegy was undoubtedly finished at Stoke."

Some few years ago a very interesting article appeared upon Gray and his writings in the *Art Journal*. It is the fault of the publishers that, though I have a whole leaf, I cannot supply either the volume, or the year of its production. Among the characteristic wood-cuts is an illustration of *Upton Church*, entitled, "The Ivy-mantled Tower," to which the following note refers:—"Our cut is engraved from a sketch by Alfred Montague. Upton tower is very old, and bears traces of Norman workmanship. It is very near Eton, and is believed by many to have been the one the poet had in mind when writing. It certainly accords better than that at Stoke Pogis with his description. *Upton was one of his early haunts*. The gloomy character of the church and neighbourhood in twilight must well have been suited to one so 'unlike a boy' as he is described to have been."

H. ECROYD SMITH.

THE JUNGFERN KUSS (Vol. iv. 190, 229, 239, 250).—The following was quoted in a provincial newspaper in September, 1872, from the *Saturday Review*, from which it seems that the "Eiserne Jungfrau" was to be seen but a short time ago in the "Folterkammer," or underground torture-chamber, at Nuremberg. After naming various other instruments of torture the writer proceeds:—"At last a journey through many narrow passages and massive doors, a path evidently designed as a fitting approach to the crowning horror of all, leads us to the master-piece of devilish skill in this particular craft, 'die Eiserne Jungfrau,' the 'iron virgin.' A figure with no definite limbs, but which might pass for a female form shrouded in a spreading cloak, is crowned with a distinct woman's head, with ruff and headdress of an antique local fashion. This is the Iron Virgin, whose deadly embrace was the most fearful means of inflicting death. The figure opened, and the victim was thrust into its destroying grip; as it closed, nails pierced every part of his body, two being specially mapped out to hit the eyes, and, if life was not at once put an end to, he fell to starve and rot in a lower depth, a yet more hideous vault below. Such is the tale as is told us 'on the spot.'"

F. A. EDWARDS.

CROMWELL'S GRAVE (Vol. iv. 32, 82, 108, 132, 155, 166, 194, 252).—In the diary of Abraham de la Pryme, the Yorkshire antiquary, recently published by the Surtees Society, occurs the following:—

"Feb. 9th (169)4-5, this day, viz., the 29th inst. (*sic*), being in company with Mr. Cornelius Lee, who was a great royalist and cornet of horse in the time of the late troubles, in our discourses about Cromwel, he gave me an account of several things that I had not heard or read on concerning him." He says that he himself and three more bound themselves in an oath that they would be Cromwel's death one way or other, and that for that end they posted *incognito* to London; and after that they had been there a considerable while, one of them inveigled himself in with Cromwel's cook, and on a time cunningly cast a slow but most certain poison upon some dishes of meat that was going to his table, and convey'd himself away. And within a fournight he fell sick, and of that sickness he dy'd. This he does most constantly aver, and really believes that he was poisn'd.

"This Mr. Lee was at London when the king returned, and hearing that Cromwel, and Ireton, and Bradshaw, were going such a day to be pul'd out of their graves and hang'd at Tyburn, he went with a great many more to see the tragedy. Now it happen'd that there was a plank layd over a little goit or watercourse, over which they should go. When Mr. Lee had just got over there was an old woman that asked him where he was going. "Going good woman," said he, "I am going to see Cromwel executed." "I, I," says shee, "many of you gos now to see him being dead that durst not look in his face when he was alive." "Very true," says he to her again as they walk'd along, "and if I could get the same way back I came, I would go no further, but the multitude of people coming will hinder me." So he walked on (as he told me before several gentlemen), and when they came there they found them all hung up but Cromwel, and getting as near as he could be, just came in time to see Cromwel open'd by the hangman who had no sooner cut the sear cloaths open, but he catches hold of a great plate whereon was written Cromwel's titles, and what he was, and when he dy'd. "This is it," say'd the hangman, "that I look for, I have now got it." He thought it had been gold, and that made him so joyfull, but, to his sorrow, he found it to be only iron dubble guilt."

THOMAS L. ANDERSON.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES (Vol. iv. 190, 206, 218, 254).—*The Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. x. p. 60 (1740), contains a letter from "Margery Weldone" to "Caleb D'Anvers, Esq.," which commences as follows:—"Sir, I am a mournful Relict of *five husbands*, and the happy mother of *twenty-seven Children*, the tender Pledges of our chaste Embraces. Had *old Rome*, instead of *England*, been the Place of my Nativity and Abode, what Honours might I not have expected to my Person, and Immunities to my Fortune!—But I need not tell you that Virtue of this Sort meets with no Encouragement in our Northern Climate.—*Children*, instead of freeing us from *Taxes*, increase the Weight of them, and *Matrimony* is become the jest of every Coxcomb; nor could I allow, till very lately, that an *old Batchelor*, as you confess yourself to be, had any just Pre-*tence* to be called a *Patriot*." &c.

F. A. EDWARDS.

SAMUEL PEPYS (Vol. iv. 238).—Sir Charles Cockerell, of Sezincote, Gloucestershire, who was created a baronet in 1809, was the fifth son of John Cockerell, Esq., of Bishops' Hull, Somerset, by Frances the eldest of the three daughters and co-heirs of John Jackson, Esq., of Clapham, Surrey, whose mother was sister of Pepys.

Mr. Samuel Pepys Cockerell, the surveyor to the East India Company, was the eldest brother of Sir Charles Cockerell, 1st Baronet, and had issue five sons, Charles Robert, Samuel Pepys, Edward William, Richard Howe, and Henry.

W. D. PINK.

CÆSAR'S LANDING IN ENGLAND (Vol. iii. 315; iv. 193).—I have to thank your correspondent "G. B." for his re-

marks upon my paper. He has certainly detected an error. For "Jullaber's grave" read "Godmersham Downs," the latter being the locality I intended to refer to. It is one mile at least, if not more, distant from Jullaber's grave, and is an eminence most elaborately intrenched.

JOHN BRENT.

BOND-STREET (Vol. iv. 155, 182, 206, 231).—J. H. H. asks for the names of towns in which there is a street called Bond-street. There are in Bath both a New Bond-street, and an Old Bond-street.

F. A. EDWARDS.

Miscellaneous.

ST. ETHELDREDA.—The following brief sketch of the life of St. Etheldreda, the foundress of the original convent at Ely, may not be without interest:—She was the third daughter of Annas, King of the East Angles, and of his wife Hereswyda, and a sister of St. Ethelburga, of St. Sexburgha, and of St. Withburgha. She was brought up in piety, at a village in Suffolk, then called Erminge, and in compliance with the wishes of her parents was given in marriage to Tonbercht, Prince of the district which now forms part of Northamptonshire, Rutland, Hunts, and Lincolnshire; but they lived, we are told, in "perpetual continence." Three years after her marriage she lost her husband, who had settled on her for dowry the Isle of Ely, where she lived for five years "rather like an inhabitant of heaven than one in the mortal state." Egfrid, the powerful King of Northumbria, hearing of her virtues, desired to marry the virgin widow, and a second time she entered the married state. She lived, however, with him as his sister, not as his wife, and devoted all the time that she could spare from her duties at Court in the exercises of devotion and of charity. At length, by the advice of St. Wilfrid, she "took the religious veil," and withdrew to the convent of Coldingham, near Berwick, where she lived in obedience to the Abbess St. Ebba. Afterwards she returned to her own Island of Ely, where she founded a "double monastery"—namely, one for men and another for women, upon her own estate. The nunnery she governed herself, and gave by her own example a living rule of perfection to the sisterhood. "She ate," says Butler, "only once a day except on great festivals and in times of sickness; never wore any linen, but only woollen clothing; never returned to bed after matins, which were sung at midnight, but continued her prayers in the Church until the morning. She rejoiced in pains and humiliations, and in her last sickness thanked God for being afflicted with a painful red swelling in her neck, which she regarded as a just punishment for her vanity, when in her youth at Court she wore rich necklaces, studded with brilliants. After a lingering illness she breathed out her soul with great piety and resignation on the 23rd of June, A.D. 679, and was buried according to her own directions in a wooden coffin." Her sister Sexburgha, widow of Erconbercht, King of Kent, succeeded her in the government of the convent, and caused her body to be taken up, put into a stone coffin, and translated into the church at Ely. "On this occasion," he continues, "it was found uncorrupt; and the same physician who had made a ghastly incision into her neck a little before her death, was surprised to see the wound then perfectly cured." Bede himself testifies to the fact that "many miracles were wrought by her relics and the linen clothes which were taken out of her coffin."

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, NUN MONKTON.—There are few churches that possess greater interest to the antiquary and artist than the church of St. Mary, Nun Monkton. The ancient Cistercian Priory of Nun Monkton was founded in the year 1152 by William de Arches and Ivetta his wife. During the Reformation the nunnery was broken up, the

pr- cated, and all the buildings destroyed except
a the chapel, which has most fortunately been
and even in its fragmentary condition is one of
exquisite monuments of the skill of our forefathers,
sents many unique features; the most remarkable
L the west front and triforium gallery. The former con-
tain. the entrance doorway, which is deeply recessed, and is
one of the most interesting examples of transitional work in
the kingdom. Above are three exquisite early pointed win-
dows, surmounted by the short belfry tower of somewhat
later date. Within, the beautiful triforium gallery, that once
encircled the chapel, remains to show the former glory of
the building. The chancel has been destroyed so effectually
that not even a vestige of the foundation exists. The church
was shortened probably about twenty feet, and a wall, with
windows of a debased character, was built across the east
end, leaving the broken ends of the north and south walls
and part of a Norman door projecting beyond it. The
ancient lofty roof was removed, and replaced by one of very
low pitch, with an elliptical plaster ceiling, so unscientifically
constructed that the north wall has been thrust outwards and
materially damaged. Externally the ruin appeared more
irreparable; the site of the chancel was occupied by the very
necessary offices of the adjoining house, built so close to the
church that only a very narrow passage remained between
them. In 1869 the first step to the restoration was made,
the offices were removed and rebuilt at a cost of 1300*l*. A
year after the new chancel was commenced, the cost of this
being estimated at about 2500*l*. For the restoration of the
nave nearly 1500*l*. was collected by the late vicar, to provide
new roof, pulpit, oak seats, and a proper system of warming
and ventilation. In carrying out the works it has been found
necessary to take down the whole of the north wall of the
nave, which, from imperfect foundations and the thrust of the
roof, was found dangerously out of the perpendicular, and
cracked in several places. To meet the expense of this un-
avoidable rebuilding, and to provide organ, screen, and other
necessary fittings, with boundary walls and gates, the sum of
1000*l*., in addition to the amount already collected, is re-
quired.

MYSTERIOUS REMOVAL OF CHURCHES.—Traditions of
the mysterious removal of foundation stones of churches, by
command of still more mysterious voices, are pretty general
in Wales. The following, amongst others, are related by
the country folk. That *Llanbrynmair Church* was to have
been built on a *Dol*, or meadow, called *Dolgadfan*; but
some power interrupted the work by crying out in a loud
voice, "*Dol-gad-y-fan*," three times, and suggesting a more
appropriate site by crying out, "*Llan brynmair llun bron
merch*," or "*Llanbrynmair of the form of a maid's breast*,"
and on this spot, partaking of that form, the church was built;
and those who frequent "*St. Mary's of the Mount*" know
full well that it cannot be approached but by an ascent from
all points. The site first fixed on is still called *Dolgadfan*,
or the meadow of the forsaken site.

Llanfyllin Church has no porch or covered entrance, and
the reason assigned is that however high the workmen raised
the walls of the porch, they were thrown down that same
night, and a voice crying out, "*Yr Eglwys goch yn Mhowys
daiff i ben byth*," or "*The red church in Powys shall never
be completed*," and to this day the church remains unfinished,
as it has not the usual porch.

Pennant Melangell.—It was intended at first to build this
church on a spot just above *Glanrafon*, in the parish of *Llan
yn mlodwel* (which spot is said still to belong to *Pennant
parish*), but some invisible power prevented the completing
of the work. To determine upon the proper site an appeal
was made to the power to guide two heifers, yoked to a
plough, to the approved place, and wherever the heifers
should stand, in that place, on the end of the furrow, the
church should be built. The heifers, however, did not stand
until they had ploughed the furrow the whole length of the
Vale of the Tannad, to the place where the church now

stands, and there the church was built; a chapel of ease
to *Pennant-Melangell* (so tradition asserts) being built on
the rejected site, and a plot of land surrounding the chapel
being apportioned to the parish of *Pennant*.

Meifod Church was to have been erected on a site near to
the *Ywen*. The builders, however, were otherwise instructed,
by the midnight cry, "*Yma i fod*," often repeated, and for
many nights in succession, of a more favoured spot; and
having followed the voice to the low-lying land, the invisible
guide directed the workmen with more determination, and
a still louder voice, "*Yma mynai fod*," "*Here I will have to
be*;" and on that site, now occupied by the present church,
was the first building erected. As it was believed that the
voice was that of the long departed anchorite *Gwyddfarch*,
the church was dedicated to his memory and name, and the
parish called after the midnight cry, "*Yma i fod*" (here to
be), *Meifod*. The recluse made his home on the western
side of *Gallt yr ancr* (the anchorite's cliff) where he also
found a sepulchre, which is called to this day "*Gwely Gwydd-
farch*" (*Gwyddfarch's bed*).—From "*Bye-gones*," in the
Oranestry Advertiser.

DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN URN AT LEICESTER.—Recently
the workmen engaged at *Mr. Adderly's, Market-place*,
in excavating cellars, disinterred at a depth of fourteen feet
a large cinerary urn, which *Mr. Adderly* has since presented
to the *Leicester Town Museum*. It is seventeen inches
in height, and three feet three inches in circumference, with
a rounded bottom nine inches in diameter. It is made of a
coarse, thin, reddish, hard-baked clay, and is probably of
local manufacture. When found, it contained charcoal and
ashes. This Roman relic is of earlier date than the leaden
coffins recently found in *Newarke-street* (see pp. 159, 254,
ante), for the practice of cremation, or burning the dead, and
then collecting the ashes, placing them in an urn, and bury-
ing them, preceded the method of inhumation, or burying
after our fashion, which the Romans re-adopted (for they
had practised it in very early times) after their conversion to
Christianity.

**DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT STONE CAIRNS AND HUMAN
REMAINS NEAR AYTON.**—Some workmen recently
engaged in levelling a part of the right bank of the *River
Eye*, a little above the junction of the *Ale*, came upon seven
stone cairns. Three of these were unfortunately destroyed
before any idea was formed of their nature. On demolish-
ing the fourth several bones were discovered, and care was
then taken to keep the remainder intact. The cairns were
arranged in one row, from east to west, about six feet apart,
and pointing almost due south. They are composed of
rough unhewn greywacke, or clay slate, and are 4½ feet
long outside, 3½ feet broad, and 1½ feet high. They have
evidently been built round the bodies, which, as far as can
yet be ascertained, are in a doubled posture lying on the
side. One skull, by its peculiar shape, indicates that it
belonged to the ancient Briton. Its length is great, but it
measures in circumference only 17 inches. The upper part
of it is in very good condition, but the facial bones are
much decayed.

Proceedings of Societies.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FINE ARTS.—
Major-General F. Eardley Wilmot, the chairman of the
council, delivered the opening address at the first meeting
of the 120th session of this society, which was held at the
Society's House, Adelphi, on the 19th instant. Having
mentioned as a gratifying fact that they had had that day to
add ninety-seven new members, he proceeded to allude to
the operations of the society during the past year, mention-
ing the names of many old friends of the society who had
died since the opening of the last session; after which he

who has recently died, and to whom some thirty or more years since the society was mainly indebted for its prosperity.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting held on the 20th inst. (Dr. Odling, F.R.S., president, in the chair), the names of visitors having been announced, and the minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed, a paper "On the Co-efficient of Expansion of Carbon Disulphide," by J. B. Hannay, was read by the secretary. Dr. Russell then communicated his researches "On the Action of Hydrogen on Silver Nitrate," giving an account of the precipitation of metallic silver in the crystalline state by means of hydrogen. There were also a "Note on the Action of Zinc Chloride on Coderine," by Dr. C. R. A. Wright, "On the Chemical Properties of Ammoniated Ammonia Nitrate," by E. Divers, M.D., and "On the Analysis of a Meteoric Stone and the Detection of Vanadium in it," by R. Apjohn. The meeting finally adjourned until Thursday, the 4th inst.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.—A meeting of this society will be held on Tuesday next, at 9, Conduit-street, at half-past 8 o'clock, p.m., when the following papers will be read:—"On the Assyrian Belief in the Future Punishment of the Wicked," by Henry Fox Talbot, F.R.S., F.S.A.; "Notes from Borneo, Illustrative of Passages in Genesis," by Alex. Mackenzie Cameron. The following candidates will be balloted for:—Professor Campbell, D.D., Toronto; David Cox, Brixton; Rev. Dr. Douglas, Glasgow; Captain Dumerque; Professor T. Hayter Lewis, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.; Albert Julius Mott; Alexander Peckover, F.R.G.S.

Notices of Books.

The Roxburghs Ballads. London:

ANTIQUARIES and the lovers specially of ballad lore will not fail to welcome this reprint of the collection commenced by Harley, Earl of Oxford, and augmented by West, Pearson, and especially by the Duke of Roxburgh, at whose sale, we are told, "it was bought for the late Mr. Bright, who for many years kept the volumes out of sight." Mr. John Payne Collier has remarked that the rarity of the ballads included in the collection is unquestionable. Some of the broadsides are unique, no duplicates being met with in public or private libraries. The two large volumes in folio, embracing nearly a thousand broad-sides in black letter, are all in a very good state of preservation, and, having been secured at Mr. Bright's death for the British Museum, they are now accessible there.

Ballads of this description hardly come within the scope of regular criticism. The offering, for the most part, of popular feeling and popular comment upon the topics and events of the times, they are to be taken as such. Persons of education appear seldom to have indulged in ballad writing, though a few compositions of the kind, of excellent literary construction, give evidence of a superior origin. In this literature of the people, we may confidently look for national characteristics, both mental and physical. As in the German *Volkslied*, we have an almost exaggerated theoretic tenderness, with the mystic dreaminess and picturesque wildness in harmony with a highly imaginative and poetical national temperament; or, as in the Italian *Canzonetta*, we find the bright, passionate life of the South—the external existence under cloudless skies—painted in clear and brilliant touches;—so, in our English ballads, we meet with the broad, hearty humour of the stalwart yet impressionable Briton; the wit which has always beneath its pointed shafts a foundation of strong, logical common sense; and, not less, the true pathos and feeling which a people by nature frank and sincere must possess, in spite of the delicacy and reserve, as regards emotional display, which is as characteristic of the nation itself as its habitual training. The Roxburgh collection is a valuable memorial of our old folk literature. While few bibliographic archaeologists will care to be without a copy of the reprint, its very completeness renders it more suitable for the library than the general book-table.

The Bond-fide Pocket Dictionary of the French and English Languages. By John Bellows. Revised and corrected by Auguste Beljame, B.A., &c., Alexandro Beljame, M.A., &c., and John Sibree, M.A. London: Trübner & Co.

This typographical little gem, the production of which lately called forth so elaborate and interesting an article in the columns of the *Times*, is simply a marvel. Whether its diminutive size be taken into consideration, the exquisite clearness and perfection of its various types, its systematic completeness of arrangement, or its general elegance and finish,—it fully earns its claim to be regarded as a wonder of practical skill and intelligent ingenuity.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Songs from Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. Written by Lewis Carroll. Composed by William Boyd. Weekes & Co.

The Songs from Through the Looking-glass, and what Alice found there. Written by Lewis Carroll. Composed by William Boyd.

MANY of the melodies of these two sets of songs for children are full of beauty. Their smooth and excellent harmonies increase the dull incongruity occasioned by the union of real musical feeling with extravagant fun and grotesque nonsense. The musicianly style in which the songs are written, and the grace which characterises them may do much in the cultivation of a child's taste.

Answers to Correspondents.

C. P.—The inscription is as follows:—"This was formerly the residence of Sir Paul Pindar, Consul to Aleppo, Ambassador to Constantinople, and a public Benefactor during the reign of King James I."

D. M. S.—All the land in Scotland is presumed to be "holden" of the Crown as the superior, and all persons who hold the lands are called vassals. Chieftains do not use the siff of "Esquire" to their names, but style themselves with the name of their estate.

A. H. R.—You will find the lines quoted in Hayley's "Essay on History," p. 71.

R. C. L.—See "Studies of Ancient Domestic Architecture," by E. B. Lamb, published by Weale in 1846; also "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages," by J. H. Parker.

H. E.—The last Knight Banneret was Sir Robert Adair, of Ballymena, co. Antrim, ancestor of Lord Wavemey. He raised a troop of horse for William III., who knighted him on the field.

Heraldicus.—The canton is sometimes borne on the sinister side of the shield, as appears from the arms of Sir William H. Clarke, Bart., whose ancestor, Sir John Clarke, at the battle of "Spurs," in 1513, took the Duke of Longueville prisoner, and for that service received from Henry VIII. a grant of the canton of honourable augmentation above alluded to.

S. L.—The name is sometimes spelled Kuyp, but much more frequently Cuypp.

F. F.—The book you mention is in the library at the British Museum.

M. R.—The lady you allude to died at St. Cloud, in France, in 1818, and her last surviving child, who long held the appointment of state-housekeeper at Kensington Palace, died at Cupar-Angus, N.B., in 1865.

T. A.—The familiar reflection, "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise," forms the concluding words of Gray's ode, "On a Distant Prospect of Eton College."

X.—Perpent-stone is a large stone reaching through a wall so as to appear on both sides of it.

M. D.—The images to which you refer were intended to convey an impression on an enemy that the castle was strongly armed.

C. K.—Madresfield Court has not yet formed one of the series of "Castles and Halls" appearing in these pages.

L. B.—The lines you allude to occur in "Richard II., act v., 1-6 and have reference to the conspiracy on behalf of Richard II. against Henry IV. in 1400, which was overthrown in the town of Cirencester. The leaders of the rebel army were beheaded by the inhabitants, and their carcases sent up to London.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 4, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 30, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 4, 30, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 82A, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

The Bishop also appoints (within his cathedral) the Precentor, Chancellor of the Choir, and the Treasurer, the two Archdeacons, four Canons Residentiary, twenty-eight Prebends, the Chancellor of the Diocese, the officers of the Ecclesiastical Court, the Registrar of the Diocese, and his two secretaries in Hereford and London.

During the incumbency of Bishop Hampden, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in addition to the transfer of the benefices already mentioned to the Bishop of Worcester, were improperly allowed to suspend one Canonry and the stipends of seventeen Prebends in the cathedral, the endowments of which were clearly intended never to be alienated from those dignitaries, or to be applied to any purposes out of the diocese of Hereford.

The following Manors were formerly attached to the Bishopric of Hereford, namely—Barton, Bishop's Castle, Bishop's Froom, Bosbury, Bromyard, Colwall, Cradley, Coddington, Eastnor, Eaton, Grendon, Hampton, Hereford, Ledbury in Herefordshire, Ledbury (North Salop), Ross, Ross (Herefordshire), Foreign, Shelwick, Sugwas, Tupsley, Upton, Whitbourne, and Prestbury, in Gloucestershire.

The bishop also held land in the Wolds and Worcestershire, and residences in Worcester and London.

The diocese underwent few changes until a very recent period. The following alterations have been made by orders in Council:—

1844.—Monmouth and Dixton were added to Landaff.

1847.—All parishes in the Deanery of Bridgenorth were added to the diocese of Hereford, St. Mary, and St. Leonard, Alveley, Claverley, Bobbington, and Quatt.

1849.—Buttington (Montgomery) was transferred to the diocese of St. Asaph.

1852.—Ewyas Harold, Walterstone, Dulas, Michaelchurch, Eskley, St. Margaret's, Rolleston, Llantilo, Newton, Cloddock (*cum Capellis*), Crasswell, Long Town, and Llanveyno, were transferred from St. David's to this diocese.

1867.—Part of the parish of Little Wenlock was detached to form part of the chapelry of St. John at Lawley, in the diocese of Lichfield.

The diocese of Hereford, according to Willis's "Survey of the Cathedrals," originally comprised (in 1742), altogether, 379 churches and chapels, of which 227 were in Hereford archdeaconry, and 152 in Salop archdeaconry.

The impropriations, as mentioned by Heylin, were 166, and the clergy's tenths amounted to £340 2s. 2d.

There have, however, been recently formed, chapels-of-ease and district churches, namely:—a chapel-of-ease in Colwall parish, a district church at Tupsley, in Hampton parish, and St. James' district church, in St. Owen's parish, Hereford.

The Cathedral Library.

The Cathedral library, kept in the chamber over the Cantilupe aisle, adjoining to the great north transept, contains about 2000 volumes, mostly in Latin, of which 236 are MSS., with their original chains, the oldest of them being an Anglo-Saxon copy of the four Gospels, bequeathed by Athelstane (1012—1036), the last Saxon Bishop of this See; and the most valuable, a nearly perfect copy of "The Hereford Use," or liturgy performed in this diocese in 1263. There is also a copy of the original Wickliffe Bible; with other Bibles from 1480 to 1670; also Gerson's Opera, 1494; Hartmanni Chronicon, 1493; Higden's Polychronicon, with additions by William Caxton, 1495; Legenda Aurea, 1483, by Caxton; a very early printed book, "Lyndewodus Super Constitutiones Provinciales," a volume relating to the Mass (one of the earliest printed books), 1475; and "Ptolomæi Geographia," 1486.

In the chamber over the great north porch are kept many ancient archives of the cathedral church; and several

curious relics of past ages, including oak chests and fragments of brasses and stonework—interesting objects to the antiquary—now preserved here.

The late poet Dr. Southey, about forty years since, was locked in the library, during several mornings, amongst the chained books, and there wrote his ballad of "The Old Woman of Berkeley," at which time he perused Matthew of Westminster and the Nuremberg Chronicle. Dr. Southey was then on a visit with his friend, the poet Wordsworth, to Mr. Hutchinson, of Brinsop Court, near Hereford.

Bishop Lewis Charlton, 1361—1369, by his will, now in Register Whittlesey, at Lambeth, gave his mitre, cross, ring, and several vestments to Hereford Cathedral, where he appointed to be buried; and also several books, as his Glossary, Bible, Concordance, and Litæ, and Five Books of Moses, which he appointed to be chained in his cathedral, to the fabric of which he bequeathed the sum of 40*l*.

The librarian is the Rev. John Jebb, D.D., and the sub-librarian, the Rev. H. F. T. Haverhill, M.A.

EX-CATHEDRA.

(To be continued.)

KING ARTHUR AND THE KNIGHTS OF HIS ROUND TABLE.

BY H. R. HAMILTON.

Student at-Law of Lincoln's Inn.

"The dread Padragon Britain's king of kings,
Of whom the people talk mysteriously,
He will be there!"

Tennyson, Idylls of the King. Elaine.

THE mighty deeds and victorious exploits of King Arthur and the Knights of his Round Table (be they fabulous or not) have been sung in almost every language and received with implicit credit by every nation of Europe. A strange contrast, however, in modern times has been begotten by invading scepticism, which, even in the land of his birth, has denied to our hero the claim to an historical existence.* Notwithstanding this, the sublime pen of our living Poet has exercised its accustomed elegance and power in ascribing to Arthur his due, and wafting to futurity the recollection of his name.

The glowing and laborious progress of the mighty arms of the Saxon conquerors is only meagrely delineated in their own annals, and they are indebted to the Bards and Chroniclers of British race for handing down to posterity their courage and bravery, which drew forth so lasting and valiant resistance on the part of the Britons. The deeds and exploits of King Arthur and his knights have been portrayed by their countrymen in the wildest colouring of romance and with the most brilliant embellishment of poetical genius. Gibbon † has observed in an elegant style that "the events of King Arthur's life are less interesting than the singular revolutions of his fame."

It has been shrewdly remarked by commentators on our hero that it is no easy task to abstract materials for sober and authentic history from the suspicious extravagance of the

* "As to Arthur," says Milton, "more renowned in songs and romances than in true stories, who he was, and whether ever any such reigned in Britain, hath been doubted heretofore, and may again with good reason. No less is in doubt who was his father—and as we doubted of his parentage, so may we also of his puissance." "Considering all things," he adds, "there will remain neither place nor circumstance in story which may administer any likelihood of these great acts that are ascribed him."

Owen, one of his own countrymen, says, "there ought not to be any doubt that there was a prince of this name, for he is mentioned by Llywarc, Merddin, and Taliesin, who were his contemporaries, and he is recorded in the Triads;" but the Arthur of romance, according to him, is a mythological person. "Arthur," he says, "is the Great Bear, as the epithet literally implies, and perhaps this constellation being so near the Pole, and visibly describing a circle in a small space, is the origin of the famous Round Table."

† Gibbon, cap. 38.

compositions by which the feats of Arthur and his knights have been recorded; yet, with proper caution a certain degree of credit may be conceded, and that with safety, to the reality of the general circumstances which have formed the basis of these narratives. At the period in which Arthur lived it is probable there were other British heroes who received an equal, if not greater, share of admiration than himself from their countrymen. Urien, a contemporary British chief, long and gallantly withstood the progress of the invaders in the more northern quarters of our island; while the later and most renowned exploits of King Arthur lay towards the south as the opponent of the west Saxons under their first two princes, but his many triumphs appear to have failed of more decisive success than to retard the progress of the kingdom of Wessex.* The Angles under Ida appear to have been Urien's chief antagonists, and the bard Taliesin, who lived contemporaneously, hymns the victories gained by Urien over the invaders, which the tardy progress made by Ida and his sons in the achievement of conquest would seem to confirm.

It appears in the earlier days of Arthur, before he gained his Pendragonship,† that he, like Urien, was engaged in the northern parts of the island in arresting the progress of the invaders, and he is stated to have been conqueror in twelve battles.‡

The extent of his success against the Saxons and Angles being comparatively too small to allow of such splendid achievements, it is presumed that some at least of these victories were gained over rival princes of his own race, which presumption cannot but be received with deep consideration, as we afterwards read that he, like Urien, fell himself in conflict with one of his own countrymen; thus do we infer that the ruin of the native British race was entailed as much by civil feuds between themselves as by the overwhelming bravery and courage of the invaders.§

To return to the existence of our hero, the traditional renown and achievements of other British princes, besides Arthur, is very pointed; and unmistakable evidence that Arthur, to say the least, existed and shared in the distinguished and fierce struggle which doubtless took place between the Britains and their invaders; and the chants of triumph or lamentation sung by the native bards cannot fail to be admitted as substantial proof that many fierce and sanguinary encounters took place, of which, in those rude days, no minute or record may have been taken, and, perhaps, though taken, there is nothing more probable than in the upset of conquest such record was lost.

It has been already partially expressed that the historical fame of King Arthur is chiefly indebted to the British and Welsh bards, but it is likewise indebted to the minstrels of the Normans. The Britons of Armorica, who were of kindred descent, were readily furnished with tales of Arthur by the Welsh and Cornish with whom these tales gained the greatest popularity, and were thence transmitted into almost every portion of western France. In after-time the triumphs of the hero of their adopted country over their common enemy were accepted with eager delight by the Norman minstrels, and sung throughout the land, incongruously interweaving themselves with the legends of the British and Welsh, with the fables of *Clas Poetry*, the spirit of Crusading and Chivalry. In the middle ages, every wild distinction which appeared grand was heaped upon Arthur. Thus he became the conquering champion of Christendom against the Saracens, and the fiercest of Infidels; the perfect exemplar of Knighthood, and even the descendant of Trojan heroes. Among the works of most reliance which

record the history and exploits of King Arthur, are the ancient specimens of Welsh poetry; the Triads; the poems of Llywarch Hen and Taliesin; the histories of Nennius, Gildas, Giraldus Cambrensis, and Geoffrey of Monmouth (who gives the most detailed account of Arthur)* with numerous important Norman and French writings and poems.

We can account for the wondrous magnifying of the real deeds of King Arthur, by reason that an imaginative and superstitious race, which the Celts doubtless are, dwelling in their mountainous fastnesses and retreats, would not hesitate to cherish with maddening fondness the reputed champion of their independence.

The story of King Arthur's birth is a very curious and interesting one, and worthy of attention, although, as is universally admitted, the stock and parentage of such a hero as Arthur must sink into insignificance before his personal achievements. Arthur has been surmised to have been the son of Meiric-ap-Tewdrig, but the common story is that he was the son of Uther Pendragon.

As neither, however, his parentage, the seat of his dominions, the date of his reign, the sequence of his exploits, nor the time of his death are anywhere recorded with precision, we are forced to accept general evidence and form conclusions according to the weight of the scale of probability. Arthur then was born, somewhat before the year 500, of Igerne, wife of Gorlois, Duke of Cornwall. How this came to pass may best appear by some quotations from the interesting Caxton volume which we have extracted from Wm. Copland's edition of 1557. This work purports to be the History of King Arthur, translated from the French by Sir T. Malory, *alias* Maleore.

"It befell in the dayes of the noble Uther-pendragon

* Geoffrey of Monmouth's history, after long maintaining its credit, was included in the Index Expurgatorius. "I know not," says Hakewell, "why it should stand branded with a black coal among the books prohibited by the Church of Rome. The following story, related by Giraldus Cambrensis, seems far more objectionable:—

"It is worthy of observation, that there lived in the neighbourhood of this city of legions in our time, a Welshman named Melorius, who, by the following means acquired the knowledge of future events and the occult sciences. Having on a certain night met a damsel whom he loved

instead of a beautiful girl, he found in his arms a hairy, rough, and hideous creature, the sight of which deprived him of his senses, and after remaining in this condition, he was restored to health in the Church of St. David's through the merits of its saints. But having always had an extraordinary familiarity with unclean spirits by seeing them, knowing them, talking with them, and calling each by his proper name, he was enabled, through their assistance, to foretell future events; he was, indeed, often deceived (as they are) with respect to circumstances at a great distance, but was less mistaken in affairs which were likely to happen soon, or within the space of a year. They appeared to him on foot, equipped as hunters, with horns suspended from their necks, and truly as hunters not of animals, but of souls: he particularly met them near monasteries and religious places; for where rebellion exists, there is the greatest need of armies and strength. He knew when any one spoke falsely in his presence, for he saw the devil, as it were, leaping and exulting upon the tongue of the liar. And if he looked into a book faultily or falsely written, although wholly illiterate, he would point out the place with his finger. Being questioned how he could gain such knowledge, he said that he was directed by the demon's finger to the place. In the same manner, entering into a dormitory of a monastery, he indicated the bed of any monk not sincerely devoted to religion; for he said, that the spirit of gluttony and surfeit was in every respect sordid, but that the spirit of luxury and lust was more beautiful than others in appearance, though, in fact, most foul. When the evil spirits oppressed him too much, the Gospel of St. John was placed on his bosom, when, like birds, they immediately vanished; but when that book was removed, and the history of the Britons, by Geoffrey-ap-Arthur, substituted it its place, they instantly re-appeared in greater numbers, and remained a longer time on his body and on the book. It is worthy of remark, that Barnabas placed the Gospel of St. Matthew upon sick persons, and they were healed; from which, as well as from the foregoing circumstance, it appears how great a dignity and a reverence is due to the sacred books of the Gospel, and with what danger and risk of damnation every one who swears falsely by them deviates from the paths of truth."

* Gildas, cap. 26.

† The name *Pendragon*, which signifies "Dragon's Head," was a title given to an elective sovereign paramount over the many Princes otherwise called Kings of Britain.

‡ Nennius, caps. 61-63, and Gildas, cap. 26.

§ See Nennius, cap. 64.

when he was kynge of Englande & so reigned, there was a myghte and, a noble duke of Cornewayle, that helde longe tyme warre agaynste hym. And the duke was named the duke of Tyntagyl, and so by meanes king Uther sente for this duke charynge hym to brynge his wyfe with hym for she was called a ryght fayre lady, and a passyng wyfe, and Igrayne was her name. So when the duke & his wyfe were comen to the kyng, by the meanes of great lordes they were bothe accorded, & the kyng lyked and loued this lady well, and made her great chere out of measure."

The lady, displeased at the King's undue familiarity and admiration of her, persuaded her husband to leave the Court.

"And lyke as she had sayd, so they departed, that neyther the kynge nor none of his counseyle were ware of their departyng. As soone as kyng Uther knewe of their departyng so sodeynly, he was wondrous wroth. Than he called to him his preuy counseyle, & tolde them of the sodeyne departyng of the duke and his wyfe. Than they aduysed the kyng to send for the Duke and his wyfe by a great charge. And if he wyll not come at your commaundemēt, than may ye do your best, for than haue ye a cause to make myghty warre vpon hym. Soo that was done, and the messengers had theyr answeres, & that was this shortly, that neyther he nor his wyfe woulde not come at hym. Than was the kyng wondrous wrothe. And than the kynge sente hym playne worde agayne, and badde hym be redy and stuffe him and garnysse him, for within lx. dayes he woulde fetch hym out of the strongest castell that he had. When the duke had this warnyng, anone he went and furnysshed and garnysshed two strong castels of his, of y^e whiche the one hyghte Tyntagyl, & that other hyght Terrabyll. So his wyfe dame Igrayne he put in the castell of Tyntagyl, and he put hymselfe in the castell of Terrabyll the whiche had many yssues & posternes out. Than in all haste came Uther wyth a great hoost, and layde a syege aboute the castell of Terrabyll, & there he pyght many paulyons. And there was great warre made on bothe parties, & muche people slayne. Than for pure angre and for great loue of fayre Igrayne kyng Uther fell seke. Than came to kyng Uther syr Ulfius a noble knyghte, and asked the kynge why he was seke. I shall tell the sayd the kyng I am seke for angre and for loue of fayre Igrayne that I may not be hole. Well my lorde sayde syr Ulfius, I shall seke Merlyn, and he shall gette you remedy that your hert shall be pleased. So Ulfius departed, & by aduenture he mette Merlyn in a beggers araye. And there Merlyn asked Ulfius whom he sought and he sayd he had lytel ado to tel hym. Well sayde Merlyn, I knowe whome thou sekest, for thou sekest Merlin, therefore seke no farther, for I am he, and yf kyng Uther wyll well rewarde me, I be sworne to me to fulfyll my desyre the whiche shall be his honour and profyte more than myne.

"Then Ulfius was glad & roode on more than a pace tyll, that he came unto kyng Uther-pendragon, and tolde hym he had mette with Merlyn. Where is he sayd ye king. Syr sayd Ulfius he wyll not tary longe, therewithall Ulfius was ware where Merlyn stode at the porche of the paulyons dore. And thā Merlyn was bouden to come to the kynge. When kyng Uther sawe hym, he sayd y^e he was welcome. Syr sayde Merlyn, I knowe all your herte euery dele, soo ye wyll be sworne to me as ye be a true kynge enoynted to fulfyll my desyre. Than ye kyng was sworne vpon y^e iiii. euāgelistes.

"Ye shall be lyke the duke her husbnde, Ulfius shal be lyke sir Brastias a knyght of ye dukes, & I wyll be lyke a knyght y^e hyght sir Jordanus a knight of the dukes. But beware ye make not many questions, but saye ye are diseased, & so hye you to bed, & ryse not on y^e morowe tyl I come to you, for y^e castell of Tyntagyl is but x myle hence. So as they had deuyed it was done. But y^e duke of Tyntagyl espyed how the kyng rode fro the syege of Terrabil, and therefore that nyght he yssued out of the

castell at a posterne for to have distressed y^e kynge's hoost. And so through his owne yssue y^e duke hym selfe was alayne or euer the kynge came at the castell of Tyntagyl. So after the deth of the duke kyng Uther begate Arthur, & Merlyn came to the kynge, & bad hym make hym redy, & so he kyst y^e lady Igrayne & departed in all haste. But when the lady herde tell of y^e duke her husbnde, & by all recorde he was died or euer kyng Uther came to her, than she marauyled who that myght be in lyknes of her lorde, so she mourned pryncely & helde her peace. Than all the barons by one assent prayed y^e kyng of accorde betwene the lady Igrayne & hym. The kynge gaue them leue, for fayne would he haue ben accorded wth her. So the kynge put all his trust in Ulfius to entreate betwene them, so by y^e entreate at the last ye kyng & she mette together. Now wyl we do well sayd Ulfius, our kynge is a lusty knyght & wyueles, and my lady Igrayne is a passyng fayre lady, it was great ioye vnto vs all and it myght please y^e kynge to make her his queene vnto that they were all well accorded & moued it to y^e king. And anone lyke a lusty knyght he assented thereto with a good wyll, & so in all haste they were maryed in a mornyng with great myrth and ioye. And kyng Lotte of Lowthan & of Orkeney than wedded Margawse y^e was Gawayns mother. And kynge Nentres of the lande of Garlot wedded Elayn. All this was done at y^e request of kynge Uther. And the thirde syster Morgaue fay was put to scole in a Nonry, & there she lerned so muche that she was a great clerke of Nygromacy, & after she was wedded to kyng Uryence of the lande of Gore y^e was sy Ewayns le blaüchemayns father."

The following is a quotation regarding the early nurture of Arthur:—

"So it befell after win sic haife a yere kyng Uther asked his queene by the faythe she ought vnto hym whose was the chylde. Than was she sore abashed to geue answer. Fere ye not sayd y^e kyng, but tell me y^e trouthe and I shall loue you the better by the faythe of my body. Syr said she I shal tell you the trouthe. The same nyght y^e my lorde was died, y^e houre of his deth as his knyghtes recorde, there came in to my castell of Tyntagyl a man lyke my lord in speche and cottenaunce, & two knyghtes with hym in lyknes of his two knyghtes Brastias & Jordanus, & that same nyght as I shal answer vnto god this childe was begoten. That is trouthe sayde the kyng as ye saye, for it was I my selfe y^e came in his lyknes, & therefore feare ye not, for I am father to the chylde, & there he tolde her all the cause how it was by Merlin's cotseyle. Thā the queene made grete ioye when she knewe who was y^e father of her chylde. Soone came Merlyn vnto the kyng and sayde, syr ye must puruey for y^e nourysshynge of your chylde. As thou wyllt sayd the kyng be it. Well sayd Merlyn, I knowe a lorde of yours in this lande that is a passyng true man and a faythfull, and he shall haue the nourysshynge of your chylde, and his name is syr Ector, and he is a lorde of fyghe lyuelode in many partes of Englande and Wales, and this lorde syr Ector let hym be sent for, for to come and speke with you and desyre hym your selfe as he loueth you that he wyll put his owne chylde to nourysshynge to an other woman, and that his wyfe nourysse yours. And when the chylde is borne, let it be deliuered vnto me at your preuy posterne vnchristened. As Merlyn had deuyed so was it done, and whā syr Ector was come, he made aduysance to the kyng for to nourysse the chylde lyke as the kyng desyred, and there the kyng graunted syr Ector grete rewardes. Than whā the queene was deliuered, the kyng commaunded two knyghtes and two ladyes to take the chylde bounde in riche cloth of golde, and deliuer hym to what poore man ye mete at the posterne gate of the castell. So the chylde was deliuered vnto Merlyn, and so he bare it forth vnto syr Ector, and made an holy man to christen him, and named him Arthur, and so syr Ectors wyfe nourysed hym with her owne brestes."

Before quitting this part of our subject, it is necessary to mention that, according to the narratives we are bound to follow, the foregoing is the story of our hero's birth, as he is known to us; but the poet rejects such rude tradition, and founds for Arthur an ideal origin, creating him a little sand-born founding, clotheless, on the dark Dundagil shore of the Cornish sea, leaving for conjecture—

"Who was *his* father, who was *his* mother?
Had *he* a sister, had *he* a brother?
Or was there a dearer one
Still, and a nearer one
Yet, than all other?"

Our Poet Laureate's verse, which is most beautiful and worthy of marked attention, runs thus:—

"And that night the bard
Sang Arthur's glorious wars, and sang the King
As well-nigh more than man, and rail'd at those
Who call'd him the false son of Gorlois:
For there was no man knew from whence *he* came;
But after tempest, when the long wave broke
All down the thundering shores of Bude and Bos,
There came a day as still as heaven, and then
They found a naked child upon the sands
Of dark Dundagil by the Cornish sea;
And that was Arthur; and they foster'd him
Till he by miracle was approv'd king:
And that his grave should be a mystery
From all men like his birth; and could he find
A woman in her womanhood as great
As he was in his manhood, then, he sang,
The twain together well might change the world."

(To be continued.)

A GROUP OF DORSET CHURCHES.

A VISIT to some score of churches in and near the vale of Blackmore has revealed many interesting features in them, as a class; and I purpose to group them together, in their various details, so as to bring out, if possible, some of the most noteworthy points. The district observed is situated to the south and south-west of Sherborne. I do not, of course, profess to have exhausted all the ecclesiastical antiquities of the district; and nearly all the churches visited partake of the same well-defined local character. With certain exceptions, to be presently noted, the type of a Dorset church in the western part of the county may be thus described:—A chancel without aisles; nave also, most frequently, without aisles, sometimes with one, rarely with both aisles; a tower, of about three squares in height, with its belfry windows fitted in with stonework pierced with sound-holes, and having a parapet and pinnacles; very seldom a clerestory, and no spire.† None of those I inspected (excepting, of course, Sherborne Minster, which I do not include in my classification) would be called a *large* village church, except, perhaps, Bradford Abbas; while one, Melbury Stoke (or Stockwood, as it is sometimes called), lays claim to being the smallest parish church in England, and I understand that this has been established by actual measurement. Some of the minute chapels-of-ease in the wild parts of the lake country, such as West-Dale-Head Chapel, may be smaller, but no parish church. One church alone, Melbury Sampford, is cruciform. Two churches, Hillfield and Hermitage, are without tower of any kind. The towers, as a rule, are plain; and in only one or two instances seem to approach to the style of the Somerset towers. The belfry staircase often projects in a very bold fashion, and occasionally rises above the tower itself. At Maiden Newton the tower is between the chancel and nave; at Puddle Hinton it is east of the south aisle; at Rampisham, where it holds the same position, there are remains of a reredos in its eastern wall; at Melbury Bubb it is to the south of the nave, and its lower stage forms a porch.

* Tennyson, "Idylls of the King. Guinevere."

† There is said to be only one spire in the whole county.

The last-named tower has a singular appearance, from its pinnacles being placed not at the four corners, but in the middle of each side. Many of these towers contain præ-Reformation bells, or at least bells with præ-Reformation legends upon them. I append some of these legends (there are several more):—

Batcombe:—✠ SCA MARIA MAGDALENE.

Folke:—✠ Sunt mea opes hij tres xpc maria iohes.

Lillington:—✠ AVE GRACIA. (This is post-Reformation, and has below the names of three persons, perhaps the donors, reversed.)

Maiden Newton:—✠ SANCTE GABRIEL ORA PRO NOBIS.

Melbury Sampford:—✠ Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum.

Puddle Hinton:—✠ Nos Thome Meritis Meremur
Gaudia Luctu.

MAYSTER THOMAS HARLOW ✠ I S

Yetminster:—✠ O RA MEN TE PI A PRO NO
BIS VIR IO MA RI A.

The following legends are, perhaps, worthy of note from their quaintness; although, of course, they are not of mediæval date:—

Yetminster:—"Youth or age bee mindfull of thy latter ende for thov must die as hath thy freinde" (1655).

Bradford Abbas:—✠ COM . AT . MI . CAL . TO .
SERWE . GOD . AL (1606, on the "Tantony Bell").

I should add that nearly all the churches are of the Perpendicular date and of poor design. The best towers are Bradford Abbas and Cerne Abbas. Instances of earlier work, even in the details of the churches, are uncommon. Of Norman date are the fonts at Batcombe, Evershot, and Melbury Bubb; great part of the north wall at Maiden Newton, also the buttresses, windows, and the lower part of the tower; a small fragment at Cattistock, and another at Evershot. At this last church is an arch now in the north aisle, formerly between the chancel and nave, which is usually called Norman, but is of very doubtful character. Of Early-English work are the font and piscina at Maiden Newton, some lancets at Ryme and Chetnole, and the poor chancel at Yetminster. I can call to mind only two instances of Decorated work:—the late rich font at Bradford Abbas, and the nave, arcade, and west window at Maiden Newton. At Thornford, however, most of the work is very early in the Perpendicular style.

High chancel screens of stone remain in the four churches of Batcombe, Bradford Abbas, Cerne Abbas, and Thornford; and several sets of dedication crosses occur, which is a very unusual feature. These are nearly all alike, and consist of a circle of about six inches diameter with a thick Maltese cross within it. At Melbury Osmund, where the church has been much altered, there is a single specimen left, and at Lillington are three, one below a window, and two on the jambs. At Beer Hackett are eight outside, the east and west windows having each two; and two inside, one on each pier of the tower arch. Thornford has eight, and Yetminster nine; one of which, over the west door, is very small. Some here are on buttresses. At Holnest is the most complete set, there being no less than fourteen, and they are in various positions, five being arranged round the arch of the east window.

One or two architectural peculiarities are worthy of note. By the south door at Yetminster is a holy water stoup in the east face of an adjacent buttress. The nave roof in this church is fine, and of a design not at all common. The braces are curved, and thus form a series of arches very near to one another; they are painted white and ornamented with scroll-work, and the sacred monogram is many times repeated. The bosses are large, well-carved, and richly coloured. The aisle roofs, though flat, are of similar character, and may be assigned to the Transition Decorated period. At Rampisham, in the churchyard, are the

remains of a very fine preaching-cross. It is to the north-west of the church, and towards the principal entrance of the churchyard. Part of the shaft remains on a very rich base. This is carved with scenes now much mutilated, two of which are said to be the martyrdom of St. Stephen and that of Archbishop Becket. At the corners are single figures; a bold black-letter inscription runs round the whole, there are ornaments between the words, and I was able to decipher a part only of it. It ran as follows:—

"*In nomine ihu . . . xpi fili dei miserere mei sic dicit p[ro]phet[is].*"

To the east of the cross, forming part of the same composition, is a large stone platform, about two feet high. Ancient monuments are very rare. I have notes of but two small brasses, one to William May, Rector of Evershot, 1424; and one to Thomas and Isabell Dygenys, "which was gud benefactors to this church" of Rampisham, 1523. There are no fragments of ancient stained glass, except at Bradford Abbas. Here also, in the niches of the tower, are two mutilated statues still remaining. At this church also are the only good old low seats. Extensive restorations are still in progress at Long Barton and Cattistock, and at this latter place a tower is in course of erection, to contain a set of twenty-nine bells cast in Belgium. The churches of the three adjoining parishes of Yetminster, Ryme, and Closeworth (the last-named is in Somerset), have peculiar small windows in the nave or aisle walls, just west of the chancel arch. Possibly they may have been connected with the rood-loft, but my impression at the time was against this.

I will close this rambling sketch with some quotations from tombstones and monuments, which are quaint and curious, if not otherwise important.

At Ryme:—

"In Hopes of a Resurrection
Here lyeth Brinley Skinner Esq:
who dyed lamented by all,
but more especially his Friends,
the 11th of December 1764,
Aged 68.

His soul he gave to God,
His Body to the Grave,
and
His Fame to Posterity.

I Pray
Stop, and Stay,
Compare and Weigh,
With me, as You,
I was, as me, You'll be."

At Yetminster, under date 1691 (a very similar inscription is at Crowland Abbey):—

"Our life is nothing but a winter's day
some only Break their fast and see away
Others stay dinner and depart full fed
the deepest age but supps and goes to bed
he's most in debt that lingers out the day
I dy'd betimes and have the lesse to pay."

At Lillington, a good instance of the punning epitaph of the seventeenth century:—

"*Nomine Lavrentivs qvondam Cognonime Colis
Stamine dissecto avnc civis vmbra vocor
Exvivas fragiles convix pia textit in astris
Altera para vivit non peritvra mei
O qvivicq leges in me tva fvnera discas
Morte frvi nostra te brevis hora rapit
Obijt Aug[us]t[us] 25^o annos natvs 40^{os}
1666.*"

"Reader you have with in this grave
A Cole rakt vp in dvst
His Covrteous Fate saw it was late
And that to Bed He mvst
Soe all was swept vp to be kept
Alive vntill the day
The Tromp shovld blow it vp & shew
The Cole bvt sleeping lay
Then doe not dovbt the Coles not ovrt
Though it in Ashes lyes
That little sparke now in the darke
Will like the Phoenix rise."

On an altar-tomb in the churchyard at Lillington is a specimen of an acrostic epitaph:—

"here resteth the body of mr iosiah banger
a servant of ievs christ in the gospel
who died on the 22 day of may ano dai
1691 aetatis svæ 69
intent on labovr he was calld to rest
he whome the lord finds doing so is blest
on thoughts of fvrtvher work came svdden night
it was not so twas dawning vnto sight
his silence warns to day be swift to hear
soon stopt is preachers mowth or hearers ear.

I INTOMBD IN DVST A BV DOTH LYE
O ONCE SHIND ON EARTH BVT HEAVEN HIGH
S SVCH PRECIOVS IEWELLS GOD NI FE LOOKS ON
I IMORTALL IOYES WITH CHRIST NOW FEEDS VPON
A A FAITHFVLL SHEPPERD ONE WHO LOVD HIS FLOCK
H HEAVENS MISTERVES TO THEM HE DID VNLOCK
B BEWAILING SINNERS OBSTINAT OF HEART
A AND MOST LABORIOVS WAS SOVLS TO CONVERT
N NOW REPROVE . D GOD FROM VS HATH TAKEN
G GODS FAITHFVLL WATCHMAN CAN NO MORE AWAKEN
E EXHORT AND COVNSSEL SINNERS TO REPENT
R RETVERN AND LIVE BEFORE THEIR DAYS BE SPENT "

At Melbury Bubb is another punning epitaph:—

"HERE . LYETH . THE . BODY . OF . RICHARD . HANDLEIGH
RECT : OF . THIS . CHVRCH . WHO . DEPARTED . THIS .
LIFE . THE . . . OF . APRILL . ANO . DOM . 1646.
A WITHERED HAND-LEIGH HERE DOE I
BY SIN WITH DEATH OPPREST
GODS MIGHTY HAND SHALL RAISE MEE VPP
BY FAITH IN CHRIST TO REST."

Of the churches mentioned above two have some features which are, I venture to think, of exceptional interest, and which will justify a more detailed description on a future occasion.

W. D. SWEETING.

Queries.

THOMAS FLETCHER.—In Wood's "Athenæ Oxoniensis" (ii. 997) mention is made of Thomas Fletcher, Fellow of New College, who is stated to have possessed the donative of Fairfield, Somerset, and to have published in 1692 a volume of poems and translations, including the first two books of Virgil's *Æneid* in English verse. To what family did this Thomas Fletcher belong? I have been informed that he was a son of Bishop Fletcher, but I think there is no Thomas mentioned among the bishop's sons in the "Athenæ Cantabrigiensis." To whom does the donative of Fairfield now belong, and when did it go out of the Fletcher family?

F.

WHO MADE OUR COINS AND MEDALS?—I have often asked this question, and found no proper answer. The other day, when looking over Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting," I observed that the same inquiry had occurred to his mind, and I was glad to find that he had recorded the names of some of our medallists. Now, as every coin or medal is a work of art, it seems curious that we should be so generally indifferent as not to ask even who was the artist—whether he is known or not. I am unaware of any book on the subject, and I shall be glad to hear whether there is one. Especially do I think a catalogue of names and other signatures found upon the coins and medals of England would be valuable to many collectors. Assuming that there is none, I have looked over my books and notes, and examined some of the coins and medals in my own collection. The results thus far attained I send in a summary form to you, trusting that, if you publish it, others will add to it and give fuller details. To the names, &c., I have generally added the reigns in which I find them. Where the names are not

Byzies.

"BY HOOK OR BY CROOK" (Vol. iv. 250).—I have not met with this phrase in any work so early as Chaucer. Udal mentions it in the following sentence (*Mark c. 3*). "By brybes gennyng, by craft and deceyte, by hook or by croke, by ryght or by wrong, they desyre lordshyp, soveraigne rule, and dignities."

Some have thought that it originated from the names of two judges, Hooke and Crooke, who are said to have lived in the time of Charles the First; but such an idea cannot justly be maintained, as it was in print long before that time. Spencer and Skelton have made use of the phrase. It occurs also in the "Bodmin Register" as early as 1525—"Dymure Wood was ever open and common to the inhabitants of Bodmin . . . to bear away upon their backs a burden of lop, crop, hook, crook, and bagwood." The words perhaps in this sentence differ in their meaning from the following:—

"Nor will suffer this boke
By hooke ne by crooke
Prynted for to be."

Colin Cloute.

"Thereafter all that mucky pelfe he tooke,
The spoile of peoples evil gotten good,
The which her sire had scrap't by hooke and crooke,
And burning all to ashes pour'd it down the brooke."

Faerie Queene.

"Likewise to get, to pill and poll by hooke and
crooke so much as that, &c."

Holland's Suetonius.

Dr. Brewer thinks that the phrase means "foully, like a thief, or holly, like a bishop," the "hook" being the instrument used by footpads, and the crook being the bishop's crosier 'for catching men.' T. Rymer "On Parliaments" brings in the phrase, "Their work was by hook or crook," &c.

Dr. Brewer also suggests another idea, which seems more to the point,—"Formerly (he says) the poor of a manor were allowed to go into the forest with a hook and crook to get wood. What they could not reach they might pull down with their crook. This sort of living was very precarious, but eagerly sought. Boundary stones, beyond which the 'hook-and-crook folk' might not pass, exist still." The French phrase is "*A droit ou à tort.*"

W. WINTERS.

Many are the theories that have been adduced respecting the origin of this phrase. Mr. M. Lenihan, M.R.I.A., remarks that it "is said to be as old as the English invasion of Ireland. Hook and Crook are well-known historic places in the port of Waterford, and the pilots of the invading fleet are said to have declared that they would safely land the invading forces by 'Hook or by Crook.'" This proverb is thus explained in Waterford or Wexford. Another account gives it a comparatively modern origin, naming its occurrence only at the time of the Great Fire of London, at which period two arbitrators named Hook and Crook were appointed to settle disputes as to certain sites of properties and boundary marks destroyed by the fire. But this account is too ridiculous to be entertained for one moment, especially as we find the saying in use in the English tongue fully two centuries earlier. There are also other versions of this latter cock-and-bull story.

The most feasible explanation of the origin of the above is that given by Mr. E. Smirke in *Notes and Queries*, who urges that it distinctly refers to the hook and crook used to lop and crop fuel. I fully agree with the opinion held by this gentleman, for does it require demonstrative arguments to show that the proverb, taken literally, will not coincide admirably with the mode adopted by the woodman to obtain his fagot?—either by his hook or crook—and from which simple affair the generally-understood accepta-

tion of the phrase—implying by fair means or foul—is derived.

This proverb occurs in the (English) works of Wyclif, Arnold's edition, iii. 331; and in Skelton's "*Colyn Cloute*," 1239-40:—

"Nor will suffer this boke
By boke ne by croke
Prynted for to be."

See *Notes and Queries*, 4th series, Vol. viii., pp. 64, 131, 196, 464; ix. 77. Spenser in his "*Faerie Queene*" (bk. i. canto 1, st. 17) says:—

"Through thick and thin, both over bank and bush,
In hope her to attain by hook or crook."

J. PERRY.

The generally-received explanation of the expression is by referring it to the names of two surveyors, who after the Fire of London were much employed in the settlement of land boundaries.

Although I do not believe that the expression occurs in Chaucer, yet I am quite sure that it was a common saying long before Messrs. Hook and Crook of the London Fire notoriety were born.

In Sir Thomas More's *Utopia* (A.D. 1514) is—

"By one means therefore or by other
Either by hooke or crooke."

The expression is also made use of by Wyclif (see *English Works*, Vol. iii. 331).

H. FISHWICK, F.R.H.S.

BELLS IN GREAT BRITAIN (Vol. iv. 250).—The enormous bells, now used in churches, were invented about the year 400, by Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, in Campana. Bede mentions them in the seventh century. Ingulphus says that Tulketiel gave a bell to the Abbey of Croyland, A.D. 870, and that his successor, Egelric, presented a ring of six others; * but they were introduced into this country in the eighth century. The bells now existing in these isles are nothing like so large as those of China and Russia. The Big Ben of Westminster cost 4000*l.*, at least the two bells together did, but they behaved in a very eccentric manner, and after a time both cracked. A great deal of quarrelling between "three commissioners of the works, two architects, three bell-founders, and two bell-doctors" † did not mend matters, but eventually one bell took into its head to chime. The notes that give the quarters are B, E, F, and G. The Big Ben's tone is the octave below the first E.

As sound travels at the rate of twelve miles a minute, when we who live six miles off hear it strike we must remember it is so much later than the time the chimes strike. The oldest bell in England is that of Dunston, in Essex, dated 1319. The largest peal of bells in England is that of St. Mary-le-Bow, or Arcubus, in Chesham. This peal is alluded to in the proverb, "Born within the sound of Bow Bells," signifying that the person to whom it is applied is a "Cockney." In 1315 the bell was recast, and the ringing of the bell was revived in the reign of Henry VI.

The following is a list of the largest bells in Great Britain:—

York Minster (Great Peter), 29,000 lbs.; Big Ben of Westminster, 26,000 lbs.; Oxford, "Mighty Tom," 17,360 lbs.; Exeter, "Great Tom," 15,440 lbs.; London, St. Paul's (Tom Growler), 11,230 lbs.; Lincoln, Great Tom, 10,528 lbs.; Canterbury (Clock Bell), 7,840 lbs.; Gloucester (Clock Bell), 7,280 lbs.; Beverley Minster (Clock Bell), 5,600 lbs.

There are also large bells at Chichester, Winchester, West Walton, in Norfolk, Salisbury, Ely, Durham, Ledbury, and Belper. The peals of bells in England alone has been estimated at about 3,000 all sizes, 12 peals of 12 bells, 50 of 10, 380 of 8, 600 of 6, 500 of 5, 720 of 4, 3 and 2. The

* Charles Knight's *Cyclopædia*.

† *Chamber's Journal*, July 1st., 1865.

Thermometer Stand." It was resolved that the following conditions should be fulfilled:—1. The contained thermometers must at all times be shielded from the direct rays of the sun. 2. The stand must be so arranged that even, if when its own external temperature be raised, the thermometers shall not be thereby affected. 3. As reflected heat must diminish the accuracy with which thermometers indicate air or shade temperature, these disturbing causes should be excluded. 4. The temperature of the air alone being desired, it is necessary that the readings of the thermometers be not affected by radiation to the sky. 5. It being desirable that one pattern of stand be used in all localities, it follows that it should be absolutely independent of all surrounding objects. 6. There must be free access of air round the thermometers. 7. No rain should ever reach the dry-bulb thermometers, for if it does, it improperly lowers their temperature, making them read even lower than the wet bulb. 8. The stand must also be unaffected by snow, both as a direct fall, or from obstructed circulation of air. 9. It is very desirable that the stand require no attention between the hours of observation. 10. It is desirable, but not absolutely necessary, that room be provided for a duplicate set of instruments. 11. The stand should not be costly. 12. It should be capable of easy transmission by rail or otherwise. The meeting not being in possession of the results of the comparison of the observations made with the different stands at Strathfield Turgiss, the discussion was adjourned till after their publication.

LONDON ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting of this society, held at 37 Arundel-street, Strand, on Tuesday, the 18th ult. (Dr. R. S. Charnock, F.S.A., the president, in the chair), Mr. A. D. Thomson and Mr. Webster Glynes were elected Fellows. Extracts from letters from foreign correspondents were read, one of which announced an alleged discovery of a Phœnician inscription of the fourth century, B.C., near Rio de Janeiro, and one from Captain Burton mentioning the discovery at Maeshow, in Orkney, of Scandinavian inscriptions in Arabic letters.

Notices of Books.

Poems. By E. G. A. Z. Manchester: Palmer & Howe.

THESE poems are evidently the production of a mind gifted, to use phrenological parlance, with Ideality, as well as with a refinement spontaneous and innate. Some of them breathe the exquisite tenderness and feeling. Perhaps one of the best characteristics which they exhibit is a noble confidence in human nature and its great capabilities for good. We subjoin a page from E. G. A. Z.'s little volume, and shall hope to hear again of the author of these gentle and expressive verses:—

BE TRUE.

Hast thou a friend? then unto him be true,
And if he fail, and prove untrue to thee,
Then with thy clear eyes look his whole soul through,
And say, "O friend, is this thy love for me?"

His heart will throbb, and if he can regret,
And loves thee still through all his frailty,
The wounded friendship will be heal'd yet,
And he will learn to prize it gratefully.

If he remain untrue, and doth not yearn
To make amends, his friendship do not claim,
But for his falseness ever truth return,
That thou mayest know thy friendship without blame.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Songs from Littlefist Leves. Composed by Mrs. Austin Dobson. Weekes & Co.

An attractive little collection of songs for children. Mrs. Dobson's melodies are for the most part pleasing, and will be welcomed by the young folks.

Adieu, dear Scenes of Early Days. Song. The English version by J. E. Carpenter, Ph. D. The music by H. Esser. Joseph Williams.

A new edition of Herr Esser's charming and well-known song. This air, although now so familiar, scarcely seems to lose in freshness, so decided and characteristic is its melodic expression.

On the Rhine. Vocal duet. Words by Bowles. Composed by E. H. Turpin. Weekes & Co.

THE words of the above, though not of the character best adapted for vocal music, might have been more successfully treated, and Mr. Turpin has yet to learn an art in which the Italians so greatly excel—that of writing skilfully and melodiously for the voice.

What shall I Sing to Thee? Song. Poetry by Rea. The music composed by Ciro Pinsuti. Robert Cocks & Co.

THIS song is not in Signor Pinsuti's best vein. It lacks spontaneity and freshness. The phrases are hackneyed, and only just express the words without enhancing their effect by any artistic charm. The words themselves, however, are pleasing, and of the description familiarly known as "taking." They will probably give the song a popularity which it would otherwise not achieve. The key is B-flat—compass eight notes, from F to F. It is best suited for a soprano or tenor voice.

Answers to Correspondents.

G. K.—The Rev. John Dyer, the poet, was some time Rector of Calthorpe, Lincolnshire, and afterwards of Belchford, whence he was transferred to Coningsby. He died in July, 1758.

T. F. R.—The lines quoted occur in the play of "The Wife's Secret."

B. H.—Refer to Alison's "Military Life of John, Duke of Marlborough," published by Messrs. Blackwood in 1848.

M. P.—The banner of the Duke of Northumberland exhibits an assemblage of nearly nine hundred armorial ensigns, among which are those of King Henry VII., of several younger branches of the Blood Royal, of the Sovereign Houses of France, Castile, Leon, and Scotland, and of the Ducal Houses of Normandy and Brittany. "forming," as Sir Bernard Burke says, "a galaxy of heraldic honours altogether unparalleled."

W. S.—The lines upon the tablet to the memory of Mrs. Catherine Clive, the actress, in Twickenham churchyard, are said to have been written by Horace Walpole. Mrs. Clive died in 1785, and her remains were interred in Westminster Abbey.

D. M.—Refer to Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall's very interesting work on "Ireland," Vol. i. p. 87.

E. C.—The lines quoted are attributed to Sir Walter Raleigh.

R. P.—The trial of Robert Feilding, commonly called "Beau Feilding," for bigamy, took place at the Old Bailey in December, 1706.

C. L.—Dr. Faber died on September 26th, 1863.

F.—(1) Messieurs Chatto and Windus. (2) We cannot undertake to furnish private addresses: a letter sent under cover to the publisher of the work you allude to, would, we have no doubt, be forwarded to its right destination.

H. H. J.—Hubert de Burgh was buried in the church of the Black Friars, in Holborn.

J. Reed.—Refer to Sir Walter Scott's "Rokoby," first canto, part 20.

S. A.—Baynard's Castle was destroyed in the great fire in 1666. A vestige of one of its octagonal towers, however, may still be seen in the river wall of a wharf which now occupies its site.

T. E. W.—See the "Correspondence and Memoirs of Wilkes," by J. Almon.

R. F.—The statue in the centre of the old Royal Exchange was that of Charles II., and was the production of John Spiller, a young English artist of great promise, who died shortly after its completion.

E. C.—The work you allude to is published annually by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

K.—You will find an account of Porchester Castle at p. 17 of this volume.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 4, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 4, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archæology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 81A, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1873.

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THE SEE AND CATHEDRAL OF
HEREFORD.

EMINENT BISHOPS, DEANS, AND OTHER DIGNITARIES OF
 THE CHURCH AND DIOCESE.

PART VII.

THE Corporation Aggregate of the Cathedral Church in-
 cludes the Bishop, Dean, four Canons Residentiary, two
 Archdeacons, Precentor, Prælector, Chancellor of the Choir,
 Treasurer, Succentor, Sub-Treasurer, twenty-eight Preben-
 laries, the Custos, and five Vicars Choral of the College
 four of whom are Minor Canons).

Lord Bishop.

Right Rev. James Atlay, D.D. (formerly Canon of
 Ripon Cathedral and Vicar of Leeds); stipend, 4200*l.* 1868.
Residence, Palace, Hereford.

Dean.

The Honourable and Very Rev. George Herbert, M.A.;
 stipend, 1000*l.* Deanery, Hereford. 1866.

Canons Residentiary.

1. Lord Saye and Sele, D.C.L. (*Eigne*); 612*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* 1840.
2. William Peete Musgrave, M.A. (*Prebendarius Episcopi*); 587*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* 1844.
3. William Waring, M.A. (Archdeacon of Hereford.) 1867.
4. John Jebb, D.D. (*Preston Wynne*.) 1867.

Bishop's Chaplains.

Rev. T. L. Smith, M.A.; Rev. J. W. George, M.A.;
 Rev. W. T. Havergal, M.A.

Precentor.

Rev. Sir F. A. Gore Ouseley, Bart., M.A., Mus.
 Doc., Professor of Music at Oxford. 1855.

Chancellor of Choir.

Archdeacon Clive, M.A. (*Pyon Parva*). 1870.

Treasurer.

Lord Saye and Sele, D.C.L. 1832.

Sub-Treasurer.

John Goss, M.A. (Custos of College.) 1873.

Prælector.

H. W. Phillott, M.A. (*Gorwall and Overbury*), 40*l.* 1870.

Archdeacons.

William Waring, M.A., 200*l.* (*Salop.*) 1851.
 Lord Saye and Sele, D.C.L. (*Hereford*), 200*l.* 1863.

Chancellor of Diocese.

Thomas Tristram, D.C.L. and Q.C. 1871.

Counsel to Dean and Chapter.

W. H. Cooke, Esq., Q.C., Recorder of Oxford, County
 Court Judge.

Master of Ledbury Hospital.

William Waring, M.A. 300*l.*

Master of St. Ethelbert's Hospital.

Ven. Lord Saye and Sele, D.C.L.

Organist.

George Townshend Smith, Esq.

Chapter Clerks.

Messrs. Underwood, Knight, and Underwood.

Registrar of Probate Court.

Charles Hampden, Esq., M.A.

Bishop's Secretary, Registrar of Archdeacons.

H. C. Beddoe, Esq., Cathedral Close, Hereford.

London Secretary.

H. Lee, Esq., Broad Sanctuary, Westminster.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL.

Governors.

Hon. and Very Rev. George Herbert, M.A., Dean.
 The Rev. the Canons Residentiary.

Head Master.

Rev. Eric J. S. Rudd, M.A.

Cathedral Verger.

Mr. John Davies.

Sextons.

Mr. A. Cole. Mr. W. C. Caldwell.

Prebendaries.

Hon H. Rodney, M.A., Huntington, 38*l.* 1826.
 Harry Lee, B.D., Putson Major, 35*l.* 1826.
 John Clutton, M.A., Norton, 20*l.* 1831.
 Charles Taylor, B.D., Moreton Magna, 23*l.* 1836.
 Ven. G. Clark, M.A., Moreton and Whaddon. 1856.
 Ven. Lord Saye and Sele, D.C.L. (*Eigne*.) 1840.
 W. P. Musgrave, M.A., Preb. Episcopi. 1844.
 Archer Clive, M.A., Pyon Parva.
 Charles Awdry, B.C.L., Cublington. 1855.
 Thomas B. Power, M.A., Moreton Parva. 1856.
 W. R. Marshall, B.D., Pratum Majus. 1856.
 William Poole, M.A., Withington Major. 1856.
 W. F. Raymond, M.A., Wellington. 1857.
 Herbert McLauchlin, M.A., Hunderton. 1857.
 John Jebb, D.D., Preston Wynn. 1858.
 W. P. Hopton, M.A., Eau Withington. 1858.
 H. W. Phillott, M.A., Gorwall and Overbury. 1864.
 Ed. Renn Hampden, M.A., Putson Minor. 1867.
 Hon. A. Bateman Hanbury, M.A., Hampton Bishop,
 20*l.* 1867.

Richard Underwood, M.A., Colwall. 1868.
 T. W. Joyce, M.A.; Withington Parva. 1868.
 William Pulling, M.A., Bullinghope. 1868.
 John Purton, M.A., Warham. 1869.
 Henry T. Hill, M.A., Nunnington. 1870.
 T. J. Trollope, M.A., Bartonsham, 36*l*. 1870.
 J. Gregory Smith, M.A., Pratum Minus, 27*l*. 1870.
 W. M. Rowland, M.A., Hinton. 1870.
 Joseph Edwards, M.A., Inkberrow. 1871.

College of Vicars Choral.

This is an Ecclesiastical Corporation, independent of the Dean and Canons. Its nett revenue is set down at 986*l*. All the Vicars have separate revenues as specified. The property in houses and land, in and around Hereford, is considerable.

The Custos and each of the Vicars are entitled to a stall in the cathedral.

The original number of Vicars Choral (including the Custos) was twelve, but in the year 1840 their number was reduced to six. This very questionable proceeding (like many others adopted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners) has necessitated the appointment of Assistant Vicars Choral.

The college was erected between the years 1462 and 1472, but the body of Vicars were incorporated in 1396, and their charter was renewed by Queen Elizabeth in 1583.

Serious damage was done to the southern side of the quadrangle by a fire, in the month of July, 1829. Upon its subsequent restoration a new common hall (dining-room for the autumn and winter seasons) was added, and other improvements were effected.

The college possesses a chapel, library, large hall (for use in the summer season), several suites of chambers for the occupancy of the Custos and Vicars, and a large garden overlooking the river Wye.

The Custos and Vicars are patrons of the living of Westbury-on-Severn, in the county of Gloucester.

Priest Vicars Choral.

1. John Goss, M.A., Custos and Succentor.
2. Edward Bulmer, M.A., Minor Canon.
3. F. T. Havergal, M.A., Minor Canon.
4. W. D. V. Duncombe, M.A., Minor Canon.
5. John B. G. Taylor, M.A., Minor Canon.
6. A. J. Capel, M.A.

Assistant Vicars Choral.

7. J. H. Lambert, B.A.
8. Alfred A. Robinson, B.A.
9. A. Shakleton, B.A.
10. A. Belcher, M.A.
11. J. Hailstone, B.A.
12. F. L. Izod, B.A.

Lay Clerks.

Mr. Burville; Mr. H. Herbert.

The Rev. James Garbett, M.A., Custos (1820-1844), was for some time vicar of St. John Baptist, Hereford, and rector of Brinsop. Upon his resignation of the office of Custos, he relinquished the preceding preferments; but, being at the same time Prebendary of Hinton, he accepted the rectory of Upton Bishop, which he held until his death in 1857, at an advanced age. Mr. Garbett was an eloquent preacher, and as a parochial clergyman he performed the most laborious duties for many years. Archdeacon James Garbett, M.A. (Chichester), Rev. Edward Garbett, M.A. (a late Bampton lecturer), and Rev. Charles Garbett, M.A., are sons of the late Custos Garbett.

The Rev. Edward Howells, M.A., Custos, who died on the 29th November last, at the age of eighty-seven, succeeded Custos Jones in 1852, was born in 1786. At the age

of eight years (1794), he was a chorister in the cathedral; in 1810 (after graduating at Oxford University) he became a Vicar Choral, and subsequently a Minor Canon, and, at his death, Custos for upwards of twenty years. The living of Preston and Blakemere, which he held from the year 1821, he resigned about a year before his lamented decease. Mr. Howells was greatly beloved and respected. His recent funeral was attended by the Bishop, Dean, Archdeacon Waring, the Canons, and Vicars Choral; all of whom officiated at the solemn ceremony.

EX-CATHEDRI

(To be continued.)

KING ARTHUR AND THE KNIGHTS OF HIS ROUND TABLE.

BY H. R. HAMILTON.

Student-at-Law of Lincoln's-inn.

"O, tell us; for we live apart, you know,
 Of Arthur's glorious wars."
Tennyson, Idylls of the King. Elaine.

(Continued from p. 273.)

ARTHUR's martial career, as we have remarked, commenced in the northern parts of our island, whither he had been sent by Ambrosius, who was Pendragon, Arthur being then prince over the Silures, and the twelve battles which he gained (as recorded by Nennius) have most been determined by Whitaker* to have been fought in Lancashire, or a little farther towards the north, at some period prior to his election to the Pendragonship, which took place on the death of Ambrosius.

Owen places his election to the Pendragonship in the year 517, but Whitaker has ascribed it to 508.

After he became Pendragon, his efforts were mainly directed to repel the progress of the Saxons in the south, who were headed by their able and victorious leader, Cerdic. We find him commanding his troops at the battle of Llŷwarch.† Llywarch, the Welsh Bard, who narrates this was himself in the battle, and composed an elegy on the fall of Geraint-ap-Erbin,‡ said to be still extant. Another battle is recorded by the same author to have been fought on the Llŷwarch.

Whitaker says that, "in a series, probably, of five campaigns, and in a succession certainly of eleven victories, this great commander had repelled the Saxons from the north of Flavia, dislodged them from all Maxima, and dispossessed them of all Valentia. And these were successes so unchequered with misfortune, so great in themselves, and so beneficial to the public, that the name of Arthur claims the first rank in the history of military, and the better one of patriot, heroes."

The twelfth battle recorded by Nennius, which was fought by Arthur against Cerdic in the south of England, after he was elected to the Pendragonship, the same author pronounces "a most extraordinary victory," and says "completes the circle of Arthur's military glories."

On succeeding his father, Arthur is reported to have immediately set about to oppose the invasions of the Angles and Saxons, whom he overcame on the banks of the Douglas.§ Again he defeated them under the wall

* Whitaker, Hist. Manchester, Vol. II.

† Llŷwarch signifies "the haven of ships," probably Portsmouth.

‡ Geraint—

"A knight of Arthur's court,
 A tributary prince of Devon, one
 Of that great order of the Table Round"

is the hero of Tennyson's "Enid." *Idylls of the King.*

§ Stated by Geoffrey of Monmouth to be near York; but Whitaker in his History of Manchester, has placed it in Lancashire.

Lincoln, compelling them to quit the British shores and abandon the booty they had taken, as the price of their escape. It is recorded, however, that instead of returning to their own land, as they had engaged to do, they sailed round Britain, and landed at Totnes, on the coast of Devonshire. On the news reaching Arthur's ears, he immediately proceeded by forced marches to withstand this new aggression, and overcame the invaders, routing them with great slaughter, slaying to the number of four hundred and seventy with his "good sword Excalibur," and "his lance Rose" at the famous battle of Mount Badon, about the year 500.

The elegant lines of the poet recount Arthur's wars, well wrought out, probably from the compositions of the bards themselves :—

"And Lancelot spoke
And answer'd him* at full, as having been
With Arthur in the fight, which all day long
Rung by the white mouth of the violent Glem;
And in the four wild battles by the shore
Of Douglas; that on Basso; then the war
That thunder'd in and out the gloomy skirts
Of Celidon the forest; and again
By Castle Gurnion where the glorious King
Had on his cuirass worn our Lady's Head,
Carved of one Emerald, center'd in a sun
Of silver rays, that lighten'd as he breathed;
And at Caerleon had he helped his lord,
When the strong neighings of the wild white Horse
Set every gilded parapet shuddering;
And up in Agned Cathregion too,
And down the waste sand-shores of Trath Treiroit,
Where many a heathen fell; and on the mount
Of Badon I myself beheld the king
Charge at the head of all his Table Round,
And all his legions crying Christ and him,
And break them; and I saw him, after, stand
High on a heap of slain, from spur to plume
Red as the rising sun with heathen blood,
And seeing me, with a great voice he cried
"They are broken, they are broken," for the King,
However mild he seems at home, nor cares
For triumph in our mimic wars, the jousts—
For if his own knight cast him down he laughs,
Saying, his knights are better men than he—
Yet in this heathen war the fire of God
Fills him: I never saw his like; there lives
No greater leader."

The following is a very amusing story of the sword Excalibur, or Calybur, above alluded to :—

"Ryght so the king and he (Merlyn) departed and wente unto an heremytage where as was a good man and a great leche. So the heremyte serched all hys woundes and gaue him good salues, and the kyng was there thre dayes, and than were his woundes well amended that he might ryde and go. And so Merlin and he departed, and as they rode kyng Arthur sayd, I have no swerde. No force sayde Merlin, here by is a swerde that shall be yours and I may. Sy they rode tyll they came to a lake, whiche was a fayre water and a brode, and in the myddes of the lake kyng Arthur was ware of an arme clothed in whyte samyte that helde a fayre swerde in the hande. Loo sayd Merlyn to the kyng, yonder is the swerde that I spake of. With that they saw a damoyzell goying upon the lake. What damoyzell is that sayd the kyng. That is the Lady of the Lake sayd Merlyn, and within y^e lake is a rocke and therein is as fayre a place as any on earth, and rychely beseen, and this damoyzell will come to you anone, and than speake fayre to her that she wil geue you that swerde. Therwith came the damoyzell to kyng Arthur and salewed him, and he her again. Damoyzell sayd the kyng. What swerde is that whiche the arme holdeth yonder aboue y^e water. I would it were myne for I have no swerde. Syr kyng sayste the Damoyssel of the Lake, that swerde is myne, and if ye wyll geue me a gyfte whan I aske it you, ye shall haue it. By my fayth sayd kyng Arthur I wyll geue you any

gyfte that ye wyll aske or desyre. Well sayd the damoyzell, goe ye into yonder barge and rowe your selfe unto the swerde, and take it and the scawberde with you, and I wyll aske my gyfte whan I se my tyme. So kyng Arthur and Merlyn alyghted and tied theyr horses to twoo trees, and so they wente in to the barge. And whan they came to the swerde that the hand helde, kyng Arthur tooke it up by the handles and toke it with hym. And the arme and the hande went under the water, and so came to the land and rode forth. Than kyng Arthur sawe a ryche paulyon, what sygnyfyeth yonder paulyon. That is the knyghtes paulyon that ye fought with last, syr Pellynon, but he is out, for he is not there, he hath hadde ado with a knyght of yours that hyght Egglame, and they haue foughten together a great whyle, but at the laste Egglame fiedde, and elles he had been dead, and hathe chaced hym to Carlyon, and we shall anone meet with hym in the hyghwaye. It is well sayd (quod kyng Arthur) now haue I swerde, and now will I wage battayle with him and be auedged on hym. Syr ye shall not do so sayd Merlyn, for the knyght is wery of fightyng and chacyng, so that ye shall haue no worshyp to haue ado with hym, also he wyll not lyghtly be matched of one knyght, liuing, and therefore my Counseile is that ye let hym passe, for he shall doe you good serue in short tyme, and his sones after his dayes. Also ye shall see y^e day in short space that ye shall be ryght glad to gyue hym, your systre to wyfe. Whan I se hym sayde kyng Arthur I wyll do as ye aduysse me. Than kyng Arthur loked upon the swerde, and liked it passyng well, whether lyketh you better sayde Merlyn, the swerde or the scawberde. "Me liketh better the swerde" sayd kyng Arthur. "Ye are more unwyse" sayd Merlyn, "for the scawberde is worth x of the swerde, for while ye haue y^e scawberde upon you ye shal lese no blode, be ye neuer so sore wounded, therefore kepe wel the scawberde alway with you." So thei rode on to Carlyon, and by the way they met with Sir Pellynon. But Merlin had done such a Craft that Pellinon sawe not kyng Arthur, and so he passed by without any wordes. "I meruayle" sayd the kyng "y^t the knight would not speke." "Syr" sayd Merlyn, "he sawe you not, for and he had seen you he had not lyghtly departed." So they came unto Carlyon whereof hⁱ knyghtes were passing glad and wha they herde of his adventures, they memailled y^t he wold ieoparde his persone so alone. But all men of worshyp said it was mery to be under suche a cheftaine that wold put his persone in aduenture as other poore knyghtes did."

Having completed this victory, he proceeded with all speed to the relief of Dumbarton, which during his wars in England had been besieged by the Picts and Scots. He drove the marauders into the fastnesses of Loch Lomond, which having done, he proceeded to equip a fleet, with the aid of which he compelled them to surrender to him. Christmas being at hand, he returned to York and made festive, occupying himself with overthrowing the temples of the Pagans, and restoring the Christian churches. The following summer, having refitted and enlarged his fleet, he set sail for Ireland, which he conquered, as likewise Iceland. He then returned to Britain, and passed twelve years in peace.

Having conquered France and several of the principal kingdoms of Europe, he then returned to Britain, and held a feast of the Round Table, with extraordinary splendour, at Caerleon,* in Monmouthshire, where he was solemnly crowned, a number of tributary kings attending. The following quotation gives a description of the coronation, and recounts the wrongs which had been done since the death of Uther Pendragon :—

"And at the feest of Pentecost, all maner of men assayed for to pull at the swerde that woulde assaye. But none

* Lavaine.

* Urbs Legionum.

myght preuayle but Arthur, and pulled it out afore all the lordes and comyns that were there, wherfore all the comyns cryed at ones. We wyll haue Arthur vnto oure kyng, we wyll put hym no more in delay, for we all se that it is goddes wyll that he shall be our kyng, and who that holdeth agaynst it we wyll slee hym. And there withall they kneled downe all at ones bothe ryche and poore, and cryed Arthur mercy because they had delayed hym so longe. And Arthur forgaue it them, & toke the swerde betwene bothe his handes and offred it vp to the awter where y^e Archebyssshop was, and was made knyghte of the best man that was there. And so anone was the Coronacyon made, and there was he sworne to the lordes and comyns for to be a true kyng, to stande with true iustyce from thenceforth all the dayes of his life. And than he made all the lordes that helde of the crowne to come in & to do hym seruyce as they ought to doe. And many complayntes were made vnto kinge Arthur of great wronges that were done sythen y^e deth of kyng Utherpendragon, of many landes that were bereued lordes, knyghtes, ladyes and gentylmen. Wherefore kyng Arthur made the landes for to be rendred agayn vnto them that ought them. When this was doone that the kyng has stablysshed all the countreis aboute London, than he lette make syr Kay Seneshall of Englande, and syr Bawdewyne of Bretayne was made constable, and syr Ulfius was made Chamberlayne, and sir Brastias was made wardeyne, for to wayte vpon the North fro Trent forward, for it was that tyme as for the moste parte enemy vnto the kyng. But within fewe yeares after kyng Arthur wanne all y^e North, Scotlande, & all that were vnder their obeyssaunce. Also a part of Wales helde against kyng Arthur, but he overcame them all as he did the remenaunt, & all through the noble promessee of hymselfe and his knyghtes of the Round Table.

"Than kyng Arthur remoued in to Wales and let crye a great feest that it should be holden at Pentecost after the Coronation of hym at the Cytie of Carlyon. Unto this feest came kyng Lot of Lowthean and of Orkeney, with fyue hondred knyghtes with hym. Also there came unto this feest kyng Uryence of Gore, which brought with him foure hondred knyghtes. Also to this feest there came kyng Nentres of Carlothe, and with hym VII. hondred knyghtes. Also there came unto this feest the kyng of Scotlande, with, VI. hondred knyghtes with hym, and he was but a yonge ma. And there came unto this feest a kyng that was called the kyng with the hondred knyghtes, but he and his men were passynge well beseen at all poyntes. Also there came the kyng of Cardos with, V. hondred knyghtes. Than was kyng Arthur glad of their comynge. For he wende that all y^e kynges and knyghtes had comen for great loue, and for to haue done him worship at his feest, wherefore the kyng made great joye, and sent unto the kyngs and knyghtes great presentes. But the kynges would none receyue, but rebuked y^e messengers shamefully, and sayde they had no joye to receyue gifts of a berdless boye that was comen of lowe blode. And sent hym worde that they would none of his gyftes, and that they were comen for to geue hym gyftes in harde swerdes betwene the necke and y^e sholders, and therefore they came thether, so they tolde to the messengers playnly, for it was great shame to all them to se suche a boi to haue the rule of so noble a realme as this land was. With this answer the messengers departed, and tolde this answer unto kyng Arthur. And for this cause by the aduyse of his barons he toke him to a strong Toure with fyue hondred good men of armes with hym. And all y^e kynges aforesayd in a maner layde a siege afore hym, but kyng Arthur was well vytayled. And within XV. dayes after Merlyn came amonge them in to the cytie of Carlion. Than all y^e kynges were passynge glad of Merlyns comynge, and asked hym for what cause is that berdless boye Arthur made your kyng. Syrs said Merlyn, I shall tell you the cause. For he is kyng Utherpendragons sone, borne in

wedlock, of faire Igrayne the dukes wyfe of Cornewayk. Than he is a bastard sayd they all. 'Nay' sayd Merlyn, 'after the deth of the duke more than thre houres was Arthur begoten, then XIII. dayes after kyng Utherpendragon wedded faire Igrayne, and therefore I proue him he is no bastard, and who so euer sayth nay he shall be kyng and ouer come all his enemyes, and or that he dye he shall be long kyng of all Englande, and he shall haue under his obeyssaunce Wales, Irland and Scotlande, and many more realmes than I wyll now reherse.' Some of the kynges had meruayle of Merlyns wordes, and demed well that it sholde be as he sayd. And some of thes laughed him to scorne as kyng Lot and moo other called hym a wytche. But than were they accorded with Merlyn that kyng Arthur sholde come out and speke with the kynges, and for to come safe and go safe, suche assuraunce was made or Merlyn went. So Merlyn went unto kyng Arthur and tolde hym how he had done, and badde hym y^e he sholde not fere, but come out boldly and speke with them, and spare them not but answer them as theyr kyng and cheftayne, for ye shall ouercome them all, whether they wyll or wyl not."

After the feast, Arthur's first war after he was made king commenced, in which he gained the field. By the advice of Merlin he sent for king Ban of Benwycke and king Bos of Gaul, and took counsel for the war. With them he had a tournament, and afterwards crossed the sea. Upon this the eleven kings gathered a great host against King Arthur. Concerning which we read:—

"And so by Merlins aduyse there were sent fore ryders to skim the countrey, & they mette with the fore ryders of y^e North, & made them to tell which waye the hoost came, and than they tolde it to kyng Arthur, & by kyng Ban & Bos counseile they let brenne & destroye all the countrey afore the thes there they should ryde. The kyng with the hondred knyghtes mette a wonderfull dreame two nyghtes afore the batayle, that there blew a great wynde & blew downe their castels & their townes, and after y^e came a water & ware it al away. All that herde of y^e dreame sayde it was a token of great batayle. Than by counseile of Merlyn when they wist which waye the xi. kynges would ryde and lodge that nyght. At mydnyght they set vpon them as they were in their paunlyons, but the scout vatche by theyr hoost cryed, lordes at armes for here be your enemyes at your hande."

The story of this war is too long here to recount.

(To be continued.)

ANTIQUITIES AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—DRINKING VESSELS.

DRINKING VESSELS OF WOOD, LEATHER, SILVER AND EARTHENWARE.

(Continued from p. 259.)

OF the wooden drinking vessels the most venerable in this group, and, indeed, in the Exhibition, is probably the small Saxon bucket from the Fairford Graves, lent by J. Buckman, Esq. The staves, which in their decayed state are only kept in place by the gravel or mould with which the pail is filled, are encircled by four bands of metal. By the courtesy of the authorities of the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, Scandinavian antiquities are here represented by several fine tankards and drinking horns, the former of wood carved in high relief, the latter mounted, and decorated with ornamental designs and inscriptions. Each of the great tankards is carved with figures representing scriptural subjects, and

and a pilgrim's bottle of Lambeth pottery. Another small sack pot, and a wine pot, both good in form and colour, are lent by Mr. Franks and Mr. Willett. Near these, stand an old Wedgewood cup and saucer contributed by Mrs. Busch. This latter description of pottery, however, is conspicuous by its absence. Tea-pots of eighteenth century Staffordshire ware are exhibited by Mr. R. H. Soden Smith. The Rev. J. M. Taylor contributes one in silver, *English*, 1745. There is a tolerably good collection of tea-cups and saucers of various manufacture and date; and some very curious Tygs, dated 1640, 1633, and 1637, attract attention. They are severally supplied with six, four, and three handles. These latter, Mr. Chaffers tells us, were in order "that they could be passed round a table for three or four persons to drink out of, each person, taking hold of a different handle, brought his mouth to another part of the rim to that previously used. . . . The word *tyg* is of Saxon derivation, signifying an utensil made of earth for conveying drink to the mouth.

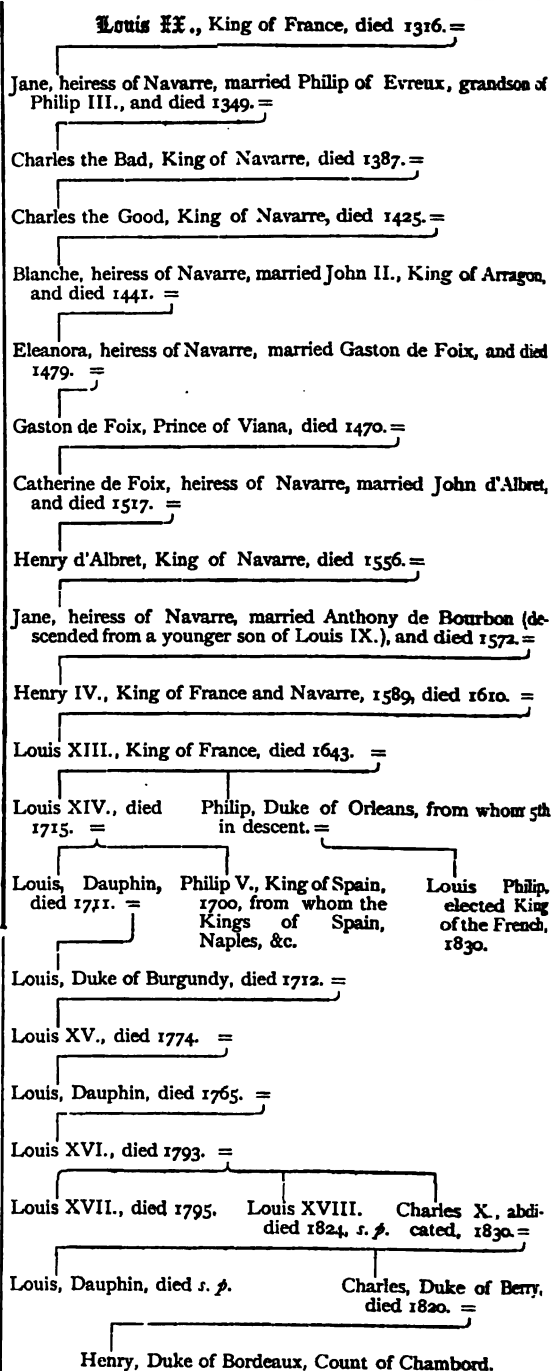
"The maker of drink cups was named *tygel wyrthan*, a worker of tygs. The word tile is derived from *tygel*; and *tygel wyrthan*, or tile-wright, has given the name to a numerous race in Staffordshire."

Truly, those humble tile-workers of former times laid the foundation for a rich harvest of beauty and utility in the artistic productions of the present day:—a harvest which indeed may now proudly and fearlessly compete with the far-famed industries of foreign lands.

THE BOURBONS.

PUBLIC attention has of late been directed to the Count of Chambord, the heir of the old royal house of Bourbon, and to his probable restoration to the French throne after an exile of more than forty years. By the abdication of Charles X. in 1830, followed by the repudiation by his eldest son, the Dauphin, of his rights to the throne, the youthful son of the Duke of Berry, second son of Charles X., became the heir of the kings of France. The Bourbons ascended the French throne in 1589, in the person of Henry IV. But the Count of Chambord not only represents the Bourbon line; he is also heir male of Hugh Capet, who became King of France in 987. The French royal family is thus one of the oldest in Europe. Few reigning houses can boast of an unbroken descent of kings for nearly 1000 years. The duration of the sway of one family in France, for so long, is chiefly owing to the existence in that country of the Salic law, by which females and their issue are excluded from the succession. In consequence of this law the crown of France has passed no less than six times to collateral male branches, viz., in 1316, 1322, 1328, 1498, 1515 and 1589, when the daughters of Louis X., Philip V., and Charles IV., the sisters of Charles VIII., the daughters of Louis XII., and the sisters of Henry III., were successively passed over in favour of the next male heir. Upon the last occasion, when the line of Bourbon succeeded that of Valois, more than 300 years had elapsed since the decease of the common ancestor of both lines, King Louis IX. It is a circumstance, perhaps, not so well known, that the Count of Chambord, the *heir male* of Hugh Capet, is likewise *heir general* of that same monarch. The line of Bourbon which succeeded to the French throne by virtue of six applications of the Salic law, would have had an equal right to it, if that law had never existed.

The following pedigree will show more clearly this remarkable coincidence, as well as illustrate the relative position of the Legitimist and Orleans branches of the House:—



The Count of Chambord, being without issue, has declared the Count of Paris, representative of the line of Orleans, and grandson of King Louis Philip, his legitimate heir. The Count of Paris is the nearest male relative of the Count of Chambord, of *French descent*, but he is *not*, as sometimes supposed, the next heir of the Bourbons. Upon the extinction of the line of Charles X., the Spanish Bourbons will represent the House, they being descended from

BRITISH INDIA.—Can any of your readers inform me whether the Queen of England holds any title as ruler of British India? If so, what is the title, and when was it conferred?

J. R.

THE KENTUCKY CAVE.—Of what does the "famous" Kentucky cave consist? I read a short extract relating to it recently, but it seemed to me a hoax.

T. DYER.

OBSIDIAN.—Do civilised nations make any use of a substance known as *Obsidian*? I find it stated that savages make mirrors and axes from it?

FRED. B. FERGUSON.

THE PAWNBROKER'S SIGN.—What is the origin of the three balls in the pawnbroker's sign?

D. D. P.

Replies.

RICHARD SAVAGE (Vol. iv. 263).—I have read different accounts of this unfortunate man, but none of them (except "Maunder's Biography") hint at the possibility of his being an impostor. Very likely the report originated with his mother, Anne, Countess of Macclesfield, who did all she could to injure him, and repeatedly refused to support him. There can be no doubt that a male child was born to the countess, whom she herself declared was the Earl of Rivers' child. His lordship did not deny the truth of this assertion, and caused the name of the child to be inserted in the register of St. Andrew's Parish, Holborn, as Richard Savage, his own name. He also stood as godfather to young Richard, and would have made him a bequest in his will, of 6000*l.*, but that Lady Macclesfield persuaded him from this act of justice. This proves that the earl believed Savage to be his son. But it does not prove that the Richard Savage, whom Johnson has immortalized, was identical with this Rivers-Macclesfield production. With regard to this, I think there is evidence to vouch for the identity of the two men, or rather of the one man. Why should his mother have been so relentless in persecuting him, but that his existence continually reminded her of her guilt; she tried to get him sent to the American plantations, but was not successful.

Perhaps it will be said that this persecution arose from her misbelief in him, and in her desire to get rid of him and his false pretences; but her cruel conduct began before he himself discovered the secret of his birth. Therefore it seems to me there is little doubt that Savage was the son of the Earl of Rivers and the Countess of Macclesfield. In his poem "The Bastard" he laments the misfortune of his birth, and also his sorrow at having unintentionally caused a fellow creature's death.

"Is chance a guilt, that my disastrous heart,
For mischief never meant must ever smart?
Can self-defence be sin? Ah, plead no more.
What though no purposed malice stained thee o'er,
Had heaven befriended thy unhappy side,
Thou hadst not been provoked, or thou hadst died."

He seems to have become utterly reprobate after the fatal quarrel between himself and Mr. James Sinclair, and what little self-respect he had became extinct.

"O fate of late repentance, always vain!
Thy remedies but lull undying pain.
Where shall my hope find rest? No mother's care
Shielded my infant innocence with prayer,
No father's guardian hand my youth maintained,
Called forth my virtues, or from vice restrained."

"Mother, miscalled, farewell—of soul severe,
This sad reflection yet may force one tear:
All I was wretched by, to you I owed;
Alone from strangers every comfort flowed."

Poor fellow, he felt his mother's hardness of heart: there is a yearning pathos in these lines, an unsatiated desire to

know that mother's love, which some that have, never understand till—

"Time has stolen away the slighted good."

Dr. Johnson says, "an irregular and dissipated manner of life had made him the slave of every passion that happened to be excited by the presence of its object." He died in prison, in 1748.

Two questions arise with reference to this would-be Poet Laureate. How was it his personal appearance was so much meaner than his reputed parents? and was the Act of Parliament setting him aside based on precedent, no divorce having taken place?

JAMES STANLEY LITTLE.

Your correspondent asks, What authority is there for the statement that Richard Savage was an impostor? I reply, in "Boswell's Life of Johnson," illustrated edition, 1851 (published at 198, Strand), Vol. i. chap. 5, there are some pertinent *pro* and *con* remarks on the subject; but Boswell himself declares that he is uncertain whether Savage was an impostor or not. He says, "the world must vibrate in a state of uncertainty as to what was the truth." There is also a most searching inquiry into the early biography of Savage in *Notes and Queries* in November and December, 1858, from which it appears very probable that the illegitimate son of Lord Rivers and Lady Macclesfield was baptized as Richard Smith and died in childhood, and that Savage was an impostor, who traded on the knowledge of Mrs. Bratt's (Lady M.'s) early and indisputable guilt.

FREDERICK SAVAGE.

GRAY'S ELEGY (Vol. iv. 180, 206, 238, 254, 264).—I should like to know what authority there is for associating Gray's elegy with Thannington beyond the fact that it applies to the place, as I suppose it does to many another quiet country place. At the same time I cannot see that a literal fulfilment of its lines should be looked for in any one place. It appeals to the feelings of every Englishman, and all can recognize its beauty, while all perhaps do not give the same locality more than a portion of the description. Is it known if Gray ever visited Thannington? It seems most reasonable to suppose that most of the inspirations in the elegy were drawn from around the poet's home. In discussing this question, it must be borne in mind that for the most part "ivy-mantled towers" are things of the past, and the curfew, common enough in years gone by, is at the present day kept up (so far as my observations go) where a legacy has been bequeathed by some one who has provided that it shall be rung for ever. My impression is that the curfew was rung in most parish churches down to the last century. Milton, in "Il Penseroso," writes:—

"Oft on a plot of rising ground
I hear the far-off curfew sound."

Mr. Rule, at p. 206, says Henry I. abolished the curfew. He abolished the curfew *law*, but the curfew *bell* in many parishes has been rung regularly from the Conqueror's time. I am unable to catch the meaning of "a so-called curfew-bell" at the reference I have given. I may add Chilham, in Kent, to the list of curfew-ringing places.

G. BEDO.

In the memoir of Gray attached to the Aldine edition of the poets, the Rev. J. Mitford says, "It is said that within the precincts of the church of Grantchester, about two miles from Cambridge, Gray wrote his elegy."

The curfew mentioned by the poet was of course the great bell of St. Mary's Church, and there is a reference to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, May, 1814, p. 453, where I read "It is in the opinion of many that the traces of scenery and position that are here and there discernible in the elegy correspond very well with the view from this churchyard of Grantchester."

JOHN H. HOOPER.

Miscellaneous.

ROMAN BATHS.—In a paper read at the last annual meeting of the British Archaeological Association, held at Sheffield, by Mr. Grover, that gentleman observed that in opposition to Chesterfield's advice to his son "on no account to throw away his time in ransacking like a dull antiquarian the minute and unimportant parts of remote and fabulous times," he maintained that we cannot improve without knowing what has been already done, and that knowing this we can almost invariably improve. His object being to show that the ancients are really our masters in ideas and inventions, and to recommend a more careful study of the ancients with a view to modern improvements, he vindicated the Romans from the assumption that they constructed expensive aqueducts and masonry through ignorance of the law of hydrostatics, that water in a tube will find its own level. He appealed to the extensive system of leaden piping found in the baths of Rome and in Roman villas in England, to Nero's works near Lyons, where the valley, being too deep for an aqueduct, was crossed by immense leaden pipes, and to 6-inch bore leaden pipes found in the valley below Ludgate-hill. He also cited Vitruvius's mention of a bent pipe, in which the fluid reached the same level at both extremities, and Pliny's statement that in leaden pipes water rises to the level of its source. He attributed the general adoption of aqueducts to sanitary reasons, water in an open conduit preserving its sparkling purity for any distance, and the friction also being much less than in a closed conduit. The American engineer, General Meigs, has constructed the great Washington aqueduct on this principle, and Sir W. Armstrong has recommended the plan for Newcastle. Mentioning the proposal of Mr. Bateman and others to supply London by an aqueduct from the north-west, Mr. Grover remarked that though the scheme is deemed utopian and colossal, the twenty great aqueducts at Rome were of greater extent. Having got a good Roman aqueduct Roman fountains should follow, such as *Acqua Felice* and the Trevi, not absurdities like Trafalgar-square or such miserable apologies as drinking fountains. Public baths, too, would follow. Ancient Rome had 800, some of amazing magnificence, such as the *therma* of Agrippa, near the Pantheon, or those of Caracalla, Antoninus, or Diocletian. Caracalla's was 1000 feet square, surmounted by sumptuous porticos, with 1600 seats of marble or porphyry, some extant, 50 vaulted bathing chambers, each consisting of vestibule and bath 3 feet by 15 feet. It had also a swimming bath and a rotunda, 111 feet in length, Spartian remarking that architects and mathematicians considered the *Cella Solaris* inimitable. 18,000 bathers could be accommodated at a time, 1,000,000 cubic feet of warm water being supplied. These vast *therma* were only for the populace, every private villa even in Britain having its bath. Bathing, Mr. Grover admits, was as much overdone among the Romans as it is underdone with us, but without attempting to rival their magnificence he hopes we shall get Roman aqueducts and baths, so that our masses will cease to be called "the unwashed."

THE FOREST OF DEAN.—Originally the Forest of Dean was of much greater dimensions than it is now. A perambulation of the time of Edward I. shows that the whole of the peninsula formed by the Severn and Wye, as far north-east as Newent, and north to Ross, was comprised in this celebrated forest. Anciently the miners played a most important part in some of the sieges, both as archers and miners. They were at sieges in the years 1310, 1311, 1315, 1317, 1319, and 1355, including those at Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northallerton, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. These hardy foresters were the sappers and miners of that period. In the olden time the whole of the ironworks were "forgere errantes," or movable forges, and consumed an enormous quantity of the best timber in the forest; there were seventy-two forges in the reign of Edward I., and at the two at

Flaxley more than two oaks were burnt weekly. In giving evidence before the miners' jury, relating to the mine laws, the witnesses wore their caps to show they were free miners, and instead of taking the oath in the usual way touched the Gospels with a stick of holly, the same stick being retained for a long time, as it was considered consecrated to the purpose. In Newland church a helmet on a fifteenth century brass has for its crest a miner equipped for his work, viz., with a cap, a candlestick in his teeth, and a small mattock in his right hand; on his back is a wooden mine-hod suspended by a shoulder strap; he has a thick flannel jacket, and short leathern breeches tied with thongs below the knee.

A RARE AND HISTORIC EPITAPH.—The following lines are inscribed on a tomb-stone in the churchyard of Dalkeith, in Scotland, to the memory of one Margaret Scott, who died in that town in the year 1738:—

"Stop passenger, until my life you've read,
The living may get knowledge from the dead!
Five times five years, I lived a virgin's life,
Ten times five years, I was a virtuous wife;
Ten times five years, I lived a widow chaste,
Now wearied of this mortal life I rest.
Between my cradle and my grave have been
Eight mighty kings of Scotland and a queen.

"Five times five years, the Commonwealth I saw,
Ten times the subjects were against the law.
Twice did I see old prelacy pull'd down;
And twice, the cloak was humbled by the gown.
An end of Stuart's race I saw. Nay more!
My native country sold for English ore.
Such desolation in my life has been,
I have an end of all perfection seen."

According to the above statements as to change of condition, this observant lady must have lived one hundred and twenty-five years. A maiden lady, a member of the old and respected family of Cox, of Eaton, in the county of Hereford, died there at the age of 130 years.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM TITE.—The late Sir William Tite's collection of illuminated manuscripts and early-printed books will be sold in June next. "Sir William," remarks the *Guardian*, "had three Caxtons, at least, one of them, the 'Myrrour of the World,' being a very fine and perfect copy of the second edition. He had also a Coverdale's Bible, of which no perfect copy exists, one of Tyndale's New Testaments of 1534, a Cranmer or Cromwell Bible of 1540, one of Whitchurch's rare Marian Bibles, and the four folio Shakespeares."

WINDSOR CASTLE.—Considerable progress is being made with the repairs of the castle wall between the Guard Room and the Julius Caesar Tower, fronting Thames-street. The restoration is under the supervision of Sir G. G. Scott. The wall is being surmounted with a handsome crenellated parapet, and windows are being inserted in its face.

Proceedings of Societies.

VICTORIA (PHILOSOPHICAL) INSTITUTE.—The first meeting of the ninth session took place on the 1st inst., at the Society's House, 8, Adelphi-terrace. The election of forty-two new members was announced, making an increase to the strength of the institute of upwards of one hundred members during the year. Amongst those elected were Professor Hodge, LL.D. (U.S.), Canons J. B. McCaul and Woodroffe, the Rev. F. Garden (sub-dean), Dr. J. A. Hessey, and the Rev. A. W. W. Steel (Caius); also, Messrs. F. A. Bevan, J. Bridge, E. Gosse, E. Howard, J. W. Lea, R. Trotter, W. M. Walters, and a large number of other laymen. A list of a number of donations to the library, from various scientific societies and members, was read; after

The central tower, the pinnacles on which were restored at the cost of the late Canon Russell, about the year 1832, contains a clock, erected in 1861, and a fine peal of twelve bells. But the chimes—which formerly played at two, five, eight, and eleven o'clock—are now silent. The tenor bell is C sharp; the peal is thus inscribed:—

1. We were made *ten* in 1697.
 2. God prosper this church and all the members, 1698.
 3. T. Wooton, T. Rogers, W. Watts, A. Oatley; R. Bulkeley, canon, 1698.
 4. God prosper the Church of England, A.R. 1697.
 5. Sum Rosa pulsata mundi Katerina vocata.
 6. Stephanus Banastre me facit.
 7. Let us ring prosperity to the Church of England, A.R. 1697.
 8. Johannis Tyler, Decanus Herefordiensis, A.R. 1697.
 9. Gulielmus Warwike construxit me in sanctæ Trinitatis honorem.
 10. Sancte Cuthberte, ora pro nobis.
- ✠ Cuthbert was bishop in the year 736.

The styles of architecture prominently prevailing in the fabric of the cathedral church are partly Norman and English in the nave and aisles; geometrical in Bishop Booth's porch, north-western transept, and Cantilupe aisle; English in the north-eastern and south-eastern transepts; early-English in the Lady Chapel; Norman and English in the choir; Saxon in the treasury, and a considerable portion of the south-western transept. The tower is probably the finest example of pure Norman in England. To attempt a detailed description of the various parts of the church, and its peculiar beauties, would be impossible within the limited space at command of the compiler of these notices.

Dimensions of the Cathedral.

	Ft.	In.
Total length outside	342	0
The same interior	327	5
Length of nave to screen gates	158	6
Length of choir (screen to reredos)	75	6
Length of Lady Chapel from reredos (including ambulatory)	93	5
Breadth of nave (span of roof)	31	4
The same of nave and aisles	73	4
The same of central (or western) transepts	146	2
The same of eastern transepts (each about 35 feet square)	110	6
Height of choir	62	6
Same of nave	64	0
Same of lantern	96	0
Height of tower (top of leads)	140	6
The same (top of pinnacles)	165	0
The same of central spire, removed by Wyatt in 1797	240	0

Curious and Interesting Objects in the Cathedral.

The monuments of Sir Richard Pembruge, K.G., and Bishop Booth, in the nave.

The Cantilupe shrine in the aisle of the north-western transept, and monument of Bishop Field.

The monuments of Bishops Acquablenca, Bennett, Swinfield, and Stanbury, and Stanbury Chapel, in north aisle of choir.

Monument of Dean Dawes, in north-eastern transept; the aumuries in the same and in angle of Lady Chapel, with Bishop Audley's chapel, hagioscope, Bohun monuments, and ancient stained glass.

The tombs of benefactors and memorials to deans in south-eastern transept and aisles.

Ancient map of the world (preserved under glass), of the thirteenth century, in south aisle of choir.

The Pyx of King Ethelbert, models of the relics of Bishop Trelick, ancient statutes, seals, &c., are in the treasury.

A very ancient fire-place, with several monuments, is in the western transept.

The bishop's throne, effigy of King Ethelbert, the decanal and prebendal stalls, reredos, and screen in choir, with coffin-slabs and brasses throughout the church, are very interesting.

North of the altar-table is King Stephen's chair, which was used by the bishops for centuries before the throne was introduced. The chair is of oak, carved with Norman ornaments, and in it King Stephen is said to have sat, crowned in state, on Whit Sunday, 1142. There is also another chair of oak, which was presented by the Rev. Richard Potter to the cathedral in 1841; the velvet-worked cushion was made and presented by the rev. gentleman's sister.

The organ, which was originally erected by Renatus Harris, in 1686 (contemporary almost with the organs in the Temple Church, London, and Gloucester Cathedral), has been greatly enlarged, and is now one of the finest instruments in England. It has forty-four stops, distributed amongst three manuals, and two pedals.

The position of the memorial windows, in modern stained glass, has already been mentioned.

Episcopal Palace.

The palace, erected in the fourteenth century, upon the northern bank of the River Wye, contains a fine hall, chapel, and reception rooms. The gardens afford beautiful views of the ancient bridge and surrounding scenery.

Much importance was attached to the cathedral church upon the transfer to it of the body of King Ethelbert, at the close of the eighth century, from Marden Church, where it was first secretly and hurriedly buried; and by the burial and canonization of Bishop Cantilupe, at the end of the thirteenth century. The shrines of the murdered king and sainted bishop were visited by many thousands of persons, who flocked to pay their homage, and leave behind them rich gifts in money to the cathedral treasury. A long role of miracles is also stated to have been performed through the agency of the two deceased saints.

The ancient map of the world previously alluded to as being drawn in the thirteenth century, before the discovery of America, is a very curious contribution to our geographical knowledge. The city of Jerusalem is made the centre of the world, and the various principal countries are referred to by numerous figures of animals, birds, fishes, &c., which were then supposed to inhabit the various neighbourhoods. The map is drawn on thick vellum, contained in a border of carved stone, and is the work of an ecclesiastic, whose name is stated thereon to be Richard de Haldingham and Lafford (Holdingham and Sleaford), Lincolnshire, but whose real name was Richard de-la-Battayle, or de Bello, and who represents himself in the right-hand corner as a knight on horseback, attended by his page and greyhound.

The Pyx of King Ethelbert, a most curious relic, represents the murder, burial, and glorification of the East Anglian monarch. It is formed of oak covered with enameled copper, the floor of which is said to be stained with the blood of the murdered prince. The first cathedral was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary; but after the canonizing of Ethelbert, it was dedicated afresh to St. Ethelbert and St. Mary.

Succession of Founders and Prelates contributing to the building of various parts of the Fabric.

The first Christian church at Hereford, which was probably used as a pro-cathedral, may be said to be "The chapel of our Lady of Fernlege," existing early in the sixth century, prior

The Order of Knights of King Arthur's Round Table, whose valour and virtues have ever been sung by poets, is said to have been instituted in the year 501, and forms an admirable example of the brotherhoods we have described. The object of every founder of an Order of Knighthood, whether of a secular or religious character, has always been the creation of noble and virtuous men. Whitaker, in his description of our hero's conduct in time of peace, very ably describes Arthur's motive for the creation of his knights. He says, "Arthur saw an appointment was wanting which should at once be a more regular and more honourable signature of merit, and by the certainty of the honour, and the greatness of the dignity, call out all the worth of all the worthy in the nation, and collect it round the throne of the Pendragon. Accordingly he established a Military Order. It was the first that had ever been instituted in the Island, and it has since been imitated by all the nations on the Continent. By means of this association Arthur raised among the provincials a general glow of ingenuous heroism, the first spirit of chivalry that ever appeared in Europe; the manly and honourable gallantry of soul which has made him and his worthies the subjects of romantic history over all the whole of it. By this, and this alone, could he be what history represents him, the Reverend Father of British Heroes in general, even to the conclusion of the sixth century, and nearly the middle of the seventh. The Order naturally survived its founder, and the members of it were denominated Warriors of Arthur, though the persons were born half a century after his death."*

That the fellowship of the Order of the Round Table was supreme above all others, and held in the highest degree of esteem, is shown by the following quotation:—

"Also Merlyn made the Rounde Table in tokenynge of roundnes of the world. For by the Rounde Table is the worlde signified by ryght, For all the Chrysten and hethen resorte unto the Rounde Table, and whan they are chosen to be of the felawshipp of the Rounde Table, they thinke them more blessed & more in worschyp, than yf they had gotten halfe the worlde, & ye have seen that they have lost theyr fathers & theyr mothers and al theyr kynne, and theyr wyves and their chyldren, for to be of your felawshyp, it is well seen by you, for syth ye departed from your mother, ye wolde neuer see her, ye founde suche a felawship at the Rounde Table. Whan Merlyn had ordeyned the Round Table, he sayd by them that shoulde be felowes of the Rounde Table, the truthe of the Sangreal shall be well knowe, and men asked hym how men myght know them that should best do to the acheyuynge of the Sangreal. Than sayd he, there should be three white bulles that should achue it, and the two should be maydens, & the thyrd should be chaste, and that one of the thre shold passe the father, as muche as the lyon passeth his lybbard, both of strengthe and of hardynesse.

"They whiche heard Merlyn say so, sayd unto Merlyn, Sythen that there shall be suche a knyght, thou shouldest ordeyne by thy crafte a syege that no man should syt therein but he onely whiche shall passe all other knyghtes. And than Merlyn answered that he wolde do so, and tha be made the syege peryllous, in whyche Syr Galahad sate at his meate vpon Whytsonday last past. Now madame sayd Syr Percuiale, so muche have I herde of you, that by my good wyll I wyl never haue ado with Syr Galahad but by waye of kyndnes and for good loue. Fayre aunte can ye teche me some waye where I may fynde him. For moche wolde I love the felawshyp of hym. Fayre neuwe sayd she, ye must ryde vnto a castell that is called Goth, where he hath a cosyn germayne, and there may ye be lodged this nyght, and as he techeth you, folow after as faste as ye can, and yf he can tell you no tidynges of hym ryde streyght vnto the castell of Carbonek, where ye

maymed kynge is lyinge, for there shall ye here true tydynge of hym."

The famous "Round Table" is said to have been made for Arthur's father, Uther Pendragon, by Merlin*, the sorcerer, who appears to have been Arthur's constant companion. At the table each knight had a seat allotted, and his name was inscribed in letters of gold. The Round Table is supposed to have been after the pattern of Joseph of Arimathea's, which represented the table at which our Lord, with his twelve Apostles, sat at "The Last Supper." The table is, moreover, said to have belonged to Arthur's queen's father, Leodegrance, king of Camelard, and to have come to Arthur as part of Guinevere's marriage portion. There was one seat called the "perilous seat," which was allotted to Galade, Lancelot du Lake's son.

Concerning the knights themselves we read in the "Morte Arthure," that King Arthur "stablyshed all his knyghts, and gaue them lands that were not riche of land, and charged them neuer to doo outrage nor murder, and alway to fle treeson. Also by no meanes to be cruel but to giue mery vnto hym that asked mercye vpon pain of forfeiture of their worschyp and lordshippe of Kyng Arthur for euermore, and alwayes to doo ladyes damosels and gentlewomen succour vpon pain of death. Also that no man take no battailes in a wrong quarrel for no law nor for worldly goods. Vnto this were all the knyghts sworne of the Round Table both old and younge."

Considering the fame of Arthur in the field of Romance we cannot be surprised to find his name associated with many natural antiquities. Thus we find his Round Table reputed to exist in more than one place; but what is now generally termed his Round Table is a round enclosure formed by a ditch and a rampart of earth, twenty-nine yards in diameter; supposed to be an ancient tilting place. It is situated near Penrith, on the banks of the Loder.† There is also a high hill in the vicinity of Edinburgh, called "Arthur's Seat," from a tradition that King Arthur surveyed the country from its summit and defeated the Saxons in its proximity; this hill rises by a steep and rugged ascent and terminates in a rocky point 822 feet above high water mark at Leith. From its pinnacle the city of Edinburgh may be surveyed, and the view is a surpassingly grand landscape. Besides the city and the castle are seen the German Ocean, the whole course of the Forth, the Grampian Hills in the distance, with a large portion of the best cultivated district of Scotland. The south side is formed of regularly pentagonal or hexagonal basaltic pillars about fifty feet in height and three feet in diameter. On the west, contiguous to it and connected at the base, are Salisbury crags, which exhibit an appearance equally imposing and grand. These crags, besides an inexhaustible supply of granite, possess ores, spars, and rock plants, and it is said precious stones. The hill is important with regard to the history of Arthur, as it has been used as an argument against those who dispute his existence. It cannot but seem probable that the story we have told of the derivation of its name is a likely one, but the term "Arthur," as applied to this hill, is said by some to be a corruption of the words *A'rd Seir*, signifying a place of arrows or archery ground.

There is also Arthur's Castle, and the constellation *Lynx*, which is called by the Welsh *Telyn Arthur*, or "Arthur's Harp." The principality of Wales abounds in monuments of nature and art which bear Arthur's name.

The following quotation from the alliterate romance of the "Morte Arthure," we have taken from Mr. Halliwell's private edition of the MS. preserved in Lincoln Cathedral,

* Merlin is said by Heywood to have belonged to the county of Wiltshire. "The town or city called 'Kaier Merlin,'" he says, "which implies Merlin's town, or Merlin's borough, is no doubt the same which we call at this day Mariborrow."

† Pennant, Vol. I.

* A similar description is given by Sharon Turner in his history of the "Anglo Saxons."

a light on the subject, as it has generally been asserted that all such beneficial institutions owed their origin to the spread of Christianity.

R. SMITH.

COUNT BISMARCK.—An article appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* of October 30, relative to the late Sir Henry Holland. Speaking of the various persons of note whom the venerable physician had known in the course of his long, busy, and cheerful life, the writer of the article observed:—"Specially at Madame de Staël's—whom he was afterwards to know better in England—Dr. Holland must have met a swaggering, eccentric, but certainly able German officer bearing the name of Count Von Bismarck, who some time before had the misfortune to kill an English officer in a duel in Ireland, where he was stationed while serving George III. in the Hanoverian Legion. Subsequently Count Von Bismarck entered the service of the King of Württemberg, and wrote a very noticeable book on military tactics. Sir Henry may have had frequent occasion in his later career to ask himself where he had first heard this odd name of Bismarck."

Is it true that the present Count Bismarck ever served under the British flag, and if so, under what circumstances, and when did the duel alluded to occur? Any details respecting the life of one who for good or for evil has had so powerful an influence on the events of our day, cannot fail to be interesting.

E. LINTON.

DUELLING.—Is there any reliable record or list of duels extant, to which I can refer? I am anxious to recover the particulars of a duel (of which I once read in some magazine), where one of the principals was a clergyman of the Church of England, who came on the ground armed with a blunderbuss loaded with slugs. I think, but am not sure, that the affair alluded to took place in Battersea Fields. Can any antiquarian fellow-correspondent supply me with the particulars?

P. CHURTON.

DR. CROSSFIELD.—Is anything known of a Dr. Crossfield, who is said to have been tried for high treason, and who died in great distress at Hendon, November 8, 1809, soon after writing the following epitaph on himself, and which is, or was, to be seen on his tombstone in Hendon Churchyard:—

"Beneath this stone Tom Crossfield lies,
Who cares not now who laughs or cries.
He laugh't when sober, and when mellow,
Was a harum-scarum, heedless fellow.
He gave to none designed offence,
Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Pense."

C. MILLS.

AN EARL OF CLANCARTY WANTED.—Can any reader of the *Antiquary* enable me to identify the Earl of Clancarty, alluded to in the following cutting:—

"When the Earl of Clancarty was captain of a man-of-war, and was cruising on the coast of Guinea, he happened to lose his chaplain, who was carried off by a fever, on which the lieutenant, a Scotchman, gave him notice of it, saying, at the same time, 'that he was sorry to inform him that he died a Roman Catholic.' 'Well, so much the better,' said his lordship. 'Oot awa, my lord; how can you say so of a British clergyman?' 'Why,' said his lordship, 'because I believe I am the first captain of a man-of-war, that could boast of having a chaplain who had any religion at all.'"

T. F. AMOOR.

NORMAN LONDON.—Being anxious to study the different styles of ancient church architecture, of which specimens remain in London, I commenced a short time back by a search for relics of the Norman period, with its richly decorated semi-circular headed doors and windows. The only specimens, however, that I could trace were the round part of the Temple Church, what remains of St. Bartholomew's Church, Smithfield, and the short vaulted passage,

know as the Dark Cloister, of Westminster Abbey. Are there any other relics of Norman architecture still existing in the metropolis, or have they dwindled down to these few?

J. PIN.

Replies.

ARMS OF RICHMONDSHIRE (Vol. iv. 119, 156, 181).—Your correspondent H. T., in his courteous communication, *see* p. 181 *ante*, demurs to my opinions, that any regular armorial bearings assigned to the Dukes of Brittany, or indeed any other chieftain before the thirteenth century, are fictitious, and asks "if all men in those times and much earlier carried plain unadorned shields?" He adds, "we know to the contrary." So far, I agree with H. T.; the custom of chiefs and leaders decorating their shields with various devices is at least as old as the days of the pagan Greeks. Still I contend that these were not really armorial bearings, for the latter term I consider should only be applied to *hereditary bearings*, descending like an entailed estate, from father to son. We find on Greek urns representations of warriors bearing various devices on their large round shields, the serpent being apparently a favorite charge. In "The Seven Chiefs against Thebes," *Æschylus* minutely describes the devices on the shields of the "seven." Tydeus bears what would be termed in heraldic language, Sable, semée of estoiles, in the centre a full moon argent. The shield of Capaneus is charged with a naked man holding a lighted torch, and bears the motto, "I will fire the city." Eteoclus bears on his shield a man in armour mounting a scaling ladder placed against a wall, and the motto, "Mars himself shall not beat me from the walls." Hippomedon's shield bears a figure of Typhoeus, the hundred-headed giant, vomiting flames, within an oak or bordure of serpents entwined. Parthenopæus has a sphinx preying upon a man. Polynices bears a female leading a man in armour, with the motto, "Once more to his country and his paternal throne I will restore him." Amphiaræus alone bears no device, an omission which the poet attributes to modesty, while Hyperbius, one of the defenders of the city, bears Jove enthroned, grasping a thunderbolt. The Roman leaders, too, appear to have borne various devices on their shields, but there is no reason to suppose that any device was hereditary, either with Greek or Roman. In our own country we find the round bronze shields of the ancient Britons (termed *Tarians* or *clashes*) ornamented with concentric circles, and raised knobs, thus resembling in pattern the Highland targe—

"Whose brazen studs and tough bull-hide
Has death so often dashed aside."

The round convex shields of the earlier Saxons appear to have been generally white, with gilt or painted circles, while the Danes generally painted theirs red, and sometimes decorated them with gilding. In the Bayeux tapestry, both Saxons and Normans carry large kite-shaped shields, those of the former being charged either with an irregular cross, or rather saltire, or else with pellets, arranged in some cases in the form of a cross, in others two, one and two. Harold himself bears on his shield a rudely-shaped cross, while some of the Normans bear griffins, lions, &c. Duke William's ship carries at the mast-head a square flag, Argent, a cross or, within a bordure azure. I have now before me an engraving of a reliquary found in the Temple Church, which bears on its lid the effigies of three warriors wearing long-sleeved hauberks of flat-ringed mail, and conical helmets with nasals. Their shields are kite-shaped, each with a large umbo or boss. The shield of the warrior on the right is charged with what might be termed four bendlets, while the shield of the knight in the centre might be described as fretty, the shield of the figure on the left having only some ornamental scroll work round the umbo. This reliquary appears, from the costume of the figures, to be of about the

matter, to read my valued friend Mr. Charles Whitehead's "Richard Savage," in which fact, in the guise of fiction, takes a shape which it could only receive from a poet and a man of genius.

Mr. Pink says some have called Richard Savage an "ill-fated poet," others a "clever scamp." Unquestionably he was both; but whether the "ill-fate" of the "poet" may not account for, and in some measure excuse, the ill-doings of the "scamp," I leave to the judgment of the candid and considerate.

The claim of Richard Savage to no mean rank among poets, is established by "The Wanderer," a poem, on the whole, of which Byron would not have been ashamed; and to which I am mistaken if his lordship was not indebted for some ideas, and *almost* for some actual lines.

It would be absurd to occupy your space with quotations from a work so well known and accessible as Dr. Johnson's "Lives of the Poets." Of all those lives, that of Savage has been universally admitted to be the best written, the fullest, and in every respect the most deeply interesting. The doctor's affectionate leaning to the brother *vagabond*, with whom he had spent days and *nights* of squalid starving misery, does not, I fancy, vitiate the judgment to which in calmer and happier times he deliberately arrived—that Richard Savage was the son of Anne, Countess of Macclesfield.

JOHN WATSON DALBY.

I shall have something to say on this "ill-fated poet," or "clever scamp" (or, possibly, both), in a "Chronicle of Frodsham" (Cheshire) I am at present editing, the first part of which will be out some time next year. Among many other original documents I have to digest is a settlement of the early part of the last century, which I fancy will help to throw some light on this poet's parentage and fate. The Savages were of Rock Savage, near Frodsham, and also of Frodsham Castle, a Norman stronghold burnt down in 1654 or '55, I forget which, whilst the corpse of the poet's reputed grandfather, Earl Rivers, lay there, he having died at the castle the same night. His remains were rescued and buried in the Savage Chapel, in Macclesfield Church. The family had a town residence in Lincoln's Inn-fields.

H. T.

PAPER-HANGINGS (Vol. iv. 275).—It seems that the word hangings was originally and properly applied to the woven or embroidered tapestry, with which the walls of apartments were covered. For the time necessary for their production, these were too costly for any classes but the wealthy. About 200 years ago, however, a mode was devised of printing or painting on sheets of paper, and pasting them against the walls of a room. These are paper-hangings, and they have greatly contributed to the comfort and cleanliness of domestic apartments. ("The National Encyclopædia," Mackenzie, Paternoster-row). Further, in Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates," it is said, "Stamped paper for paper-hangings was first made in Spain and Holland, about 1555; made of velvet and floss, for hanging apartments, about 1620. The manufacture of this kind of paper rapidly improved in this country during the present century."

FREDERICK RULE.

THE "COIF AND COUNTING IN DOWER" (Vol. iv. 275).—Serjeants-at-law first adopted the coif as their badge during the reign of Henry III. (1216-72). They used it to conceal their baldness, as there were then few lawyers who were not also priests, and, consequently, obliged to shave their heads. When it became incumbent on judges to have passed through the degree of serjeant-at-law, they retained the coif in their higher dignity, as appears from Sir John Fortescue's discourse, *De Saudibus Legum Anglia*, written between 1461 and 1470. On the appointment of official legal costume by the decree of the Westminster judges, sub-

scribed June 4, 1635, the coif became an established portion of judicial uniform. (The "Manual of Dates," by G. H. Townsend, 1867.)

C. VIVIAN.

STREAM VESSELS IN THE BRITISH NAVY (Vol. iv. 275).—A steam vessel was employed on the river Irrawady during the Burmese War, 1826. The reverse of the medal awarded to the Honourable East India Company's troops, for this war, shows a *small steamer* and force of boats commencing an attack upon a stockade or pagoda; it has been asserted that this was the first time a steam vessel was employed on actual war service.

NUMMUS.

Miscellaneous.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S FUNERAL.—The following account of the funeral of Oliver Cromwell is copied from one of the Harleian MSS., or rather from a printed newspaper of November 23 (evidently 1658), contained in one volume of the MSS. :—

"Somerset House, Novemb. 23.—This being the day appointed for the solemn Funerals of the most Serene and Renowned Olivir Lord Protector, and all things being ready prepared, the Effigies of his Highness standing under a rich Cloth of State, having been beheld by those persons of honor and quality which came to attend it, was afterwards removed, and placed on a Herse, richly adorned and set forth with Escutcheons and other Ornaments, the Effigies itself being vested with royal Robes, a Scepter in one hand, a Globe in the other, and a Crown on the head. After it had been a while thus placed in the middle of the Room, when the time came that it was to be removed into the Carriage, it was carried on the Herse by ten of the Gentlemen of his Highness forth into the Court, where a Canopy of State very rich, was born over it, by six other Gentlemen of his Highness, till it was brought and placed on the Carriage, at each end whereof was a Seat, whereon sate two of the gentlemen of his Highness Bedchamber, the one at the head, the other at the feet of the Effigies. The Pall being made of Velvet and fine linen, was very large, extending on each side of the Carriage, to be born by persons of honour, appointed for that purpose. The Carriage itself was adorned with Plumes and Escutcheons, and was drawn by six horses, covered with black Velvet, each of them likewise adorned with Plumes of Feathers. The manner of the Proceeding from hence along the Strand towards Westminster we cannot (by reason of the shortness of time) give Information of, in all its particulars, but must refer the Reader to another opportunity. All along the way, on each side the Streets, the Soldiers were placed without the Rails. A Knight Marshal on horseback, with his black Truncheon, tipt at both ends with gold, attended by his Deputy and thirteen men on horseback. The persons in mourning which attended this Solemnity were very numerous." Then follows a list, among which are "Commissioners for Approbation of Preachers." "A great part of those of the nobler sort were in close mourning, the rest in ordinary. They were divers hours in passing and in their passage disposed into several Divisions, each Division being distinguished by Drums and Trumpets, a Standard or a Banner born by a person of honor and his Assistant, and a horse covered and led, of which horses four were covered with black cloth and seven with Velvet; these being passed in their order at length followed the Carriage with the Effigies, on each side of the Carriage were born the Banner Roles, being Twelve in number, by Twelve persons of honor: and several pieces of His Highness Armour were born by honorable persons, Officers of the Army, eight in number.

"After those noble persons that supported the Pad, followed Garter Principal King of Arms, attended with a Gentleman on each side bareheaded: next him the Chief Mourner: and those Lords and noble persons that were Supporters and Assistants to the Chief Mourner. Next followed the Horse of Honor in very rich Equipage led in a long rein by the Master of the Horse. In the close followed His Highness Guard of Halberdiers and the Warders of the Tower. The whole Ceremony was managed with very great State to Westminster: many thousands of people being Spectators. At the West gate of the Abbey Church, the Horse with the Effigies thereon was taken off the Carriage by those ten Gentlemen who removed it before, who passing on to enter the Church, the Canopy of State was by the same persons borne over it again: and in this magnificent manner they carried it up to the East end of the Abbey, and placed it in that Noble Structure which was raised there on purpose to receive it: where it is to remain for some time exposed to publick view. This is the last ceremony of honor, and less could not be performed to the memory of him, to whom posterity will pay (when Envy is laid asleep by time), more honor than we are able to express."

Appended to this account is the following, in writing:—"The Solemnity of Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector's Funeral. After all this pompe he was taken out of his grave, and hanged for a traitor."

ON THE ARCHITECTURE OF CHINA.—A paper read at the Royal Institute of British Architects, on Monday, the 1st inst., by William Simpson, Esq., F.R.G.S. China, although an ancient country, does not possess the archæological wealth of temples in ruins which we find in India and Egypt; and even the little to be found in "Far Cuthay" is not much known. The Ming tombs and the great Temple of Heaven have never been described in an architectural sense until this paper was read. For the first time plans and sections of these places were exhibited, so that their details could be fully understood. It is difficult to find an analogy to the Temple of Heaven. The Birs Nimroud, the supposed Tower of Babel, has a certain resemblance; the difference being that the one is square in plan with seven terraces, whereas the Chinese one is round, and with only three terraces. On the top of this the Emperor alone sacrifices and worships the great Lord of Heaven. The description of the Ming tombs is important from its bearing on the pre-historic *Tumulus* or *Barrow* mode of interment which in present engages so much of the attention of our archæologists at home. Plans and sections as well as drawings were exhibited of the tomb of Yung-To, the third at the Ming dynasty. It is a tumulus of about half a mile of circumference, and with a large enclosed temple running south for about 1200 feet from the periphery of the large mound. The "Loong," or serpentine approach to this tomb, as well as that of another Ming tomb at Nunking, was dwelt upon, as bearing upon "serpent worship," and the theory of Dracbotine temples, such as Carnac in Brittany and Abury in England are supposed by some to be. The paper treated upon the Pailows, or monumental gates, to be found so plentifully distributed all over China; and the pagoda, with its probable derivation from India, was also considered. The wooden derivation of the constructive parts of Chinese building was pointed out. Major Crossman, of the Royal Engineers, gave some of his experiences in constructing Government works in China, and Sir Digby Wyatt, in moving a vote of thanks, referred to some of the aspects of Chinese architecture.

CHAUCER.—Our hope that there might be Chaucer Records at the Lord Chamberlain's office is disappointed. Lord Sydney informs us that his records do not reach back to Edward III.'s time or even Edward IV.'s. But the Record Office in Fetter-lane has yielded to Mr. Furnivall's search, under the courteous guidance of Mr. Selby, the

Superintendent of the Search-room, the following fresh notices of Chaucer:—1. That on the 1st of March, 1360, Edward III. gave 16*l.* towards the poet's ransom, after his capture in France—"Galfrido Chaucer, capto per inimicos in partibus Francie; in subsidium redemptoris sue, de consimili dono Regis, die et anno supradictis, xvj. li." (This was 13*s.* 4*d.* less than His Majesty gave Robert de Clynton to buy a horse, and 4*l.* less than he gave John de Beuele to buy a "cursor" or war-house.) 2. That on the death of his Queen Philippa (on August 16, 1369) Edward III., on 1st September, 1369, ordered to be given to Chaucer, as one of his "Esquiers" of less degree, 3 ells of black cloth, short, for mourning. (On the same day the King ordered 6 ells of like black cloth to be given to Philippa Chaucer, probably then the poet's namesake, and certainly his wife in 1374.) 3. That in 1369 Chaucer got a grant of 1*l.* for his summer clothes. 4. That in 1372 and 1373 he got 2*l.* for his summer and winter clothes each year. 5. That in the Record Office are two rolls that Chaucer must have handled in 1381 and 1385, being the returns of his two collectors, over whom he was controller, of the Customs-dues received by them in those years for home and foreign wool, wool fells, and hides, such returns being made "*per visum et testimonium Galfridi Chaucer contrarotulatoris.*" Chaucer's own returns, which he was bound to write with his own hand, are not among the extant records of the port of London, but further search will be made for them.—*Athenæum.*

Proceedings of Societies.

LIVERPOOL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—An ordinary meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., in the small lecture-room—free library (the president, Mr. Edwin Leighton, in the chair). Mr. Heywood Chapman read a paper on "Some Inedited Pieces of the Gun Money of James II., 1690." In the course of his paper he described the manner in which the pieces were fabricated and issued, and quoted from the enactments regulating their circulation several pieces hitherto unrecorded; half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences—of gun-metal—were shown in illustration. The honorary secretary, Mr. J. Harris Gibson, communicated a short paper on "Two Jettons, or Counters," recently found in St. Michael's Church, Huyton, and forwarded to the Society by the vicar, the Rev. Oswald Penrhyn. Mr. Gibson said that the English word "*counter*" clearly determined the use for which the medallets were struck, namely, keeping accounts, or reckoning without a knowledge of figures; from foreign appellations, they could with certainty be traced to and identified with the Roman calculus. The continental names for the coins were—France, Teton; Belgium and Holland, Legpenning or Telpenning; Germany, Rechenpfennig; Sweden, Rackpenning; Spain, Contadores, or gitones; Italy, Gettone. They could be traced to the thirteenth century, the earliest forms showing no legends, but only small ornaments, such as flowers, crosses, symbols, or shields. Later, however, legends appeared in great variety, being, for the most part, religious mottoes, proverbs, names (more or less abbreviated), with arms or heraldic symbols, enigmatical figures, &c. The counters, evidently of Nuremberg manufacture, were found in September last in the course of lowering the ground in the nave or body of the church, and were thus explained:—

"No. 1.—*Obv*:—A lozenge containing a double fleur-de-lis, with single lis on either side—between the sides of the lozenge and inner circle—four annulets and four pellets at alternate distances. Legend:—VBENO: VBEN: VBENI: VBEO, divided into four parts and separated by pellets—letters mediæval in character. *Rev*: A ship with flag at each end, a wavy line below denoting water. Legend:—The same as obverse, but indistinct, no pellets; m. m.:—a crown.

"No. 2.—*Obv*:—A triangle upon a double trefoil, orb and cross in the centre, bearded circle. Legend:—

DNACKVNBECTOCNV—letters in mediæval and Roman characters; m. m.:—a fleur-de-lis. *Rev.*:—A small rose in the centre, surrounded by three crowns and three fleurs-de-lis, alternately. Legend:—ECKVNDKVNDBVCQKVBV; m. m.: a small three-leaved ornament."

The following were received as donations:—Vol. xxvii., Proceedings of the Literary and Philosophical Society (Liverpool); No. 2, vol. ii., Transactions of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society (Montreal and thirty-four coins for Society's cabinet, from Messrs. Chapman, Brown, and Stephens.

Notices of Books.

History of Two Queens.—1. *Catherine of Aragon*; 2. *Anne Boleyn*. By William Hepworth Dixon. London: Hurst and Blackett. 1873.

MR. DIXON has chosen a period of history of the deepest and most stirring interest. Read by the light of her antecedent biography, the royal yet sad recluse of Kimbolton acquires an altogether different position in the mind of the reader. But Mr. Dixon's gift of describing, conjecturing, and showing forth the vividly personal, would almost invest dry bones or an Egyptian mummy with warmth and life. Mr. Dixon enters upon his work systematically, and somewhat after the manner of an experienced painter, who carefully prepares his ground and back-ground, sketching in the surrounding objects with light, indicative touch, then delineated with a clear, incisive pencil and brilliant colours, the leading figures stand out from the back-ground and surroundings with striking effect.

The story of Ferdinand and Isabella, of Spain, reads like a terrible romance of perjury, crime, and cruelty. Darker chambers of horror surely never existed than the heart and brain of this remorseless, albeit gifted and beautiful woman. The characters and deeds of "Bloody Mary" are well explained by those of her ancestors. The other principal characters are likewise powerfully drawn. Of James, the King of Scotland, at that time, the author says:—"A man of truth, he made a personal religion of his adherence to his pledge.

A king, he thought, should never swear. His word should be his bond. . . . In physical courage, James was like a dog that flies at every object, even a shadow, in his path." His power of abstemiousness astonished the Spanish priest, Ayala, who wrote:—"I never saw a man so temperate out of Spain." Most touching is the description of the sorrow of Henry VII., and his beautiful and amiable queen, upon the death of their son Arthur, the perfect knight, their prince of song and legend, in whom the earlier, and, perhaps, mythical Arthur, seemed to be reflected. Very effectively, also, Mr. Dixon sketches the last days of the King, when, too sad to take further pleasure or interest in the pomps of the world, he gave himself up chiefly to works of charity. It is singular that a period so suitable for a great historical drama has never been seized by our playwrights. Catherine, the young neglected widow-princess, in the interesting retirement of her English home; the councils of Isabella, in her conquered Moorish palace with its grand scenery, and the terrible inquisitorial element ever in the back-ground; the refined and cheerful court of Henry VII., and the gorgeous and popular concluding scene of the marriage of Catherine and Henry VIII., present materials of the happiest and most promising nature for the dramatist. But perhaps the pen of the ready writer was needed to point out their capabilities. Amusing are the comments of the Spanish Envoy, Counsellor Don Guter, upon the liberty of speech customary, even in those days, with the English nation. "The business of this country," he complains, "is public from the moment it is opened at the court."

When the scene changes to the coronation of Henry VIII. and Catherine, a flow of youth, life, and joy, pervades the scene. We seem to behold the royal pair as their procession, brave with beauty and glory, passes through the streets, surging with loyal subjects, on to the Abbey. "The king," says Mr. Dixon, "whose opening days of royalty were no less full of noble labour than of innocent sport, was loved as only youthful kings are ever loved. He was a thorough English Prince, in whom the youth of England saw themselves as in a glass." We shall look forward with great interest to the complementary volumes of this most masterly and most fascinating history.

What can she do? By the Rev. E. P. Roe. Author of "Barriers Burned Away," "Play and Profit in my Garden." New York: Dodd & Meads. 1873.

MR. ROE, in a rather pointed dedication, gives a valuable hint to the unmarried of the gentler sex, which we leave, however, to our young lady readers to discover for themselves. The tendency of this story is excellent. Sound practical usefulness, and a type of religion which shall stand the wear and tear of life, and be a not merely "skin-deep" veneer of vain profession, are inculcated with considerable power, yet withal in an attractive manner. The heroine of the tale, in spite of the artificial surroundings among which she has been brought up, and which naturally have somewhat influenced her character, develops into a bright example of tender and unselfish, yet resolute and courageous womanhood; and though originally a conventional Fifth Avenue belle, ends by marrying, after the loss of her home and

fortune, a humble countryman with the exterior of a rustic, but the heart of a true gentleman. Fortunately for the lady, American educational arrangements have admitted of the rustic being well informed, and not without some pretensions to the title of a scholar. The gradual course of incident is so well managed, and the best of sympathies are so skillfully invoked, that the *disarr* termination is rather wished for than ridiculed by the reader. Mr. Roe indulges in a rather long preface, for a story-book; but we should regret to lose the earnest thought and clear exposition of opinion it contains. We naturally meet with a few Americanisms—as in instances in which an English author would employ the simile of the rose, our Transatlantic cousin tells us not unfrequently of a delicate young lady blushing "like a peony," and persons of education express themselves as "real sorry." These, however, are trifles compared with the true, hearty wisdom of the book, and the telling appeal which it makes to the good hearts and good heads of its fair readers. We wish all success to Mr. Roe, on both sides of the Atlantic.

Amadeus and other Poems. By Alfred Wyatt-Edgell. London: Smith, Elder, & Co. 1873.

MR. WYATT-EDGEELL'S poems give evidences of scholarly reading. His verses are chiefly of a religious or devotional character, and their author is evidently a firm upholder of the Christian faith. Among Mr. Wyatt-Edgell's most successful efforts may be enumerated "Desiderium," and "The Old Country Inn." The latter clever little poem is bright and sparkling, and has much smartness and precision of rhythm.

The Dawn of Love: An Idyll of Modern Life. By Colin Rae-Brown. London: James Nisbet & Co. 1873.

A POEM characterized by earnestness and refinement of feeling. The volume, which has a decidedly serious, not to say religious tendency, is appropriately dedicated to Lord Shaftesbury. The language and thought of the idyll are pure, simple and natural. To descend to less elevated details, we may remark upon the elegant typography of the work, rendering it specially suitable as a gift book.

Answers to Correspondents.

A. B.—The trial of the Earl of Cardigan took place at the bar of the House of Lords on February 16, 1841, when a verdict of "not guilty" was returned.

T. K.—You will find the information you require in Collins's Peerage and Banks' Extinct Peerage.

S. J. M.—Refer to Burton's Diary, vol. iii., where, at 241-2, you will find some notices of the career of Colonel John Duval in the House of Commons.

H. F. (*King's Lynn*).—In Blomefield's "History of Norfolk," vol. iii., p. 655, it is stated that Aylsham Burgh manor formed part of the portion which Lady Purbeck received from her father, and that it was retained by her descendants till the latter end of the last century.

Heraldicus.—The ostrich is frequently used as a charge in armorial bearings; and from the idle story of its being able to digest iron, it is usually represented with a horse-shoe or a key in its beak.

X.—The sentence to which you refer is an allusion to the custom in Spain and Italy of giving poisoned pigs.

C. R.—Apsley House was built by Chancellor Bathurst, between the years 1771 and 1778.

F. G.—Prior to the reign of Henry V., according to Grimaldi, specimens of English correspondence are rare; letters previously to that time were usually written in French or Latin, and were the productions chiefly of the great or the learned. We have nothing earlier than the fifteenth century which can be termed a *familiar letter*. The material, too, upon which letters were written up to the same period was usually vellum, very few instances, indeed, occurring, of more ancient date, of letters written on common paper.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 4, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 20, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 4, 20, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 81A, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

stones, forced open the doors of the place, destroyed the surplices, broke into pieces the baptismal font, and would, had they been permitted, have soon razed the sacred edifice to the ground.

Randal Holme, the antiquary, alludes to these works of this impious mob, "the destroying of the bishop's palace, and the great church."

The bishop's throne is said to be composed of the fragments (then found) of the shrine of St. Werburg, discovered by the workmen during their excavations; and it will not be out of place to remark that other stone fragments, supposed to belong to the Saint's shrine, were, during the excavations necessary for the present restoration, discovered amongst the rubbish which blocked up a staircase leading to a small room, believed to be the "Abbot's Cellar." It was ornamented with a lattice-work pattern, and was in all respects, except in material, similar to the portable shrines in use at the present time on the Continent. Miss Louisa Stuart Costello, who visited the old town of Chester about the year 1844, thus speaks of the shrine—"The Bishop's throne is a most curious piece of sculpture of very early date, the carvings representing the figures of the Mercian kings and saints." Indeed I am of opinion that these figures, so far from representing the kings of Mercia, represent the first of the abbots of St. Werburg's, and the numerous saintly relations of Werburg herself; but this is a point of dispute amongst antiquaries which I can in nowise pretend to decide.

The south of the transept is walled off, and used as the parish church of St. Oswald, by virtue of an ancient prerogative granted by the mayor, on behalf of the inhabitants of Chester, to the Abbot Ripley. An altar tomb in the wall, thought to be that of Henry IV. of Germany, was removed during the restoration a few years since, when it was found from the carving about it to belong to one of the abbots, many of whom were buried in the monastery. The Cathedral, built of the red sandstone of the district, because of the facility of obtaining that material, presents a good example of the varied and mixed styles of architecture. The Perpendicular blended with the Tudor, which, as you pass silently away to that which in days gone by was the lady chapel, gives place to a style bordering on Elizabethan; and as each progressing style gives way to the other, the whole is pervaded by the ancient Gothic.

There is a good example of the Norman style of architecture in the underground vaults or chambers, used by the monks as their storeroom, and known as the Norman Crypt, more properly the Promptuarium.

Richard of Bec was the first abbot of St. Werburg's. He died April 26th, 1117, and was buried in the south cloister of the abbey.

William, 2nd abbot, was elected in 1121, and died 11th nones, October, 1140.

During the interval which elapsed between the death of the first abbot and the election of his successor, the government of the monastery was confided to the care of one Robert, then the prior.

Ralph, 3rd abbot, elected 11th calends, February, 1140, died November 16th, 1157.

Robert Fitz Nigel, 4th abbot, was raised to the mitre in 1157, and died in 1174.

Robert, 5th abbot, and second of the name, was elected on the 3rd nones, February, 1174, and died 2nd calends, September, 1184. This abbot obtained certain Bulls from Pope Clement confirming certain rights; upon his death the king took the abbey into his own hands, placing it in the keeping of Thomas de Husseburne. From this time dates a continual strife on the part of several of the neighbouring barons* as to the election of abbots, some being in favour

of the one candidate, and others pressing forward the interest of the other, thus, no doubt, being the cause of great scandal.

Robert de Hastings, 6th abbot, was placed herein by his patrons, Henry II. and Baldwin Archbishop of Canterbury. His reign, doubtless one of cares, was short; for in 1194 he was deposed at the suit of Geoffry, who was installed in his stead.

Geoffry, confirmed in his office on the removal of Hastings, thus became 7th abbot; he died May 7th, 1208.

Hugh Grylle, 8th abbot, was elected in 1208, and died 21st April, 1226.

William Marmion was his successor in 1226, and died two years afterwards.

Walter Pincebech, the 10th abbot, was consecrated 29th September, 1228, and after a reign of twelve years, during which he laboured hard for the benefit of his monastery and the relief of the poor, he died in the year 1240.

Robert Frind, 11th abbot, was consecrated by the Bishop of Coventry, Hugh de Pateshul, in 1240. He died in 1244. During the short time he was abbot the number of monks in the monastery had increased to forty.

Thomas Capenhurst, 12th abbot, succeeded Frind 1249. He died from a broken heart on the 4th calends, May, 1265.

Simon de Albo Monasterio, or Whitechurch, formerly a monk of the abbey, and who seems to have been doing missionary duty, succeeded, and was elected 13th abbot on the 15th calends, May, 1265.

Whitechurch was succeeded by his chaplain, Thomas de Byrche Hylles, as 14th abbot, January 30th, 1291. He died in 1323.

William de Bebington, 15th abbot, was elected 5th February, 1324, and died November 20th, 1349.

Richard Seynesbury, 16th abbot, was consecrated 1349. Having squandered the means of the monastery, he resigned his abbacy to avoid the visitation, which was about to be made by order of the Benedictine Provincial. He died in Lombardy, having fled from England in disgrace.

Thomas de Newport, 17th abbot, was elected on the 25th March, and died at his manor-house at Sutton-in-Wirral, June 1st, 1385. He was buried in the abbey.

William de Mershton, 18th abbot, and formerly of the abbey, was elected July 30th, 1385, and after a short reign of a little more than six months he died, 13th January, 1386.

Henry de Sutton, 19th abbot, 1410.

Thomas Yerdlesley was 20th abbot. The name of this Thomas occurs in some portmote pleadings in the 7th year of Henry V., and also in the reign of Henry VI. He died in the year 1434.

John Salghall, 21st abbot, was the successor of Yerdlesley. In 1450 we find him suffering under the sentence of excommunication, but he was shortly afterwards absolved. He died in 1452.

Richard Oldham was 22nd abbot, in 1452. After conducting the affairs of the monastery for a space of twenty years, he was consecrated Bishop and transferred to the Isle of Man, which See he held until his death on October 13th, 1485.

Thomas Ripley became abbot on the consecration of his predecessor. He died at Warwick, August 30th, 1492. He appears to be the first abbot who was buried without the walls of the house he had governed.

John Birchenshaw, the 24th abbot, was instituted to the vacant office, October 4th, 1493, by a Papal Bull. During the time this abbot occupied office various dissensions arose between the mayor of the town on behalf of the City and Corporation of Chester and the abbot, which ended in the deposition of Birchenshaw, when Thomas Hyphile and

* Earl Randal was one of the chiefs engaged in this strife.

Thomas Marshall were respectively appointed in his stead. A very long enjoyment of the privileges of Lord Abbot they did not experience, for we find that the rightful prelate was restored about the year 1530, his death being recorded as taking place seven years later.

John Clarke, 25th and last abbot, was chosen in the year 1537. It was during the government of Clarke that Henry VIII. issued his warrants for the suppression of monasteries and other religious houses, the revenues, &c., to be appropriated and laid by for the use of the crown. Clarke, fearful of being cast out, submitted to the desires of the king, and as a reward was permitted to enjoy the now extinguished title of abbot until his death.

The abbey, now in the hands of a servile king, experienced no more the fatherly guidance of an abbot; the first, however, who heads the list as Bishop of the newly founded Episcopal See of Chester, is John Bird. His successor was Cuthbert Scott, who was, on account of his attachment to the causes of the Church of Rome—some of the doctrines of which Church he had at Chester publicly defended on the accession of Elizabeth to the English throne—deposed and committed to the Fleet. He effected an escape, and fleeing to the Continent, died at Louvain. May of the year 1561 saw Dewnham bishop, and we find the “learned and witty” Dr. Chaderton, as his successor. From this time downwards there are few of the bishops who performed the duties of the diocese until removed by death, the greater part of them being translated from the Bishopric of Chester to one more wealthy. On the translation of Chaderton to the See of Lincoln, Bellot was appointed; and he in turn was succeeded by Vaughan, Thomas Moreton, John Bridgeman,* Walton,† Ferme, Hall; John Wilkins, Dean of Ripon; John Pearson, Thomas Cartwright, Nicholas Stratford, Sir W. Davies, Bart., D.D., Dean of Bocking; Francis Gastrell, Peploe, Edmund Keene, William Markham, LL.D.; Beilby Porteus, William Cleaver, Henry William Majendie Bowyer, Edward Sharp, Henry Law, Charles James Bloomfield, and John Bird Sumner.

Such is the ancient abbey of St. Werburg’s—in external appearance incongruous to the eyes of the sight-seeker, yet to the antiquarian and ecclesiologist possessing those volumes of interest and information not elsewhere to be found.

J. P. S.

THE ARCHÆOLOGY OF THE GREAT ORME.

To write the history of a mountain so full of interest as the Great Orme’s Head, and to do it ample justice, is a task which I would gladly leave for the pen of some one of the more able and learned writers on antiquity to portray. I do not intend to treat of the various points of romantic interest with which this eminence is in some degree connected, nor of those scenes of love and disaster of which it has often been the sole and silent spectator, but of the monuments of those primitive inhabitants who dwell in the strongholds of nature, and who with their barbarous customs gave way to the more civilized beings in the persons of the Romans, and to the military discipline of their conquerors. Could all these things be clearly traced through the centuries past, they would form a large, curious, and very interesting volume, but since such cannot be done, I feel myself emboldened to preserve the monuments of this mountain, now existing few and far between, from total oblivion.

The philology of the Orme’s Head is anything but clear;

it is a subject upon which few, if any, have ventured an opinion, and under these circumstances I may be pardoned for putting forward an hypothesis which, in want of a better one, can be valued accordingly. The headland extends into the sea, and since a small gulf running inland is styled an “*arm of the sea*,” it is equally probable that this mighty rock might have at one time been called “*the arm*” of land, the surname “*great*” being applied to distinguish it from an approximate eminence known as the “*Little arm*” or “*orme*.” The letter “*o*,” for the sake of euphony, taking the place of “*a*,” we arrived at the word “*Orm*,” and prefixing the distinguishing word “*great*,” we have the title by which it is known at the present day, *i.e.* “*The Great Orme*.” Before leaving our philological investigations, it will only be justice to say a word or two respective of the derivation of the name of the small town which has within the last few years risen up at the foot of the mountain, and known as Llandudno. It is commonly believed that it is derived from the words “*Llan*” and “*Tudno*.” From “*Llan*,” signifying “*a sacred inclosure*,” and “*Tudno*,” the name of the patron saint of the district, is derived the compound “*Llantudno*,” and by euphonizing the “*t*” to the softer sounding “*d*,” we easily arrive at the modern name of the town, meaning the “*Enclosure of Tudno*.”

In this short survey of the antiquities of the Orme’s Head it will be necessary, to meet the views of the writer, to commence with that monument of antiquity ascribed to the Druids, and their worship, and called *Gwylfa y Ceirw*, *i.e.*, “*A watch-place for the deer*.”

This monument occurs on the western part of the headland, and is one of those alignments, or avenues, which have of late been found in various parts of England. It consists of two single lines of microlithic stones, set at right angles to each other, and forming an enclosure not unlike our letter L. There are two avenues of stones, styled the “*cursus*,” connected with the remains of Stonehenge, within which antiquaries have amused themselves by picturing the chariot races of the Britons as taking place; although by attributing the introduction of chariot-racing to the Romans they admit the erection of such monuments to be of a later period, and after the subjugation of that part of Britain by the invaders. Neither are the Stonehenge avenues or that of *Gwylfa y Ceirw* favourable to this explanation, for there existed no Roman “*cursus*” which was not so arranged as to enable those taking part in the races to pass the point from which they started at least once during the sport. There exist two kind of alignments or avenues, those leading to a circle or central chamber, and those which lead from “*nowhere to nowhere*.” Some antiquaries are of opinion that *Gwylfa y Ceirw* belongs to the former kind, and argue that it formerly led to a circle or temple of the native deity, of which temple or circle, however, not a stone can be traced. From the many investigations which have taken place in various parts of the world, it has been clearly shown that this hypothesis with regard to such monuments, is entirely groundless; the recognized interpretation is, that these avenues lead to the central sepulchral chamber wherein the bones of some great and mighty chief or prince have been deposited, and round whose remains those of his family, and nearest relations, have, in their turn, been buried. Since no trace of a circle or central chamber is seen at *Gwylfa y Ceirw*, there is no question but that it will belong to the second kind of alignments. The history of those passages, leading, as they do, from “*nowhere to nowhere*,” is more difficult to trace than that of those leading to a central chamber, and of such erections Fergusson says, “*No erections in the corresponding microlithic style, either in the Mediterranean countries or in India, afford any hints which would enable us to suggest their purpose*.”* There is a microlithic avenue at Merivale, near Dartmoor,

* He was the compiler of the work known as Bishop Bridgeman’s Ledger.

† Compiler of the Polyglot Bible.

* See p. 54, Fergusson’s “*Rude Stone Monuments*.”

besides others on the moor itself, which are supposed to be procession avenues. These monuments were certainly never erected as procession passages, for a procession winding its way through such a limited space would not but be attended with numerous unforeseen difficulties: there is no niche or recess for the figure of the god; no sanctuary in honour of the deity as we should expect to find in such a place, while the sides are all doors.

It is believed that these alignments or avenues were erected to commemorate an army in battle array; and this is the most probable explanation which can be given of such monuments, when we look into the fact that a great part of that which is now water, on the western side of the eminence, was once land, extending on towards that part of the Menai Straits where Suetonius Paulinus led his army across into Anglesey, and whose example was fifty years afterwards followed by Julius Agricola. It is the exact position in which an army of native warriors would be drawn out for battle, to repulse the invaders, and defend the village in their rear. We may therefore conclude that it is a monument erected by the natives to mark the spot where they fought the great battle so disastrous to them, in defence of their wives, children, and religion, and which battle gave that name to the parish which it now bears.* Not far from this monument are the remains of an ancient camp—*Pen-y-dinas*, the embankments of which, although almost destroyed, can easily be traced. We can imagine the victorious legions of the Romans forming their camp near the dwellings of their conquered victims, for in its vicinity occur the remains of ancient round huts, or hovels, similar to those now found on the isle of St. Kilda, and which were once covered with rushes and other like coverings, the obtaining which the neighbourhood offered such facilities. There is a small chapel dedicated to St. Tudno on the Head, and the site whereupon it stands is supposed to be the place where Tudno breathed his soul to God. As we are making mention of Tudno, it will not be out of place to introduce a tradition which appears on the marvellous page of the saint's life. It is said that while he lived, he was possessed of a whetstone which was regarded as one of the wonders of Britain, since it bore qualities peculiar only to itself. It bore the renown of immediately sharpening the sword of any hero that was applied to it, while, on the contrary, the sword of the coward had its edge destroyed. This relic was, on the death of the saint, seized and carried away by Tudwal Tudghudd, the warlike king of Straihyde, in Scotland, who attributed to it qualities slightly varying with those it possessed while in the custody of Tudno. It would now sharpen the weapon of the coward as well as that of the hero, but instant death came to him who chanced to receive a blow from the so whetted sword of the hero, while the sword of the coward inflicted no injury whatever.

Not far from the chapel is a natural antiquity called "*Maen Sygl*," the *rocking stone*; it is also known by the name of "*Cryd Tudno*," *Tudno Cradle*. This stone measures in length six feet, in breadth ten feet four inches, and in depth two feet, and although it was once mysteriously balanced on slight support, it has now lost its equipoise, and lies but a ruin on the ground. A little to the westward of the "*Cradle of Tudno*" is a cromlech in which the bones of the mythical hag Keridwen (the reputed mother of the bard Taliesin) are supposed to have been interred; it bears the name of "*Lety y filiati*," which means, "*the kennel of the greyhound bitch*."

During the excavations made, and reported in the journal of the British Archaeological Association some years back, several of the rough baked sepulchral urns, similar to those of the Romans, containing burnt bones, were discovered. From this the inference may be drawn, that if not the burial-

place of some one of the Romans who, without doubt, were encamped in the district, it was that of a native chieftain or warrior, and belonged to a later date than had been attributed to it, and when the Roman mode of sepulture had been adopted.

The discovery of metal ranks as one of the highest features, if not the highest, of antiquity in the neighbourhood. There is in Anglesey a locality called "*Careo y doli*," which is thought to be the place where tribute was exacted by the Romans on all copper and metals passing that point. The Orme's Head was extremely rich in ore, and the native inhabitants long before the conquest by the Romans were aware of the treasure, and worked the mines to advantage; for within the ancient workings of the mines have been discovered many implements of toil formed of bone and stone. Unfortunately none of these, that I am aware of, have been preserved, nor were they submitted to any person versed in archaeology, so that we are in utter ignorance whether they belong to an earlier or later epoch. I am, however, inclined to believe that they are the tools of the ancient inhabitants, and belong to an earlier epoch, for in and about the mines several tools in bronze, as also spear-heads, have been discovered—a fact which argues greatly in favour of the hypothesis that the Romans worked these mines. Such being the case, it can hardly be shown that after the departure of the invaders the natives preferred their primitive tools to the more durable ones of the Romans. There have also been found numerous coins, which, as far as they could be deciphered, supported the theory of the presumed occupation by the Romans.* On the western extremity of the Orme's Head, which Camden † describes "as a vast promontory with a crooked elbow, call'd *Gogarth*," stood the Abbey of Gogarth. This part, although now watered by the bay of Conway, was, at one time, far inland. A writer speaking of this locality thus describes it:—"Cantref Gwaelod, which is celebrated as a beautiful vale extending from Bangor Fawr to Gogarth, and in breadth from Dwygyolchi (near Penmaen Bach) to the point in Flintshire, which came up from Rhuddlan to Priestholme; in the upper end it reached from Llanfair Fechan and Aber to the river Gell, which divided Arfon from Anglesey, and Anglesey from Flintshire. This river flowed between Priestholme and Penmon, and discharged itself into the sea near Priestholme."

The Abbey, it has been supposed, was an appendage to the abbey of Conway, and was the residence of the Bishops of Bangor.‡

This district belonged to Helig-ab-Glanawg,§ whose palace was situate midway between Penmaen Maur and Gogarth. The destruction of this prince's dwelling had for many generations been foretold, and sons and daughters had been born and had passed away, yet the palace still remained in all its primitive splendour; sumptuous feastings were held within its walls, for its inmates scorned at a prophecy as yet unfulfilled, and which they thought not to see fulfilled. The wail "*Dial a ddian, dial a ddian!*" || was nightly heard borne on the wings of the wind; but the wailer was unseen and unknown. At last the day came: a great feast was prepared within the palace, the guests were invited, and came, and were seated; the wine passed freely round, and in the sumptuous revelling the cry of vengeance was forgotten. More wine was called for, and the cup-bearer was sent to bring that which the revellers had demanded. All this time the grey-haired

* Some few months back a series of these coins were shown to the writer, but they were in such an obliterated state that it was with no small difficulty that he could decipher them.

† Gibson's edition, vol. ii. p. 803.

‡ Leland, the topographer, in the reign of Henry VIII., when he visited it found it in ruins.

§ He is also called by some writers *Helig Voel-a-Glanog*.

|| Vengeance is coming.

* *Cruddyddyn-yn-Rhos*, which means, the "*bloody city*."

perfect, some appearing to have been purposely defaced, others are badly struck; none of them have legends on either side.

No. 1 has on *obv.* three leopards, passant guardant, in a shield; on *rev.* a cross crosslet, badly struck. Nos. 2, 3, 6, have each on *obv.* a crowned head of the same type as those on the silver pennies of the three first Edwards; Nos. 4, 5 have each on *obv.* a grotesque full face, with an ornamented border; the various reverses will be better understood by a sight of the engravings, than by a verbal description. No. 5 differs from the rest in being less in diameter and thicker, also in being struck convex on *obv.* and concave on *rev.*

In the reigns of Edward I., II., III., these coins were called by various names, Crokards, Pollards, Brabants, Scaldings, Eagles, &c. Ruding, in his "Annals of the Coinage," vol. ii. p. 109, states that "a new law was enacted, A.D. 1299, prohibiting the bringing of these base coins into the realm on forfeiture of life and goods," &c.

These pains and penalties had the desired effect for a time, but in the reigns of Richard II., Henry IV. and V., foreign money was again surreptitiously imported; and in A.D. 1415, we learn from Ruding, vol. ii. p. 282, it was enacted "that all they who should make, coin, buy, or bring into the realm of England any *Galley, Halfpence, Suskins, or Dirthins*, to sell them, or to put them into payment; and thereof should be attained, should be judged as felons, and forfeit all their lands, tenements, goods, and chattels."

The "black money" was allowed to pass at the rate of two for a penny, but after they were prohibited, five or six were exchanged for one English penny. Evidently the chronic want of those mediæval times was that of "small change." For centuries the necessary currency of the lower values was confined to minute silver coins, which were so very thin and small as to be easily broken or lost, and it was doubtless that pressing want of "small change" which produced the "black money" of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, the leaden tokens of the sixteenth, and the numerous trade tokens of the seventeenth century.

It seems strange to us now that copper or brass coins, for small values, had not been introduced during all that time, because the silver money, which was free from alloy down to the reign of Henry VIII., had been continually clipped by dishonest persons, and also sent abroad to be melted down; moreover, specimens of that famous bronze money, which had been so abundantly circulated for 400 years by the Romans during their occupancy of England, must have been continually found at all their stations, as they are still, yet the various governments did not profit by their example.

I stated above that all the abbey pieces had their legends in Lombardic letters, but about the middle of the sixteenth century other tokens of a similar type were coined, with Roman letters upon them. One of these is engraved on plate No. 8, and as a description of that was given by me at p. 219, *ante*, it need not be repeated here.

I come now to the Nuremberg tokens, of which I send a promised list of nineteen diverse specimens from my collection, on which the word "Rechenpenige," either in whole or in part, "does not appear as it ought to have done," according to Mr. W. Winters' dictum (*see* p. 166, *ante*). They are all brass, and of two sizes; the larger are one inch in diameter, the smaller, which are by far the most numerous, are about seven-eighths of an inch in diameter.

One type of the devices on these tokens (which may be called the usual type) is correctly described by Mr. Winters as having on one side three crowns alternately with three *flurs-de-lis*, and on the other side a globe surmounted with a cross, &c., but amongst mine I have two of the larger size with the winged lion of St. Mark holding a book (*see* plate, Nos. 10 and 11). The former has for legend—

Obv. EGIDIVS . KRAVWINCKEL .

Rev. The usual device, and a blundered inscription which I cannot decipher. No. 11 has

Obv. "SANTVS . MARCVS . NI . "

Rev. "HANS . SCHVLTES . NMOIN . "

It will be seen that part of the letters on this token are Lombardic. The device on the *rev.* is the same as on No. 10. These tokens are made of cast brass, and much thicker than any others I have. Some of the smaller jettons have for device, on the obverse, a man's helmeted head and bust. They are much rarer than those with the three crowns, &c., but I have three varieties of that type described below (Nos. 10, 11, 15).

The orthography on these tokens is both defective and variable. Nuremberg is spelt in several different ways. *Gott* (God) is often spelt with one t. *Gluck* (good luck) is frequently *Glick*. *Heut* (yesterday) and *tot* (dead) more commonly appear *Heit* and *dott*. On neither Flemish nor English tokens of that period do *y* or *u* ever appear, but *i* and *v* always take their places, thus each of the two last-named letters is sometimes a vowel, sometimes a consonant, as in Josiah, which would be put IOSIAH, or Verbum, VERBYM.

It will be seen that most of the legends, on the various reverses, are pious sentiments, whilst some are German proverbs. I have endeavoured to give the translation of each as literally as the idioms of the two languages will allow. Two jettons in my collection are fortunately dated, the oldest of the two has 1551 on both sides in Arabic numerals, and I put that as No. 1, being much rarer, and, perhaps, older than any of the undated ones (*see* plate No. 9). The other dated jetton is described below (No. 9).

[The engravings for the above will appear in our next Number.]

THE ANCIENT FAMILIES OF KENT.

THINKING it may not prove uninteresting to some, I purpose collating under the above heading, from time to time, and from the most reliable sources, what I trust will be found to be a trustworthy account of the many eminent families anciently possessing land in this county; and I seek some little further justification for so doing in the fact that most recent writers, who profess to treat of the family history of Kent, have devoted so much of their time to expatiating upon the antecedents of families whose footing in the county merely dates from the time of the Stuarts, that reference to their works affords us little or no opportunity of becoming acquainted with either the designations or history of the ancient landed proprietary. It is my intention, however, in this paper to treat only of the history of families who existed long before Philipot's visitation of the county in the years 1619—21, continuing the account of such as retained possession of their estates beyond that date, or still hold them.

Septvans.

Arms—Azure, three corn-fans, or. As carved on the roof of the cloisters in Canterbury Cathedral.

This great family, styled often in old deeds, in the quaint legal Latin of the period, "*de septem vannis*" in allusion doubtless to their bearings, although their coat in reality contains but three vanns or screens, appear to have been not only renowned for many important services rendered to their respective sovereigns, but also to have become equally distinguished from the fact of their constant connection with the civil affairs of the county, for Harris remarks that the Septvans had been in commission for the peace, &c., ever since the time of Edward I., and even before that. Their principal seat was at Milton, near Canterbury, and came to be designated after them, Milton-Septvans. Robert de Septvans* served under Richard I., at the siege of Acre, in

* Hasted (iii. 587) styles him Sir Robert de Septvans, Knight, upon what authority I know not, certainly not that of either Harris or Philipot.

a deed of his, dated in the sixteenth year of Richard II., and was lieutenant to John, Lord Grey of Codnor, at Harflete in Normandy, during the wars of Henry V., from his abode, at which place, with his father, and for important services there, Gilbert the youngest son came to be called after that town. He was at first styled Septvans *alias* Chequer, then Chequer *alias* Harflete, and at last Harflete only.* Gilbert's share of the estates descended, through Thomas his son, and John his grandson, who both wrote themselves Septvans *alias* At Chequer; and Christopher Harflete his great-grandson, to Raymonde Harflett, son of the last named, who repurchased a moiety of the original estates, which John de Septvans partitioned among his three sons, and which had gone out of the family some little time previously, by a daughter, into the name of Alday. He left a son Thomas At Chequer (so styled in his will), otherwise Thomas Harflett, who died in 1559, possessed of Moland, which he devised to his son Christopher, who wrote himself Septvans *alias* Harflete. Christopher died in 1575, and his wife Mercy possessed Moland till her death in 1602, when it went to their eldest son Sir Francis Harflete, knight, who married twice. By his first wife he had two sons, Michael and Christopher, and two daughters. Michael Harflete, the eldest, dying without issue in 1619, left Moland to his brother Christopher Harflete, who was afterwards knighted, and at first resided at his ancient seat, but ultimately removed to St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, where he died in 1662 leaving, by his wife Aphra, a son Thomas Harflete, of Moland, Esq., who left an only daughter and heir married to John St. Leger, Esq., and they alienated the estate to Singleton. There are several monuments and gravestones of the Septvans *alias* Harflett in Ash Church, and it is stated that inscriptions in brass to the memory of this family were originally affixed to three altar tombs in the churchyard, and also to those on either side of the north door. They bore for their arms the renowned bearings of their ancestors the Septvans—Azure, three corn fans, or; as confirmed to Christopher Septvans *alias* Harflete in 1574; which coat he quartered with those of Twitham, Sandwich, Ellis, Brooke, Winbourne, and Wolfe, as it was formerly painted in the several windows of this church, and Harris says that these arms of the Septvans, together with those of the Henleys, Stoughtons, &c., who married into this family of Septvans *alias* Harflett, were still remaining in the windows of the parlour of the house at Molands when he wrote.

Valoigns.

Arms—Or, three pales nebule gules; as formerly painted in the windows of Canterbury cathedral. Their coat, however, afterwards came to be blazoned—Or, three pales wavy gules; which eventually degenerated into paly of six, wavy, or and gules, and was so represented in many of the churches of the county.

This ancient and eminent family had three several seats in Kent as early as the time of Stephen, namely, Swerdling in Petham (about three-and-a-half miles S.W. of Canterbury), Repton in Ashford, and Tremworth in Crundale (about two miles N.E. of Wye), at each of which, alternately, resided Ruallon de Valoignes, sheriff in the latter part of that reign. He bore for his arms—Or, three pales nebule gules, and had the county in *ferm* from the king; most, if not all the counties, being then let to *ferm* at the rent of 260*l.* *ad pensam*, and 76*l.* and 20*d.* *de numero*,† and he was still sheriff in the 1st year of Henry II., as is shown

by the records of the pipe office, where the sheriff's accounts are enrolled. Alan de Valoignes also, probably his son, who is described as of Tremworth, was sheriff from the 30th year of Henry II. to the end of his reign,* his residence, according to the custom of his ancestors, being sometimes at Tremworth, and sometimes at Repton and Swerdling.

Waretuis de Valoignes was with Richard I. at the siege of Acre, and one of the same name was living at Repton in the 45th year of Henry III., as appears by a deed, so dated, in which he styles himself of that place. Robert de Valoignes, also, is described as a "Baron" in the 13th year of the latter prince, and William de Valoignes, of Swerdling and Repton, filled the office of sheriff from the 3rd to the 6th year of Edward I., when he died; his son, Sir William de Valoignes, taking part in the war against the Scotch, and obtaining the honour of knighthood from the king at the siege of Carverock. As an instance of the singular customs of the times, it may be mentioned that this doughty soldier held of Edward, *in capite*, a moiety of the manor of Maplescomp by the service of finding a half-penny for the king's offering whenever he might come to hear mass at that place ("Blount's Tenure," p. 29). Another William de Valoignes married Loretta, only child of Otham, and in her right became possessed of the manor of Otham, and paid aid for it in the 20th year of Henry III., on the occasion of the marriage of Isabella, sister to that monarch. This William de Valoignes died in the 10th year of Edward I., and left two sons, Walter and Robert, to whom his wife, who survived him, at her death bequeathed the manor, which they held *in capite* in the reign of Edward II. But the moiety vested in Robert appears to have been soon alienated, for when Isabel, widow of Walter de Valoignes, paid aid for her portion at the making the Black Prince a knight, in 20th year of Edward III., it had got into another name. The above Robert is possibly the person of that name in the list of barons who were summoned against the Welsh in the 10th year of Edward I. (Rym. Fœd., ii. 189). Waretuis de Valoyns (as the name then began to be spelt) "of Tremworth," and who lived mostly there, was sheriff the latter part of the 31st and in the 32nd year of Edward I., and he also represented the shire in Parliament in the 28th (twice) and 29th years of the same prince, and again in the 2nd year of Edward II. Robert de Valoyns died in the 19th year of the latter king, and his son Henry de Valoyns "of Repton," was knight of the shire in the 13th year of Edward III., and held the office of sheriff in the following year, in which year, also, one of his two sons, Waretuis de Valoyns, had a charter of free warren for his lands at Tremworth, Hougham, and several other places in Kent. We find a Waretuis de Valoyns mentioned in the "Foedera" as appointed admiral of the king's fleet, from the Thames mouth westward, in the 1st year of Edward III.; possibly it is the same person. Stephen de Valoyns, the other son, settled himself at Gore Court in Otham, and was one of the conservators of the peace in the 29th and 31st years of Edward III. and in the 1st year of Richard II., and he also sat out for the shire in parliament in the 42nd year of the former king. Waretuis, however, the eldest son, who had added Hougham to the paternal estates by marriage, left two daughters only, one married to Thomas de

* He is called Septvans *alias* Chequer in a deed anno 8 Henry IV.; and in the last will of Joane his wife, anno 11 Henry VI., he is called Gilbert Harflete only, though she describes herself as Joane Septvans widow.—HASTED.

† "Madox's Excheq." p. 224. *Ad pensam* signified by weight, and the payer making good the deficiency, if any. *De numero* was payment by tale, and there was a third method, *ad scutum*, which was an addition of 6*d.* for every pound or twenty shillings of silver, to turn the scale, that the king might not lose his weight.—*Ibid.* p. 187.

* Hasted says (iii. 737) that Alan de Valoignes was sheriff from the 31st year to the end of Henry III., and refers to a former volume (i. 290) in support of this, where, however, the presence of that person among the sheriffs of the reign of Henry II. hardly justifies this flagrant misstatement, which he evidently had second-hand, from Philipot, who, in his notice of Swerdling (p. 274) makes a *precisely similar* blunder. Hasted then supplements his preliminary error by stating immediately afterwards that the same person was also appointed admiral of the king's fleet, from the mouth of the Thames westward, in the 1st year of Edward I., and gives Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. 4 p. 284, as his authority. The reference in question, nevertheless, is equally unfortunate, since it relates to the 1st year of Edward III., and the person elevated to the post is a *Waretuis* de Valoignes. To do Philipot justice, however, he does not appear to be responsible for this last misrepresentation.

Aldon, and the other to Sir Francis Fogge, between whom his estates were divided, and passed away out of this eminent name.

In the south window of the cross aisle of Ashford Church was once the figure of one of this family habited in his surcoat-of-arms,* with his spurs on, kneeling at an altar, and opposite to him, in the same attitude, his two wives in their surcoats of arms likewise, on the first those of Haute, and on the second Fogge, and behind her four children kneeling.

Fogge.

Arms—Argent, on a fess, between three annulets, sable, three mullets of the first pierced, as carved on the roof of the cloisters in Canterbury cathedral.

This family, which ultimately absorbed into itself the large estates of both Valoigns and Septvans, sprang from Otho Fogge, who came into Kent out of Lancashire in the early part of the reign of Edward I. His son, John Fogge, had issue Sir Francis Fogge, knight, who lived in the reigns of Edward II. and III., and married the daughter and co-heir of Waretuis de Valoyns, who brought him, together with other property, Repton in Ashford, which henceforth became their family seat. The mansion of Fogge's Court, in Great Mongeham (about three-and-a-half miles S.E. of Sandwich), which in Hasted's time had sunk into utter insignificance, being then but a mere cottage, was the only one of their many possessions in the eastern part of this county which adopted their name. Sir Francis and his wife were buried in Cheriton church, and on his tomb there his figure lies cross-legged, habited in armour, and with the arms of Fogge impaling those of Valoigns (Paly of six, wavy, or and gules) on his surcoat. Sir Thomas Fogge, knight, his son, having been taken prisoner in one of the campaigns of Edward III., petitioned Parliament, in the 50th year of that king, for the amount of his ransom, in which year also he was knight of the shire for Kent, and again represented the county in the national assembly in the 2nd and 4th years of Richard II. He was buried at Glastonbury, and left a son, Sir Thomas Fogge, knight, a man of considerable importance under Richard II. and Henry IV., and the husband of Johanna, daughter and heiress of Sir Stephen de Valence. In the 9th year of Richard II. he, with many others of rank, accompanied John of Gaunt, King of Castile, on his journey to Spain, and in the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 11th years of the same king, he sat for the county in parliament. He died in 1407, his wife in 1425, and both lie buried in the nave of Canterbury Cathedral, where there was formerly the figure of a knight, with their arms, and the following lines to their memory:—

"Thomas Fogge, jacit hic, jacit hic sua spousa Johanna,
Sint celo cives per te Deus hos et Osanna;
Regni Protector Francos Britones superavit
Nobilium rector sicuti Leo Castra predavit
Et quoque militiam sic pro patria peramavit
Ad summam patriam deus hunc ab agone vocavit."

His shield-of-arms, carved in wood and painted, hung, originally, on the pillar adjoining his grave, and the same arms of Fogge are painted in several of the windows, and carved on the roof of the cloisters of Canterbury Cathedral, and are likewise sculptured in stone on either side of the porch of Ashford Church. According to the obituary, he gave £20 in aid of the then new chapter house of the cathedral, and by his will (Consistory Court, Canterbury), left 10 marks sterling towards the work of the cathedral, his wife also bequeathing 20d. to each monk in the convent. She was of the blood royal of England, her father, the Earl of Pembroke, being half-brother on the mother's side to Henry III.

* His surcoat was—Paly of six, wavy, or and gules; but the shield on his arm bore—Or, three pales wavy, gules.

Their son, Sir William Fogge, knight, was twice married, first to the daughter and heiress of Sir William Septvans, knight, who entitled him to the greater portion of the Septvans estates, and secondly to the daughter of Sir Nicholas Wadham, knight, of Sandwich. By his first wife he left a son Sir John Fogge, of Repton, knight, a man of great ability and in high favour with his sovereign King Edward IV., being comptroller and treasurer of his household and a privy councillor. He was several times sheriff for the county, and also represented it in parliament; but in the third year of Richard III. his attachment to his late master brought on an act of attainder and the forfeiture of his estates, although the king extended his royal protection to his person, the act being eventually reversed by his successor, Henry VII., but this famous man did not long survive the restitution of his rights and privileges, for he died in the sixth year of that reign (1490). He, with many other great personages kneeling, and having the quarterings of Valoigns and Fogge on his surcoat, was formerly represented in the window of Ashford Church, which he rebuilt, and where also he lies buried in a handsome tomb. An old chronicle relates that when King Edward IV. went on to Sandwich, having come to Canterbury, in 1469, and executed Nicholas Faunte, the mayor, and many more, for abetting the bastard Falconbridge, he left behind him, in Kent, this Sir John Fogge and several others to sit in judgment on the residue of the rebels, most of whom were heavily fined. Like his father, he married twice; first Alicia de Haute, and secondly Alicia, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Crioll or Kiriell, knight of the garter, who was killed at the Battle of St. Albans, fighting in the cause of the House of York, who brought him the large estates of that ancient family. Sir Thomas Fogge, his son, by his second wife, was a celebrated man in the reign of Henry VII. and VIII., being Serjeant Porter of Calais. Fogge's court, which formed part of his share of the inheritance, went out of the family at his death, by his daughter and co-heiress Alice, to William Scott. By his first wife, Sir John Fogge had a son of the same name, Sir John Fogge, knight, who married three times, and, dying in 1501, left a son also, Sir John Fogge, knight, who, following his father's example, took unto himself three spouses, and died in 1533, leaving by the first of them an only son Edward. Edward Fogge, dying without issue, the entailed estates went to his father's younger brother, George Fogge. This George Fogge sold the ancestral seat of Repton in the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth. He was twice married, and left by his first wife, Richard Fogge of Dane court, in Tilmanstone (about four miles S. of Sandwich), and Eizechias, the former of whom became the ancestor of the Foggés of Dane court, the latter those of Tilmanstone and Canterbury. From that time this eminent family began to decline, parting one by one with its numerous possessions, and gradually losing all the prestige of its former greatness. Richard Fogge, the eldest son, died in 1598, seized of Dane court and South court (in Tilmanstone), both of which he had purchased of Thomas Cox, but South court was soon after alienated by his descendants into the name of Peyton. He was a justice of the peace, and his son, Thomas Fogge of Dane court, left Richard Fogge, who died in 1680. Edward, eldest son of the last mentioned left no issue; neither did his brother Christopher, captain of a man-of-war, who died in 1708, aged 58, and is buried in Rochester Cathedral. Thereupon Dane court fell to the youngest son, John Fogge, and after him came to his eldest son, Richard Fogge, a mariner, who sold it about the year 1724, and died afterwards on board the Fleet at Gibraltar, in 1740. This last male representative of the direct line of the great family of the Foggés left by a sister of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Sandwich, an only daughter, the wife of a poor shepherd, who, when Hasted wrote, lived in a wretched hovel at Eastry. The Dane court branch bore the nine arms, as their ancestors of Repton.

SWEDISH ANTIQUITIES.

Translated and abridged from Forssell's "Année en Suède."

HELSINGLAND AND ITS SUPERSTITIONS.

HELSINGLAND has been called the Holland of the North, and it deserves its appellation. Without neglecting agriculture or the rearing of cattle, the peasant of Helsingland employs much of his time in the cultivation of flax, and the manufacture of linen; the whirr of the spinning-wheel and of the loom may be heard all day long in the cottages. It is said that during the Finland war of 1788, a soldier from Helsingland being quartered in a house where there was a spinning-wheel, was observed to seat himself, resting his sabre upon his knees, at the wheel, and to spin his yarn. Called to action by beat of drum, he fought with all the gallantry for which his regiment was celebrated.

Helsingland was peopled later than the ancient Swithiod. Swedish families established themselves on the sea coast, the interior of the country being occupied by the Norwegians. The local laws (Helsingelagen), as well as the Runic inscriptions here discovered, indicate a less high degree of antiquity than similar remains of the past warrant us in inferring for the inhabitants of other parts of Sweden. The Scandinavian aborigines, Lapps and Finns, shared the fate of all who inhabited the northern shore of the mouth of the river Dal. They were driven back into the mountainous districts bordering the river Køl, and their descendants still remain there. To this the province of Medelpad is an exception, that part of the country having in the old heathen times had frequent communication with Drontheim, and preserving to this hour many traces of a high antiquity.

Though Christianity has chased away so many old superstitious beliefs, many are still to be found among the peasantry of Helsingland, especially in the three parishes of Färilla, Ljusdahl, and Jerfö. Here and there the elemental spirits are still supposed to exercise their former power: Undine sports among the reeds, the woodwife leads wayfarers in the forest into devious and dangerous paths, the elves dance in the meadows, and the mischievous household sprite plays pranks in the various rooms of the dwelling, without ever being seen. We will devote a few columns to the subject of these mythological remains which have retained their place among the fancies, if not among the beliefs, of the people of Norrland and some other provinces of Sweden.

Popular tradition still retains some names of the divinities of the ancient mythology of the ancient Asars, and although they are no longer regarded as living existences, Thor, the most ancient and most revered of the divinities of the North, still traverses the heavens during a storm in his chariot of lightning, Frejas' distaff still sparkles among the stars, in the constellation Orion, while the inhabitants of Scania give the name "Odin's Chase" to certain peculiar sounds in the air, like a tremendous humming and buzzing, which are supposed to be produced by the birds of passage, and are only heard during the months of November and December. The memory of Balder is also retained in the name of a flower (*Anthemis Catula*), which the inhabitants of Scania denominate "Balder's Brow." Many other proofs might be brought forward of the extent to which the mythology of the Asars was at one time spread over the North; but the larger number of beliefs still existing among the peasantry of Sweden belong to another class of superstitions. The mythological images of the Asars have disappeared before the light of Christianity, and it is within and above the earth that the inferior divinities, unknown to that mythology, and probably belonging to a system even older, continue to live in popular belief. To render the subject

clearer, we may classify these subaltern divinities under three heads, the genii of the mountains, genii of the earth, and genii of the waters. The mountains are the magnificent castles where Berg-kungen (the King of the Hills) and his queen dwell in solemn silence. Notwithstanding their reported taciturnity, however, it sometimes happens that lone travellers are startled by the sound of bursts of laughter from them. Sometimes in the night, especially on Christmas eve, the king throws open the vaulted portals of his halls, which are illumined by the light of innumerable torches, and supported upon pillars of gold. Bright maidens offer, amid their dances, horns filled with mead and glowing with countless varied hues; but woe to the unwary traveller if he enter, for inevitably the mountain will close upon him, and he will disappear for ever. Popular songs, as well as traditions, handed down from father to son, tell us of such disappearances.

Elfvor (the elves) dwell within the earth. They are of two kinds—the benevolent and the malicious. The most beautiful of the elfin tribes, called *Ljufingar*, or "the sweet," make their abode within mounds or hillocks, where also dwell *Elfskonungen* (the king of the elves), who is only a few inches high, and *Elfsmodern* (the mother of the elves), as well as their court musician, *Harpeman* (the harper). During the nights of summer the elves hold dances in the meadows, leaving next morning traces of their presence in fairy rings. It is dangerous to disturb these balls, or, as the expression is, to meet "Elfsstim." The result is sure to be a malady, called by the peasantry "Elfbäst." The elfin folk, however, are not unfriendly to man, frequently courting his society, and occasionally even espousing human brides. *Dverggar*, "the dwarfs," choose the inside of huge stones for their places of abode. They are skilful in the mechanical arts and in magic. Oftentimes in the evening their daughters attract the passers-by by the melodious music of their harps. The sprites, or goblins, whom the Swedes call *tomts* or *trolls*, are almost identical with the lares of the ancient Romans. They are the tutelary genii of houses, and though they are extremely diminutive, it is dangerous to irritate them. They are very capricious: the successful erection of a house, for instance, depending entirely on their will and pleasure. If their consent is granted, one hears all night long the sounds of knocking and hammering in the new building; should, however, the contrary be the case, they throw continual obstacles in the way of the work, causing beams to fall out, and, in fact, thwarting it in every way. They bring riches into the house, and reward domestic virtues. An ancient popular song has preserved for us the names of the *tomts*, *Ida*, "activity," and *Frida*, "peace." The *Vetterne* live in the trees; they are evidently a race addicted to pomp and ceremony, for they go in long processions through the forests in the midst of the *vårdträden*, "trees to be cared for,"† carrying blue torches. It is considered great good fortune to find one of these torches, which are useful in a variety of ways. When a tree is cut down the poor wood-spirits are left without habitation, and their lamentations may be heard in the crackling of the logs upon the fire. *Skogsfrun*, "the lady or woman of the wood," wanders alone and unwedded among the groves, and allures unwary youths by her beauty; *Skogsräj*, another phantom of the forest, leads the traveller astray by all sorts of frolics, and causes the hunter to lose trace of his game.

The water also possesses its tutelary beings. The Neckan

* Stim, voice.—TRANSLATOR.

† Trees, by means of which the future may be predicted, and which are, therefore, forbidden to be injured.

‡ Rå, fairy, is the same word as rå, a roe or deer. May it not have been believed formerly that the supernatural species of rå possibly somewhat akin to the faun of the ancients, owed some kinship to the gentle animals of the forest, whence their anxiety to save the deer from the hunter?—TRANSLATOR.

* A large and strong-smelling species of camomile.—TRANSLATOR.

waggon of hay could be driven. Nor were these works confined to the capital, for Dr. Bruce crept for 100 yards along the Roman sewer on the site of the ancient city by the wall in Northumberland; and there are similar remains at Lincoln, while the public *latrina* at Wroxeter was remarkable. Mr. Grover then noticed the recent revival of encaustic tiles, and stated that our oilcloth patterns have been copied from Roman pavements. He recommends, however, tessellated floors, combining durability and cleanliness, dispensing with dusty carpets, and being also fire-proof. The ancient floors were supported on beds of concrete, resting on tiles, which stood on a small forest of short pillars. The fire was outside, the heat passing under the floor, and the hot air escaping through the walls by small flue pipes. The Roman roads, with their posting houses at regular distances, inns, and *mansiones*—whence our word mansion, places where *diplomata* or passports were examined—were next noticed, and then the public playgrounds, where games were carried on. The great basilica at Netherby was sometimes used as a riding school, and there were evidences of the existence of public gardens. A Roman officer, the *triumvir valetudinarius*, looked after sanitary matters, sewers, water, and *latrina*, while Vitruvius mentions the care shown in selecting healthy sites for cities. Albian, in the third century, A.D., says the censors had for 1000 years kept registers of population, entering age, sex, and cause of death; colleges of physicians existed, including veterinaries and midwives, the army was provided with surgeons, and Pliny mentions an unhappy man who died of a multitude of doctors. Both medical and legal practitioners have at all times received the abuse and the homage of mankind. Roman doctors resorted to electricity—the shock of a torpedo—for headaches and nervous affections. Mr. Grover concluded by mentioning other instances in which the ancients anticipated or were on the threshold of modern discoveries.

AN English Reprint Society is being formed for the reproduction in limited editions of rare and costly works in English historical literature, chiefly of the Tudor and Stuart periods. The original numbers are to make 200. The Scotch Protestant element is strongly represented on the provincial council, which embraces the names of the Revs. Dr. Wylie, Dr. Badenock, and Dr. Charles Rogers, George Limkshank, Esq., Thomas Soymouth, Esq., F.R.S., and George Harris, Esq. This circumstance is due, probably, to the fact that a considerable portion of English literature between the dates of 1509 and 1698 is of a decidedly controversial tone, though few of the works are popularly known.

SONNET BY PROFESSOR PORSON.—Except the insertion, in "Lodge's Portraits of Eminent Persons," about forty years since, I have never noticed the publication of the following remarkable lines by the late Professor Porson of Cambridge:—

"SONNET TO NOTHING.

"Mysterious Nothing! How shall I define,
Thy shapeless, baseless, placeless emptiness?
Nor form nor colour, sound, nor size are thine;
Nor words, nor figures can thy void express.
But though we cannot Thee to aught compare,
To Thee a thousand things may likened be;
And though thou art with nobody, no where,
Yet half mankind devote themselves to thee!
How many books thy history contain,
How many heads thy mighty plans pursue,
What labouring hands thy portion only gain,
What busy men thy doings only do.
To Thee the great, the proud, the giddy bend,
And, like my Sonnet, all in Nothing end."

LECTOR.

LATIN PUNSON ENGLISH NAMES.—The following extract from the register of the parish of Clapton, Northants, supplies a good specimen of a Latin pun upon English names. Both the Christian names, and both the surnames, appear in the Latin; but the sense of the couplet suffers in the effort to secure this:—

1635. "Nathaniel Markham and Prudence Goode were married the 22nd day of October.

"Dona dei nobis merito observanda putantur Prudentis nexu quæ bonitate tenent."

W. D. SWEETING.

Notices of Books.

Poems of Later Years. By Henry Sewall Stokes, Author of "The Vale of Lauherne," "Memories," "A Life's Epilogue," &c. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1873.

FROM Mr. Stokes's productive pen we have again to welcome a volume of poems, and one which we believe will do still more than former publications to popularize the name of the author. The present verses are far more spontaneous in character than those previously issued, and in certain passages they reveal the nature and imaginative expression of a true poet. The shorter pieces in these "Poems of Later Years" give evidence of practised judgment. They are as remarkable for freshness of thought and feeling as for ease of diction. Some of the truths of experience, which, like gems, are set in the light framework of these graceful and sympathetic verses, will find echoes in many hearts. The most important poem in the collection, both as regards subject and style of treatment, breadth and profundity of feeling, is "Thrasea." This deeply interesting history of the life of a man of unflinching virtue during the reign of the tyrant Nero proclaims Mr. Stokes's earnest sympathy with the noblest and truest attributes of human nature. The initial piece, entitled "The Chantry Owl," will charm many readers by its artistic quaintness. From various passages, we imagine that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has a warm supporter in Mr. Stokes. In conclusion, we must not omit to thank the author for the valuable notes at the end of the volume, and to express the hope that we may renew his acquaintance ere long in fresh lays and lyrics.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

My Old Mote and Me. Song. Poetry by Miss Saxby, music by Miss M. Lindsay (Mrs. J. Worthington Bliss). R. Cocks and Co.

THE words of this song might be appropriately spoken by any venerable couple of the age of John Anderson and his poetical spouse: the musical treatment of these verses is adapted for the use of young school-girls. We must protest against incongruities of this description. Why will composers choose words which they either will not or cannot treat characteristically? And, further still—Where was Lindley Murray when Miss Saxby selected her title?

A Relic. For the Pianoforte. By Mozart. Joseph Williams and Co. A SHORT preface attached to this piece claims for it the authorship of Mozart, although we are told, it was never actually committed to paper by the great composer. According to the prefatory notice alluded to, the piece, or more probably the air, has been caught simply by the aid of memory by one person from another. The leading melody is certainly very charming. The change from the key of B flat major into the subdominant is less felicitous and less Mozartian than the opening *motif*. For the sake of its own merits, its repeated associations, and the general absence of difficulties, the *Relic* will probably become a favourite.

Rustling Woods (Walderauschen). Idyll for the Pianoforte, by F. Braungardt. Augener and Co.

A PORTAL composition of dreamy character, yet affording excellent practice. It is not exactly easy, but the difficulties which it presents are only those which may be overcome by patience. It is in the key of G flat, modulating into the dominant at the close of the first eight bars. The octave passage on the fourth page, followed by the chain of modulations in the succeeding bars, is effective. We observe that "Op. 6" is inscribed on the first page. In such case, this effort, which displays considerable refinement of taste and imagination, may be regarded as a very promising one.

NOTICES.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us unnecessary trouble. A few of our correspondents are slow to comprehend that it is desirable to give not only the reference to the query itself, but that such reference should also include all previous replies. Thus a reply given to a query propounded at page 4, Vol. iii., to which a previous reply had been given at page 30, and another at page 32, requires to be set down (Vol. iii. 4, 30, 32).

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 81A, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

